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TELEPHONE NUMBER:
BANK 852.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"CHEMICUS LONDON."

**Established in
ENGLAND, 1859.]**

Published Weekly at 42 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

**Established in
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]**

No. 1,520. Vol LXXIV.

MARCH 13, 1909

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Gr 4.

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Ext. Coloc. Co. gr ss
P. Aloes Soc. gr 1
P. Scammon. gr 1
P. Saponis gr 1-8
Ext. Hyos. Vir. gr 1-8
Gingerin gr 1-8

Ft. pil 2

White or Primrose Sugar-coated or Gelatinoid.

1000 for 2/3; 5000 for 10/-.

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R. Pil. Aloes et Ferri gr iv.
Ol. Pulegii q.s.

Sugar-coated, Oval or Round,
Pink or White or Gelatinoid.

1000 for 2/6; 5000 for 8/9.

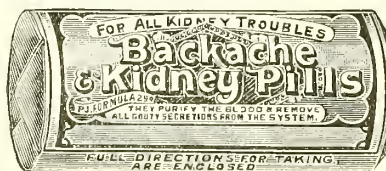
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R. Pil. Aper. G. N., gr 2½
Calomel gr ½

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Oval or Round.

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Ex. Coloc. Co. gr ss
P. Aloes Soc. gr 1
P. Scammon. gr 1
P. Saponis gr 1-8
Ext. Hyos. Vir. gr 1-8
Gingerin gr 1-8

In each pill.

1000 for 3/6; 5000 for 14/6.

SAFE GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, Formula No. 340

Ext. Colchici Acet. gr 1
Ext. Hyoscy. gr 1
Pil. Rhei Co. gr 2½

Dose—1 two or three times
a day.

1000 for 3/6
5000 for 14/6

PIL. COLOC. ET HYOSCY.

4 grains.

Sugar-coated.

1000 for 5/6; 5000 for 23/6.

PIL. RICINI or PIL. COCHIA.

1000 for 2/6; 5000 for 10/6.

PINK PILLS

FOR

ANÆMIA.

Sugar-coated Pink,

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PIL. DIGESTIVE

Sugar Coated Round

Formula No. 80

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Aloes Soc gr 1
Saponis gr 1
Capsici gr 1
Ext. Gentian. gr 1

1000 for 2/6; 5000 for 10/6.

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U.S.P.

R. Ext. Coloc. Co. gr 1
Ext. Jalap gr 1
Podophyllin gr 1
Leptandrin gr 1
Ext. Hyoscy. gr 1
Ext. Gentian. gr 1
Ol. Menth. Pip. q.s.
White, sugar-coated, round,
or Gelatinoid, round or oval.

1000 for 4/-; 5000 for 17/6.

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Formula No. 650.

Phosphorus gr 1½
Quinine gr ½
Reduced Iron gr 2

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Chocolate, Oval.

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PER
DOZEN

2/9

FOR
12 DOZEN
LOTS.



PER
DOZEN

3/-

FOR
3 DOZEN
LOTS.



FIG. 4.
Amber Round.

FIG. 5.
Amber Flat.

FIG. 6.
White Direct Square.

CUSTOMERS MUST CLEARLY SPECIFY WHETHER PILLS ARE TO BE **OVAL** OR **ROUND**, AND THE KIND OF COATING.

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(See also SODA FOUNTAINS)

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Brunner, Mond & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, William, Ltd.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
(See also ESSENCES, SOL.)

AERATED WATERS

Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)
Camwal, Ltd.
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown

AGENCIES, COLONIAL, &C.

Paulding, F. H., & Co.
Lennon, Ltd.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Peake, Allen & Co. (India)
Sankyo & Co.
Smith, W. J., & Co.

AGRICULT. SPECIALITIES

Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Corry & Co., Ltd.
Morris Little & Son, Ltd.
Robertson, A., & Sons
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Haywood, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.

ALKALOIDS

Atkinson, G., & Co.
Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Boehringer, C. H., Sohn
Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Merck, E.
Morson, T., & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.
Whiffen, Thos.
Wink, J. A., & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

AMMONIA AND ITS SALTS

Brown & Blackburn
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.
Scrubb & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

ANÆSTHETICS

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.
(See also CHLOROFORM)

ANTIMONY AND ITS SALTS

Atkinson, G., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

ANTI-RHEUMATIC RINGS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Whitby & Co.

ARROWROOT

Harker, George, & Co., Ltd.

ART NOVELTIES

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Haywood, J. H.

ATLAS MODELS

Bailliere, Tindall & Cox

AUCTIONEERS

Jackson & Co.

BALLROOM-FLOOR POLISH

Lofthouse & Saltmer
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

BAROMETERS

Darton, F., & Co.

BATH GLOVES

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Solport Bros.

BATHING CAPS

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.

BINOCULARS

Darton, F., & Co.
Raphaels, Ltd.

BISMUTH SALTS

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Morson, T., & Son
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Analytical Notes (Evans)
Bailliere, Tindall & Cox
Churchill, J. & A.
Ilford "Photo Manual."
Lewis, H. K.
Martindale's "Extra Phar."
Pitman, Sir Isaac, & Sons, Ltd.
"Prescriber, The"
Scott, Greenwood & Co.
Squire's "Companion"
Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd.

BOTANIC DRUGGISTS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

BOTTLES

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Beatson & Co.
Breffit, E., & Co., Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Feeher, M. J.
Gaasch, J. B.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Pothe, H., & Co.
Rose, Carl
Taylor, F. H., & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Youldon, E., Ltd.

BOXES

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Hertz & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Rogers & Co.
Stipendum Stopper Co.

BREAST RELIEVERS

Maw, S., Son & Sons

BROMINE AND BROMIDES

Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Atkinson, G., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Merck, E.

BUTTER COLOURING

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

BRUSHES

Addis, W., & Son
Bidwell, Bidwell & Co.
Fecher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Meyer-Sander Dental Supply
Rigby, Battcock, Ltd.
Tilbury, W. R., & Co.

CACHETS

Christy, T., & Co.

CALENDARS

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd.

CAMOMILES

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.

CAMPHOR

Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Atkinson, G., & Co.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Whiffen, Thos.

CAPPING MATERIALS

Viscose Co., Ltd.

CAPS FOR BOTTLES, &C.

Darter, Wilkinson & Co.
Feeher, M. J.
Reuter, R. J.
Viscose Co., Ltd. (self-fixing)

CAPSULES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Mawson & Co.
Pill, Tablet, & Capsule Alliance
Tye, J., & Son
Wand Mfg. Co.
Wander, A.
Warrick Bros.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

CAPSULING MACHINE

Melin, C.

CARBOLIC ACID

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd.
(See also DISINFECTANTS)

CARDS, CHRISTMAS, &C.

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd.

CARTONS

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide

CASH TILLS

British Machine Co., Ltd.
O'Brien, T.

CASTOR OIL

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Premier Oil Extract. Mills, Ltd.

CAUSTIC SODA

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
United Alkali Co., Ltd.

CEMENTS

Kay Bros., Ltd.

CHALK, PRECIPITATED

Levermore, A., & Co.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.
Sturge, John & E.

CHAMOIS

Cartwright, A. S., Ltd.
Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Internat. Sponge Importers
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Solport Bros.

CHEMICAL MFRS.

Atkinson, G., & Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Bramwell, E., & Son
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Harrington Bros., Ltd.
Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Knoll & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Morson, T., & Son
Reitmeyer & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T., & H., Ltd.
Sthamer, Dr. Richard
Sturge, John & E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.
Whiffen, Thos.
White, A., & Sons
Wink, J. A., & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

CHEMISTS, MFG.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Anglo-American Pharm. Co., Ltd.
Beetham, M., & Son
Bell, John, & Co.
Blackie, R.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hay, William, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Hornor & Sons
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newball & Mason
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Randall & Son, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Reitmeyer & Co.
Sankyo & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Sonthall Bros. & Barelay, Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Wand Mfg. Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.
(See also WHOLESALE)

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

CHEST PROTECTORS

Schutze, F., & Co.
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHLOROFORM

Duncan, Flockhart &
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

CITRIC ACID AND CITRATES

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Morson, T., & Son
Sturge, John & E.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Hicks, J. J.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rose, Carl
Taylor, F. H., & Sons
Zeal, G. H.

CLOTH BALLS

O'Neill, Zetts & Co.
Senior, A., & Co.

COAL TAR SPECIALITIES

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

COCOA

Cadbury Bros., Ltd.
Frame Food Co.
International Plasmon, Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Van Houten & Zoon

COD-LIVER OIL

Aarsæther, Brødr.
Albrethson, A., & Co.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Devold, Peder
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.
Jervell & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons, & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

COLOURS, BEVERAGE, ETC.

Cresp-Martineq
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
(See also DAIRY ADJUNCTS)

COMBS

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Sangers'

CORKS

Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.

COUNTER ADJUNCTS

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

COUNTER SPECIALITIES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.

CREAM OF TARTAR

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.

CREOSOTE

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Morson, T., & Son

CYANIDES

May & Baker, Ltd.

DAIRY ADJUNCTS

Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Tomlinson & Haywood, Ltd.

DEAFNESS AIDS

Hawksley, T.

DENTAL MECHANICS

Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Halder, E. C.
Wardale & Co.

DENTIFRICES

Anglo-American Dentifrice Co.
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bell, John, & Co.
Blackie, R.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Eueryl, Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Meyer-Sander Dental Supply
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sozodont (Richards)
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD

Callard & Co.
Van Abbott, G., & Sons

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DISINFECTANTS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
McDougall Bros.
Morris Little & Son, Ltd.
Rowan, A., & Brother
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.
Tomlinson & Haywood, Ltd.
Tugwood & Wilton
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DOG BISCUITS AND PREPS.

Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Fecher, M. J.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Improved Mailing-case Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Poeths, H., & Co.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Sangers'
Schutze, F., & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Viscose Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

DRUGS, CRUDE

Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son

DYES

Judson, D., & Son
Whittaker & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 3)
Fickus, Courtenay & Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Reuter, R. J.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Van Oppen, Ross & Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy
Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy
City of London School of Pharmacy
Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
Manchester College of Pharmacy
Muter's (So. Lond.) School of Pharmacy
North of England School of Pharmacy
Northern College of Pharmacy
Pelman School of Memory
School of Pharmacy
South of England College of Pharmacy
Westminster College of Pharmacy

EFFERVESCENT PREPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newball & Mason
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Shirley Bros.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturge, John & E.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Haywood, J. H.
Jackson, Röhrs, & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

ELECTRICAL MESSAGE INSTRUMENTS

Jones & Kleiser

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

EMULSIONS, COD-LIVER OIL, ETC.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Woolley, Jas. Sons, & Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.

ENEMAS

Armstrong, M. D.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Baird Bros.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Davy Rubber Co.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

ENGRAVINGS

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lautier Fils
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Roure-Bertrand fils
Schmoller & Bonnard

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Crepe-Martineq
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J.
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Roure-Bertrand fils
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Whittaker, A.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

ETHYL CHLORIDE

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Brellit, E., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Fecher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Reuter, R. J.
Sangers'
Savory & Moore, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons

FERTILIZERS

With's Chemical Manure Co.

FILLING MACHINES

Roberts' Pat. Fill. Machine Co.

FILTERS (WATER)

Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd.
Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

FLY CATCHERS

Lange's, H., Successors
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Callard & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
International Plasmon, Ltd.
Lemco, Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Mol Manufacturing Co.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Ridge's Royal Food Co.
Wander, A.

FORMALDEHYDE

Audesol Works
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Tugwood & Wilton

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Son

FUMIGATORS

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Nichols Chemical Co.

GLYCERIN

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Potter's Patent Candle Co.

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERSAllen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.**GUMS**

Fink, F., & Co.

HAIR PREPARATIONSCapsuloid Co., Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Dubosch & Gillingham
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
J.S.W. Preparations, Ltd.
"Nyto" Co.
Robare's Aurcoline
Rowland, A., & Sons
Woolleys, Ltd.**HAT DYES**

Whitaker & Co.

HERBSPotter & Clarke
United Drug Co.**HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES**Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross**HOSPITAL SHEETING**

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

HOT-WATER BOTTLESBerliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin
Filter Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Wood, Vincent**HOTELS**Esmond Hotel
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE**May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.**HYPOPHOSPHITES**May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.**INHALERS**Christy, T., & Co.
Fecher, M. J.
Sangers'**INK**Bewley & Draper, Ltd.
Hickisson, A. B.**INSECT POWDER**Boehm, F., Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.**INSECTICIDES**Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.
Corry & Co., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.**IODINE AND IODIDES**Atkinson, G., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Morson, T., & Son
Whiffen, Thos.
Wink, J. A., & Co.**ITROSYL**

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JACONETTES

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

JARS AND POTSBrefit, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cook, A., & Co.
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Pothe, H., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Stipendium Stopper Co.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.**LACTOBACILLINE PRODUCTS.**Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Wilcox, Jozau & Co.**LAMPS, DISINFECTING**

McDougall Bros.

LAMPS, REFLECTOR

Bruce, F. & J.

LANOLINEBurrongs Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Sangers'**LANTERNS**Butcher, W., & Sons
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.**LARD**Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Ewen, J., & Sons**LEATHERS**

Solport Bros.

LIME JUICE AND CORDIALEvans Sons Lescher & Webb
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.**LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.**Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons**LIQUORICE JUICE**Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehni, F., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Horner & Sons
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons**LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.**Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletcher & Fletcher & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.**LITHIA SALTS**Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.**LOOFAMS**

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz

LOZENGESAllen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Guest, T., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Potter & Clarke
Raines & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Warrick Bros.**MACHINERY, PHARMACAL**Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Brown & Son
Fecher, M. J.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
"Hercules" Meat Juice Press
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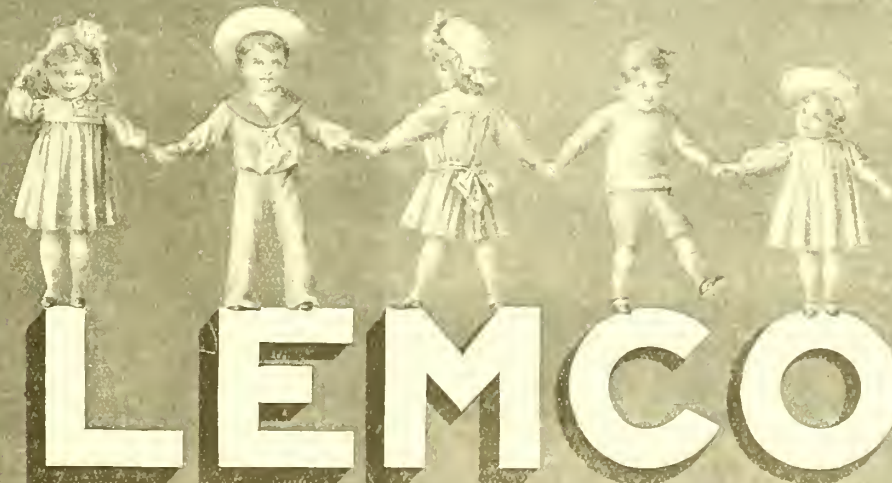
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3 DOZ. ASSORTED, 3/3 DOZ.

Forty in white glass tube, bearing beautifully
lithographed labels and wrappers.

CHOCOLATE-COATED
COLD CURE TABLETS

Many styles of Labels to choose from.
Send for Sample of No. 14.
The prettiest on the market.

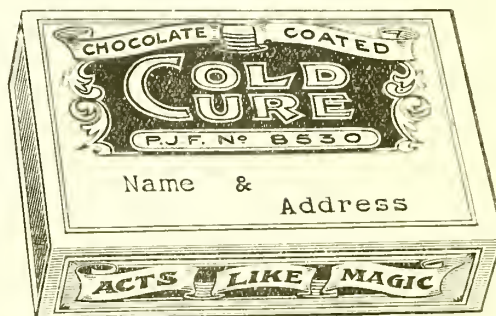
3 doz.

at

2/3

doz.

Non-Liable
Label.



ARTHUR H. COX & CO.

LIMITED.

Pill & Tablet Manufacturers.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"COX BRIGHTON."



BRIGHTON.



TELEPHONES:

NATIONAL, 5895.

POST OFFICE, 895.

COX'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

| | Per Tin |
|---|---------|
| Pil. Antibilious, 3 gr. | 12 6 |
| Pil. Backache and Kidney (Grey Oval) | 20 - |
| Pil. Blaud (Pink or White) | 7 6 |
| Pil. Cathartic and Liver | 15 - |
| Pil. Coloc. Co., 3 gr. | 25 - |
| Pil. Coloc. et Hyos., 3 gr. | 27 6 |
| Pil. Digestive, 3 gr. | 12 6 |
| Pil. Emmenagogue, 3 gr. | 25 - |
| Pil. Rhei Co., 3 gr. | 12 6 |

Per Bulk Tin of 5,000.

SUPPOSITORIES.

THE
NEW
SHAPE



Glycerine Suppositories (B.P.)

We make these in three sizes, shape as sketch.
They are well packed, transparent, and soluble.

Infants' Size, 12 in box, 3 - dozen.
Children's " " " 3 6 "
Adults' " " " 5 - "

Glycerine Suppositories

Anhydrous (made with Stearate
of Soda).

12 in well-labelled amber bottle,
6 - dozen.
ADULT SIZE.

WHEN ORDERING THROUGH SHIPPERS PLEASE SPECIFY "COX'S."



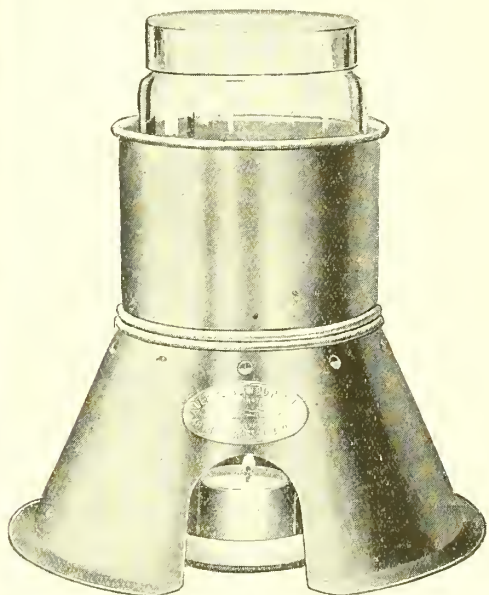
ARTHUR H. COX & CO.
(LIMITED),
THE ORIGINAL MAKERS OF TASTELESS PILLS, **BRIGHTON.**

Telephones: Post Office 895; National 5895.

"SAUERIN"

(TRADE MARK).

A culture of vigorous strains of *Bacillus acidi lactici*, prepared in tablet form for internal use and for the production of "Soured" or "Curdled" Milk.



"SAUERIN" APPARATUS
for the production of
"Soured" or "Curdled" Milk.

THE use of "Soured" or "Curdled" Milk is indicated in auto-intoxications associated with intestinal atony or obstruction, chronic dyspepsia, etc.

It is used especially in colitis, enteritis, and infantile diarrhoea.

The lactic acid in "Soured" Milk stimulates the pancreatic and biliary functions, and a very mild laxative effect is usually observed. "Sauerin" is therefore employed as a cholagogue in hepatic congestion, gall-stone, and as a disinfectant and stimulant to the intestinal tract.

"Sauerin" Tablets.

These are put up in bottles of 50 and 100 tablets.
Retail 2/6 and 4/6 each. Wholesale 24/- and 42/- per doz.

The "Sauerin" Apparatus of polished copper, with covered glass jar and one box of Lights: Price, complete in box, Retail 8/6; Wholesale 88/- per doz.

"Sauerin" Lights in box, Retail 10d. per box; Wholesale 8/- per doz. boxes.

Glass Jars, Retail 1/- each; Wholesale 10/- per doz.

Extracts from the Medical Press, etc.

Intestinal Intoxications. "Metchnikoff has suggested another way of attacking this difficult problem. Instead of attempting to render the bowel aseptic, he advises the introduction of other organisms which are antagonistic to the growth of the putrefactive bacteria. These are the lactic acid producing organisms. 'Soured' milk has long been a staple article of diet among Oriental people, and enjoys a high repute as a hygienic measure."

"Bulgarian 'yakhourth,' or 'yoghourt,' is milk soured by the most powerful lactic acid producing bacillus known. Unfortunately, the commercial product in use contains a diplococcus and a strepto-bacillus also. However, preparations of selected lactic ferments are now on the English market; but some of these preparations, tested at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have been found quite inert. ALLEN & HANBURYS' 'SAUERIN' was the most active preparation of those tested. One or two tablets are taken three or four times daily after meals, which should include some sugary substance, or the tablets may be used to curdle milk, which is taken in that form.

"This line of treatment is quite harmless, and is worth a trial. The extravagant claims that have been made for it in some quarters have, no doubt, excited some degree of prejudice against it."—*The Medical Press and Circular*, July 22nd, 1908.

Fermented Milk (H.S.F.—53/44). "What you require for this purpose is a pure culture of a vigorous strain of *Bacillus acidi lactici*, which may readily be obtained commercially in various forms, the best being 'SAUERIN,' in tablets, which may be obtained from Messrs. ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, January 23rd, 1909.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.,

37, Lombard Street, LONDON.

Surgical Instruments 48, Wigmore St., W.

West End House 7, Vere St., Cavendish Square, W.

Telephone: 23 & 33 London Wall.
Telegrams: "Allenburys" London.

Goods ^{FOR} Home AND THE Colonies

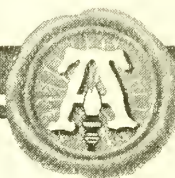
Packed Drugs, Toilet Preparations and Toilet Soaps

Supplied with Pharmacist's own name and address printed free on
labels with orders of 3 dozen of each kind and upwards.



For Prices, etc., see following pages.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S LTD, LONDON



Samples
forwarded on application.

An Illustrated Price List
sent on request.

HIGH-CLASS PACKED DRUGS

Bearing Customer's own Name and Address, and supplied to Chemists only.

CARLSBAD SALTS

Supplied in plug stoppered bottles.
Cartoned, 8/6 per doz.

COD-LIVER OIL (Norwegian)

Supplied in Wood's panelled flats.
6 oz. 4/2; 8 oz. 5/3; 12 oz. 7/3; 16 oz. 9/-
per dozen.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION

Packed in white glass emulsion bottles.
6 oz. 6/-; 8 oz. 7/3; 12 oz. 10/3; 16 oz. 13/3
per dozen.

COLD CURE, "ONE DAY"

Supplied in boxes of 36 tablets.
3/- per dozen; 33/- per gross.

COUGH MIXTURES

Syrup of Horehound and Linseed.
Supplied in panelled bottles.

2 oz. 3/-; 4 oz. 4/6; 8 oz. 7/6 per dozen.

Black Currant Cough Balsam.

Supplied in Wood's panelled bottles.
2 oz. 3/9; 4 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 10/- per dozen

EASTON'S SYRUP

Supplied in Wood's flats.
2 oz. 4/-; 4 oz. 6/-; 8 oz. 10/- per doz.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, B.P.

Supplied in Wood's white glass flats.
1 oz. 3/3; 2 oz. 5/6; 4 oz. 10/- per dozen.

GOUT & RHEUMATIC MIXTURE

Supplied in Wood's round cornered flats.
6 oz. 6/-; 12 oz. 10/- per dozen.

INFLUENZA CAPSULES

Packed in hinged tins.
7/6 per dozen boxes.

INSECT POWDER

Supplied in dredger top tins.
1 oz. 2/9; 2½ oz. 5/- per dozen.

LIVER MIXTURE

Supplied in Wood's round cornered flats.
8 oz. 8/- per dozen.

LIVER SALINE

Packed in plug stoppered direct squares.
8 oz. 8/6 per dozen.

MALT EXTRACT

Supplied in amber jars with screw metal caps.
½ lb. 5/-; 1 lb. 8/6; 2 lb. 15/- per dozen.

MALT EXTRACT & COD-LIVER OIL

Supplied in amber jars with screw metal caps.
½ lb. 5/9; 1 lb. 9/6; 2 lb. 16/6 per dozen.

PETROLEUM EMULSION

Supplied in white glass emulsion bottles.
6 oz. 5/9; 8 oz. 7/-; 12 oz. 10/3; 16 oz. 13/3
per dozen.

QUININE AND IRON TONIC

Supplied in Wood's round cornered flats.
4 oz. 3/6; 8 oz. 6/-; 16 oz. 10/6 per dozen.

SANTAL PERLES

Supplied in white glass vials, containing
42 perles.
10/6 per dozen.

Cartons or Wrappers, 9d. per dozen extra.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



FIG. 339

FIG. 404

FIG. 638

FIG. 262

Samples
forwarded on application.

An Illustrated Price List
sent on request.

HIGH-CLASS PACKED DRUGS

Bearing Customer's own Name and Address, and supplied to Chemists only.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA (Fig. 161).

Supplied in ovals with fancy labels.
8 oz. 3/9; 16 oz. 6/6 per dozen.

BLAUD'S PILLS (Fig. 186).

Supplied in white glass bottles, cartoned, with fancy labels.
72's 3/3; 100's 4/-; 144's 4/9 per dozen.

BLOOD PURIFIER (Fig. 181).

Supplied in Wood's flats with fancy labels.
6 oz. 7/6; 12 oz. 13/- per dozen.

CASTOR OIL (Fig. 217).

Supplied in Wood's flats with litho. labels.
TASTELESS—2 oz. 2/9; 4 oz. 4/-; 8 oz. 7/- doz.
ITALIAN—2 oz. 2/6; 4 oz. 3/6; 8 oz. 5/6 doz.

CHEMICAL FOOD (Fig. 332).

Supplied in Wood's flats with litho. labels.
4 oz. f.c. 3/4; 8 oz. f.c. 5/4; 16 oz. f.c. 9/3 per dozen.

CITRATE of MAGNESIA (Figs. 436-7)

Supplied in white glass kalis.
2 in 4, 3-; 4 in 8, 4/8; 8 in 10, 8/- per dozen.

GLYCERINE and CUCUMBER

(Figs. 381-2)

Supplied in panelled ovals on white glass.
Mexicans.
2 oz. 3/6; 4 oz. 6/6 per dozen.

HÆMOGLOBIN CAPSULES (Fig. 404)

Supplied in round tins, cartoned.
3 grs. 7/3; 2 grs. 6/6 per dozen.

HEADACHE CACHETS (Fig. 399).

Supplied in boxes of 1 dozen.
7/6 per dozen.

LENITIVE ELECTUARY (Fig. 330).

Supplied in china jars with celluloid caps.
3 oz. in 2 oz. 4/2; 6 oz. in 4 oz. 7/3 per dozen.

COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER

(Fig. 267).

Supplied in white glass kalis with fancy labels.
No. 3—2 oz. in 4 oz. 3/-; 1 oz. in 8 oz. 4/6 per dozen.

FLUID MAGNESIA (Fig. 447).

Supplied in Wood's ovals, wrapped in blue paper.
6 oz. 4/-; 8 oz. 4/6 per dozen.

SALINE (Figs. 535-7-8-9).

Supplied in P.S. Cheltenham with coloured wrappers.
6 oz. 6/6; 8 oz. 8/6; 12 oz. 12/6 per dozen.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS (Fig. 552)

Have weighed, loose & boxed.
5-, 6- per dozen, boxed 5/6, 6/6 per dozen.

SELTZOGENE POWDERS (Fig. 561)

Supplied in boxes of 1 dozen charges.
2 pint 12/-; 3 pint 14/6; 5 pint 19/6 per dozen.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF FIGS

(Fig. 572).

Supplied in Wood's panelled flats, litho. labels.
2 oz. 3/3; 4 oz. 4/6; 8 oz. 7/6 per dozen.

CO. SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

(Fig. 580).

Supplied in Wood's flats with litho. labels.
4 oz. 6/-; 6 oz. 8/-; 8 oz. 10/3 per dozen.

ZINC OINTMENT (Fig. 638).

Supplied in boxes of 1 dozen charges.
1 oz. 3/-; 2 oz. 4/8; 4 oz. 7/6 per dozen.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



Samples
forwarded on application.

An Illustrated Price List
sent on request.

TOILET SPECIALITIES.

BATH POWDER (Fig. 191).

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
8 oz. 3/9; 16 oz. 5/6 per dozen.

COLD CREAM (Fig. 261).

Supplied in china jars with celluloid caps.
½ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/8; 2 oz. 6/6 per dozen.

FULLER'S EARTH (Fig. 396).

Supplied in barrels with fancy Rose wrappers.
4 oz. 2/3; 8 oz. 3/6 per dozen.

HAIR LOTION (Erasmus Wilson's)

Supplied in stoppered bottles, fancy Iris labels.
4 oz. 10/-; 8 oz. 17/6 per dozen.

HAZEL BLOOM FOAM (Fig. 399).

Supplied in screw metal cap jars.
1 oz. 3/-; 2 oz. 5/- per dozen.

ROSA-CAMPH. CREAM (Fig. 533).

Supplied in china jars with celluloid caps.
½ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 3/-; 2 oz. 4/6 per dozen.

TOILET OATMEAL (Fig. 496).

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
4 oz. 3/-; 8 oz. 5/- per dozen.

TOILET PARAFFIN (Fig. 591).

Supplied in white glass panelled bottles with
Iris labels
4 oz. 4/2; 8 oz. 7/6 per dozen.

VIOLET POWDER (Fig. 604).

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
4 oz. 2/6; 8 oz. 4/- per dozen.

WATER SOFTENER (Fig. 609).

Supplied in barrels with fancy Iris wrappers.
8 oz. 3/6; 16 oz. 5/6 per dozen.

TOILET SOAPS.

IN BULK.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|------|-------------------|
| Lily Series - | - | - | 20/- | per gross tablets |
| Medallion Series - | - | - | 18/- | " " |
| Oblong " | - | - | 30/- | " " |
| Oval " | - | - | 26/- | " " |
| Wedgwood " | - | - | 28/- | " " |

WRAPPED.

Letterpress wrappers - 1/- per gross extra.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Fancy tinted wrappers - | 1/- | per gross extra. |
| Coloured floral " | 1/5 | " " |
| Fancy col'd " | 1/6 | " " |

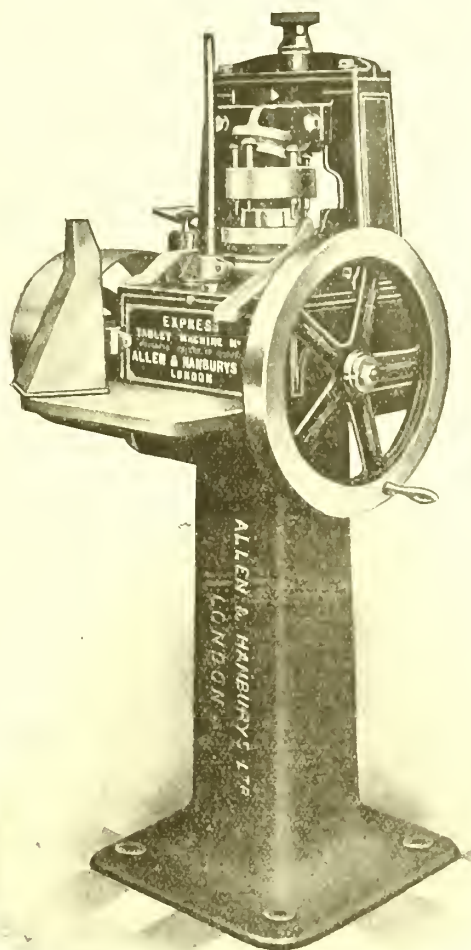
BOXES.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Fancy coloured design (Fig. 790) | 8/- | 8/6 doz. |
| Fancy design (Fig. 791) | 8/- | 8/6 " |
| Wedgwood design (Fig. 794) | 8/- | 8/6 9/- " |
| Wedgwood " | (Fig. 793) | 8/- 8/6 9/- " |
| Floral design (Fig. 795) | 8/- | 8/6 9/- " |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| Regal design (Fig. 796) | - | 8/- 8/6 9/- doz. |
| Floral " (Fig. 797) | - | 8/- 8/6 9/- " |
| Lily " (Fig. 799) | - | 6/6 " |
| Floral " (Fig. 801) | - | 8/- 8/6 9/- " |
| Floral " (Fig. 800) | - | 8/- 8/6 9/- " |
| Floral " (Fig. 802) | - | 8/- 8/6 9/- " |
| Floral " (Fig. 803) | - | 8/- 8/6 9/- " |
| Coloured " (Fig. 804) | - | 8/- 8/6 9/- " |
| Coloured " (Fig. 792) | - | 9/- 9/6 10/- " |

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

The No. 2 Express Rotary TABLET MACHINE



Price - - - £75.

With One Set of Punches.

*Simple in Construction.
Noiseless in Action.
Friction and Wear reduced
to a minimum.*

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

- (1) The Machine has inclined conical rollers for obtaining the pressure. These are theoretically correct, and in practice are a great advance on the ordinary straight roller, which produces lateral friction and excessive wear. The angle of inclination is in exact relation to the radial path taken by the punches.
- (2) There is only one set of punch bodies required for punches of different sizes. The punches are adjustable longitudinally to allow for wear; the life of the punch is therefore considerably lengthened. The dies are also reversible.
- (3) The Machine runs quite noiselessly due to positive action with no intermittent shocks. This is accomplished by means of specially designed and accurately cut worm gearing.
- (4) The central die plate is mounted on a firm spindle, and is also held in a top bearing, thus ensuring absolute rigidity.

Both the Rotary power machine and the Duplex and B.B. hand tablet machines are designed and manufactured in our own Engineering Department at Bethnal Green.

The principal features and improvements mentioned above are fully protected by patents.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, L^D Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

Contractors to the Indian Government for Tablet Machines.

**IT'S
EASY
AND
IT PAYS**

**"Daisy"
CURES**

It's easy work selling the popular and well advertised "Daisy" Cure. Argument, explanation, persuasion, are all unnecessary; just hand it out and pocket the profit.

It pays because every sale makes a satisfied customer who will come again.

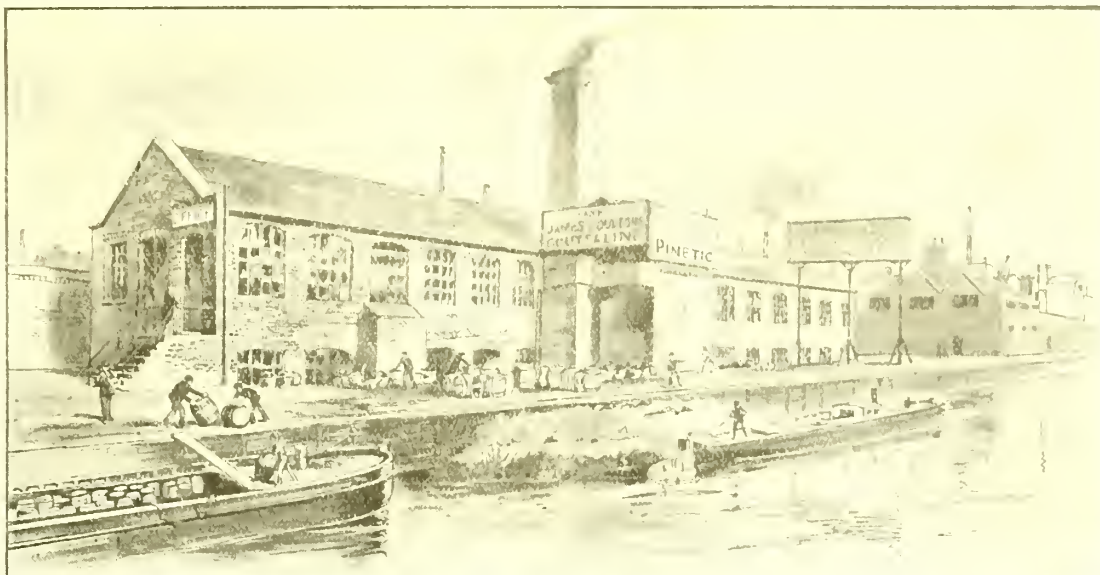
"Daisy" will make friends, regular customers, for you; and half your takings will be clear profit.

We send Smart Window Display with twelve dozen order. Send postcard for price list and full particulars.

DAISY Ltd., Mammoth Works, LEEDS.

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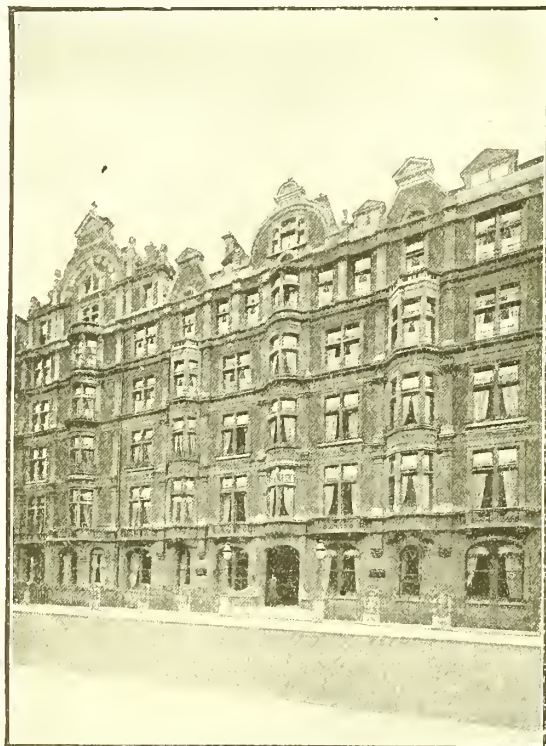
their best services and keenest quotations.

We specially invite your enquiries for

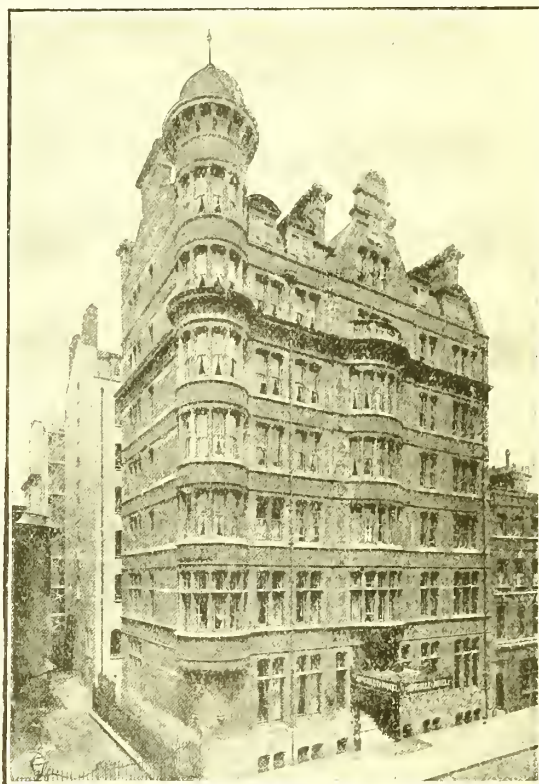
| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| CITRATE OF MAGNESIA | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | either in bulk or packed |
| (first made by James Boulton in 1870) | | | | | | | |
| SALINES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| CHEMICAL FOOD | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| SYRUP OF THE GLYCEROPHOSPHATES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| SEIDLITZ POWDERS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| LANOLINE | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| TOILET GOODS... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| LOZENGES AND PASTILLES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |

For List of other Packed Goods see "C. & D. Diary," page 323.

Two Popular Hotels in Central London.



THACKERAY HOTEL.



KINGSLEY HOTEL.

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THACKERAY HOTEL

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See opposite page:

Thackeray and Kingsley Hotels.

THESE Temperance Hotels are situated close together in one of the healthiest districts of London. They are very near the BRITISH MUSEUM, the THACKERAY HOTEL being directly opposite, and the KINGSLEY within two minutes' walk of that famous place of interest.

The THACKERAY and the KINGSLEY HOTELS are modern in all their arrangements, convenient, substantial and well-appointed. The Public Rooms at both Hotels have recently been re-arranged, and the KINGSLEY HOTEL has been enlarged by the addition of new buildings in the rear, which include fifty quiet Bedrooms and a Second Dining Room.

They are furnished with careful regard to comfort, and the aim has been to supply the conveniences and advantages of the very large licensed hotels at moderate charges. Both the THACKERAY and KINGSLEY HOTELS are fitted with Lifts to all Floors, lighted throughout by electricity and have Bathrooms on every floor.

*Lounges and spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.
Perfect Sanitation. Floors Fireproof throughout. Night Porters. Telephone.*

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These Hotels are most favourably situated with regard to the Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Art Galleries and Theatres. In fact, they are within easy walking distance or short cab drive of nearly all places of interest frequented by those visiting London. They are almost equi-distant from the Great Railways, North, South, East, and West; and the Museum and Holborn Stations on the Electric Railways being so close at hand, bring the Hotels to within seven minutes of the City, Royal Exchange, and Bank of England; while the Agricultural Hall, South Kensington, Earl's Court, Olympia, Shepherd's Bush, &c., can be reached within 15 to 30 minutes.

Intending visitors are requested to send an intimation, if possible, by post or telegram prior to arrival, that rooms may be reserved.

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BEDROOMS (including attendance) ... from ^{s. d.} 3 6 to ^{s. d.} 6 0

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FULL TARIFF AND TESTIMONIALS ON APPLICATION.

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The Rev. Canon J. Clare Hudson, Horncastle—"Am much pleased with the management of this Hotel. It is very comfortable. The library is an interesting feature."

Dr. Barnes, Bank House, Bolton—"Delighted with the arrangements. Perfect comfort and quietude."

John Ingram, Esq., Glasgow—"I commend to all seekers after comfort, cleanliness, courtesy and home qualities, this house—The Thackeray."

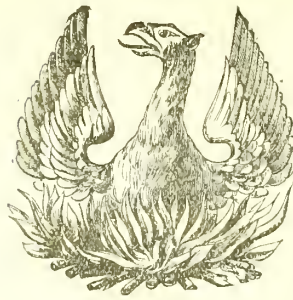
Extracts from Visitor's Book AT THE KINGSLEY HOTEL.

W. B. Mason, Esq., Leeds—"The Kingsley is a model Hotel—a pattern for Hotels of the 20th Century to copy."

Rev. R. Marshall Harrison, D.D., New York City—"Unique for permanent homelikeness among all the Hotels I have known in the Old World and the New."

W. J. Fitz-Patrick, Esq., and Family, Liverpool—"The most comfortable Hotel we have ever stayed at. Admirably managed."

Rev. David Beatt, D.D., Aberdeen—"Well furnished, artistic and clean Hotel. Quick service and kind and courteous civility all round."



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AS all Towns now have their complete *Ambulance Service*, there is an increasing demand for Cases and Apparatus for First Aid.

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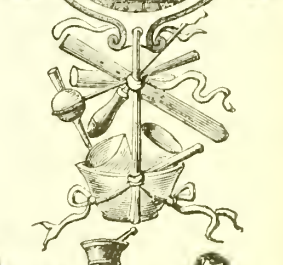
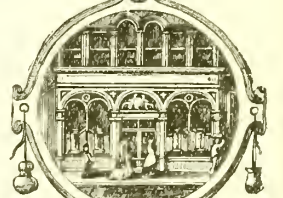
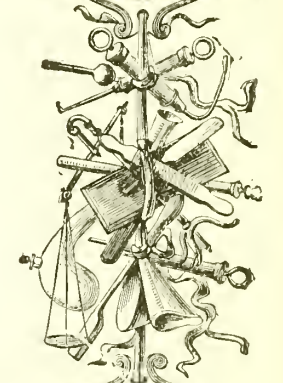
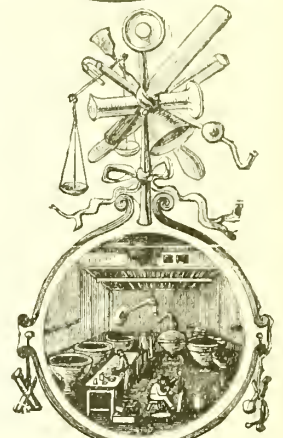
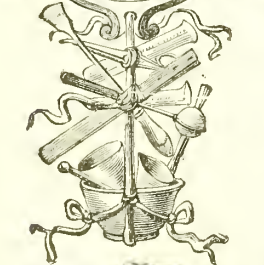
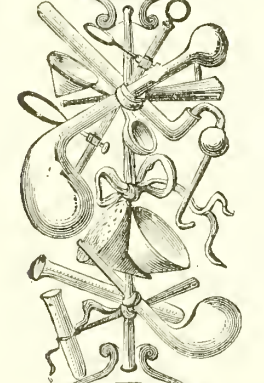
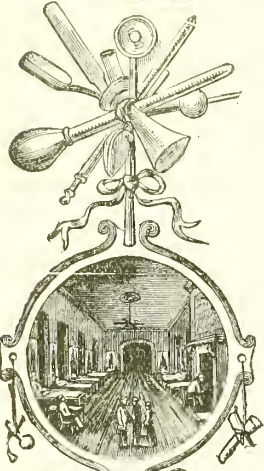
Details of Stock patterns will be found on pages 69 to 71 of our Quarterly Price List.

S. M. S. & S. being contractors to the *Army Medical Service* are in a unique position to supply all requirements in this department, and will be pleased to quote for any set more especially applicable to a particular district or trade.



7-12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 3230 London Wall (4 lines).
Telegrams: "ELEVEN LONDON."



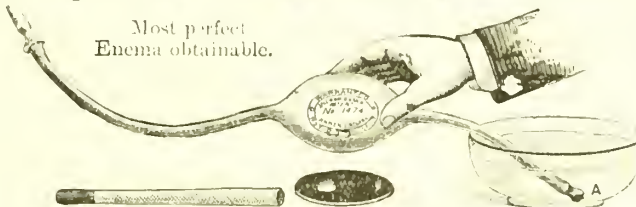
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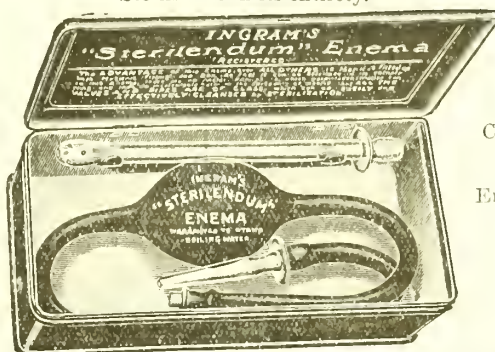


Grips the bottle tightly
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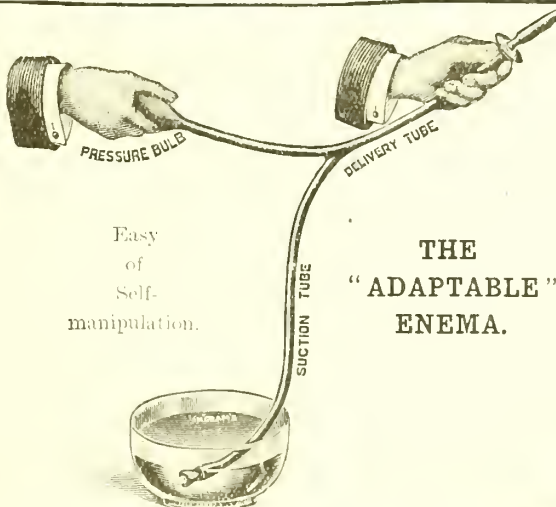


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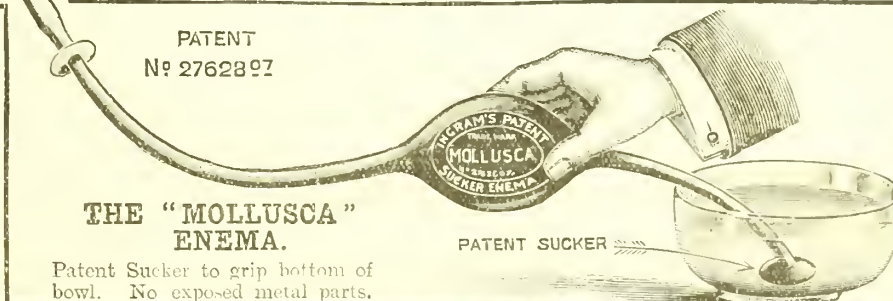
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Fig. 1.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

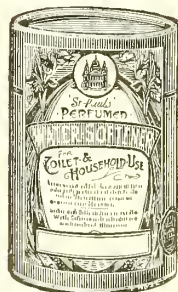


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.

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THE OPINION OF AN ANALYTICAL EXPERT.

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January 11, 1909

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I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

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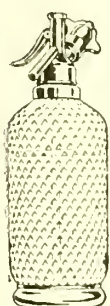
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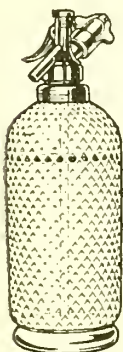
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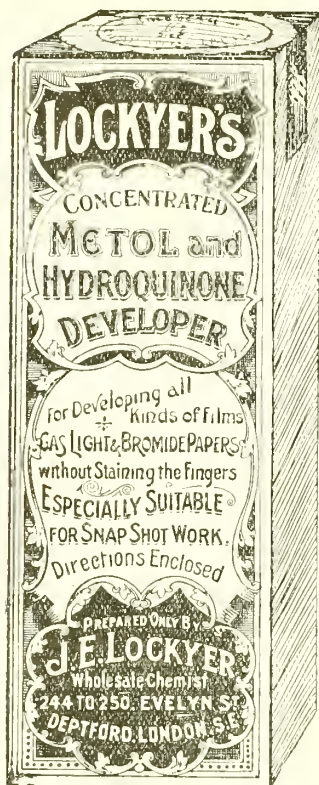
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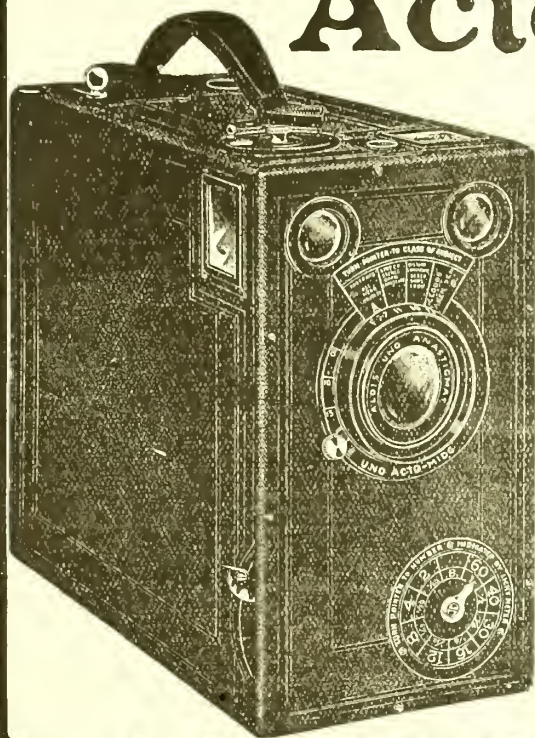
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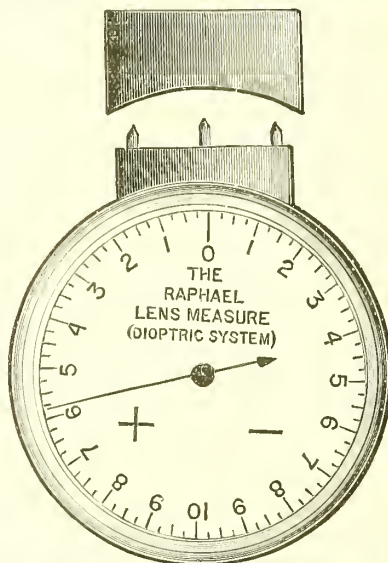
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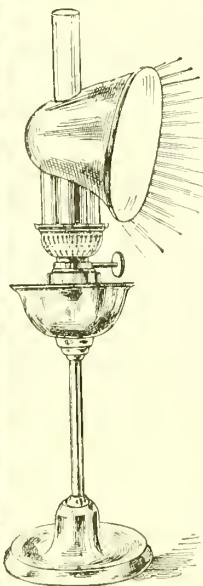
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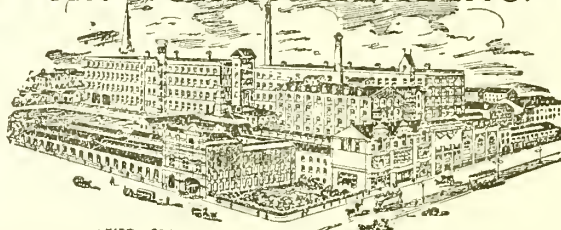
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LYON'S TOOTH POWDER.
PISO'S CONSUMPTION CURE.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RIEGER'S SOAPS.
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.
WAMPOLE'S C. L. OIL, &c.

— ALSO —

Chemists' & Photo Dealers' Sundries, Patents, &c.

95 Farringdon St., LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "KAY STOCKPORT."

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED.

Laboratory and Works,
St. Petersgate

Founded A.D. 1786.
Incorporated 1887.

Stockport, Dec. 1st, 1908.

In response to the general complaint that profits have by competition been cut down and lost, it has been decided that "Linseed Compound" (Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed) and all the Proprietary Medicaments of Kay Brothers Limited, shall be placed on the list of the P.A.T.A.

P.A.T.A. Protected Prices.

| | Adver- tised Price. | Minimum Retail Price. | Minimum Whole- sale Price to Retailers. | Minimum Price to Wholesale Dealers. |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| "Linseed Compound" | 9½d. | 9½d. | 8/1 | 8/6 |
| | 13½d. | 1/- | 10/- | 10/6 |
| | 2/9 | 2/6 | 25/8 | 27/- |
| | 4/6 | 4/- | 40/- | 42/- |
| | 11/- | 10/- | 104/6 | 110/- |
| Kay's Tic Pills | 9½d. | 9½d. | 8/1 | 8/6 |
| | 13½d. | 1/- | 10/- | 10/6 |
| | 2/9 | 2/6 | 25/8 | 27/- |
| Mountain Flax ("Linum Catharticum") Pills | 9½d. | 9½d. | 8/1 | 8/6 |
| | 13½d. | 1/- | 10/- | 10/6 |
| | 2/9 | 2/6 | 25/8 | 27/- |
| Kay's Throat Lozenges | 9½d. | 9½d. | 8/1 | 8/6 |
| | 13½d. | 1/- | 10/- | 10/6 |

For £5 as-
sorted orders
5 per cent.
discount, and
an additional
5 per cent. for
prompt cash.

For £50 as-
sorted orders
5 per cent.
discount, and
an additiona
10 per cent.
for prompt
cash.

Judson's Wax Polish

For Linoleum, Furniture,
Stained Floor Edging, etc.



**Sells Well!
Pays
to Sell!!**

3d., 6d., and 1/- Tins.

Write for Samples and Prices.

**DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
Mack's Road, BERMONDSEY, S.E.**



FREE FROM FLIES

THE DOOMO AIRSHIP FLY BAND.

A wide band sticky on both sides, unrolling like a window blind. Will catch ten times more flies than an ordinary tape. Being sticky on both sides, it has a catching surface equal to a fly paper.

Jno. H. Smith & Co.,
Proprietors of FLYDOOMO, DOOMOTAPE, & TELEGRAMS, "SMITH, CHEMIST, NEWARK."
Newark-on-Trent.



PROTECTION!

FREE TRADE!

BY USING "PENNY COBWEB" FLY PAPERS

5/- PER GROSS. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. SAMPLES FREE.

CHRISTY STRONG. READING.

MORE PROFIT for the CHEMIST.

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT'S

"FLY CEMETERY,"

The ORIGINAL and by far the BEST Sticky Fly Paper in the Market.

GIVES A PROFIT OF 140%

Reduced to

5/-

per gross
net, Cash
with Order,
Carriage
Paid.



Reduced to

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per gross
net, Cash
with Order,
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Paid.

**Manufacturers, TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT
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London Depot—12 LITTLE BRITAIN, E.C.

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Telegrams—"FLIES READING."

ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.
Guaranteed Profit—over 20 %.

DR. MACKENZIE'S

**CATARRH
CURE
SMELLING
BOTTLES**



In Two Shapes—one the well-known shape and size the other small and flat for waistcoat pocket, &c.

Your kind co-operation in introducing the new shape, and pushing the old, is invited.

Effective, well got-up, well advertised, easy to sell, having largest sale of any Smelling Bottle in the World.

Packed in fancy cardboard cases—the Round Bottles in half-dozens, and the new-shaped Flat Bottles in One Dozens—and obtainable from all Wholesale Patent Medicine Warehouses.

Handbills and Showcards will be sent, to any willing to use them, from

**MACKENZIE'S
CURE DEPÔT,
READING.**

LONDON DEPOT—

12 Little Britain, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Of all
Chemists
Sundriesmen.

EVERY SHEET
HERMETICALLY
SEALED.

PRICES:
1 Case (containing 10 Boxes), 15/-; car. paid 1/- extra.

5 per cent. Reduction on
5-case orders.

Sample Box, 150 Sheets, 5/- post paid.

50 Sheets as illustrated, in a
Cardboard Box.

10 boxes in a Case.

EXPORT.

10 Cases are
securely packed
in a strong
crate for
Export.

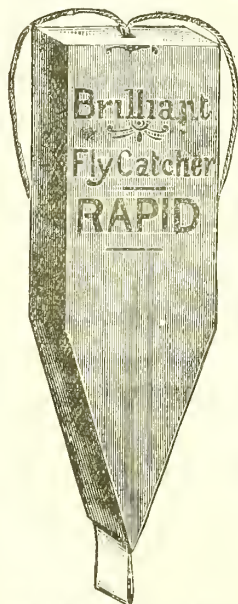
Apply
for
Export Terms.



Sole Importers:

ALABASTINE CO. (British), LIM.
CHURCH STREET, SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.

BE READY for the FLIES.



When the season for Fly-catchers approaches, customers will ask you for a really efficient Fly-catcher.

You cannot do better than push "The Rapid."

It sells as quickly as it catches flies.

The tape is enclosed in tin cases, and the glue is guaranteed real Japanese.

"RAPID"
Fly Catchers

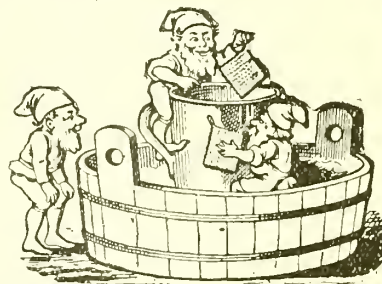
Never Dry.
Always Ready.

The New Scrubber

INDISPENSABLE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

Indispensable in Chemical Laboratories, and most useful for cleaning Hands, for scouring and polishing Glass, Metals, Woodware, Kitchen Utensils, Gas Stoves, Sinks, &c.

Fitted on
Showcards
for
Counter or
Window
Display.



Retails at: Copper **4D.** Steel **3D.**
With a good profit to the dealer.

Further particulars on application to the Sole Importers:

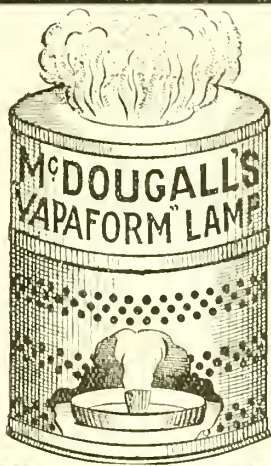
H. LANGE'S SUCCESSORS,
21 Little Portland Street, **London, W.**

ALSO FROM

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 31-40 York Road, King's Cross, London, N.
H. A. GOODALL & CO., Ltd., 5, 6, 7 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
BARCLAY & SONS, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

McDOUGALL'S PATENT "VAPAFORM" LAMP

1/- 1/-



THE LATEST ADVANCE IN SCIENTIFIC DISINFECTION
(by means of Formaldehyde)
EACH LAMP FOR 1000 CUBIC FEET

INVALUABLE FOR
DOCTORS—To disinfect clothes after visiting infectious cases
SURGEONS—To sterilize rooms before operations.
HOUSEHOLDERS—To thoroughly disinfect their homes after infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Measles, Chicken Pox, Fevers, &c.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Patentees—McDOUGALL BROS. Port St., Manchester

THE "ACME WEED KILLERS"

Have now a large sale through CHEMISTS, and early application should be made for Illustrated Counter Bills and Show Cards.



POWDER WEED KILLER

Packed in small decorated tins.
Immediately soluble in cold water.

All tins Free. No return Empties
Specially adapted for Export.

LIQUID WEED KILLER

Strength: 1 gall. sufficient for 25 galls. of water.

AND DOUBLE STRENGTH.

"ACME" POWDER SHEEP DIP

Approved by Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for Sheep Scab in Great Britain.

1s. 6d. Packet makes 40 Gallons.

AGENTS WANTED.

QUASSIA CHIPS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:
THE ACME CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.
TONBRIDGE, KENT,
AND RIVER STREET, BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

INCREASE YOUR RETURNS

BY SELLING

WITH'S PLANT FOOD

The Finest Fertilizer in the World.

SOLD IN TASTEFULLY

—ENAMELLED TINS—

6d., 1/- & 2/6, Retail Prices.

Attractive in any window or shop.



HALF FULL SIZE.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

LIBERAL TRADE TERMS

of 33 1/3% on taking a small
assorted case containing 2 doz.

1/- and 2 doz. 6d. tins,

with Showcards, Pamphlets and Handbills.

ALL ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID.

Special Manures for all purposes. Pamphlets and
Particulars Post Free.

Sole Manufacturers:

EST. 1875.

WITH'S CHEMICAL MANURE Co.,
HEREFORD.

TO
CAPTURE
THE
TRADE

IN AGRICULTURAL
& HORTICULTURAL

POISONS

CHEMISTS

are invited to apply for Terms to

ALEX. ROBERTSON & SONS, OBAN, N.B.

Manufacturers of the Popular

HIGHLAND SHEEP DIPS
WEED KILLERS
TEREBENE BALSAM, &c.

"Poisons & Pharmacy Act, 1908."

LITTLE'S SHEEP DIPS.

Fluid, Paste, Powder and Cake.

LITTLE'S WEED DESTROYERS (Fluid & Powder)

WANTED—CHEMISTS to act as AGENTS.

WELL ADVERTISED. :: READY SALE. :: PROTECTED PROFITS.

Particulars—MORRIS LITTLE & SON, LTD., Doncaster.

SPECIAL IALINE FLUID
DISINFECTANT

The Special "Ialine" Fluid has been submitted to H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, and APPROVED AS A SATISFACTORY DISINFECTANT, after being tested by the special method included in the Official scheme of examination.

MANUFACTURERS OF VARIOUS DISINFECTANT FLUIDS WITH GUARANTEED
CO-EFFICIENCIES UP TO 17.0 (B. TYPHOSUS TEST, RIDEAL-WALKER METHOD).

LIQUID SHEEP DIP

Approved for Sheep Scab by the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, and DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, in the proportion of One Gallon of Dip to Seventy Gallons of Water.

WEED KILLER. SULPHUR CANDLES. LIQUID SANITARY SOAP. NAPHTHALINE, in Various Forms. FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 40%, and TABLETS. PINE SANITARY FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOLUBLE BLOCKS, &c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH COUNTRY CHEMISTS.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

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OFFICES: 64 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMICAL WORKS: PRINCE REGENT'S WORKS, SILVERTOWN, LONDON, E.

Agent for Ireland: H. Fitzgerald Campbell, 5 Greenmount Road, Terenure, Dublin.



Standardised

DISINFECTANT

SOLUBLE IN WATER
IN ALL PROPORTIONS.

NON-POISONOUS.
FREE FROM CARBOLIC
AND CRESYLIC ACIDS.

Fluids

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE IN ANY STRENGTH, & THE CO-EFFICIENT OF EVERY CONSIGNMENT GUARANTEED BY THE RIDEAL-WALKER TEST ON CULTURES OF B. TYPHOSUS.

STANDARDISED ZONDO FLUIDS

Guaranteed Rideal-Walker Co-efficient.

When ordering, please state strength required.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|-------|---|---|
| 20 24 | 17 20 | 15 | 10 12 | 8 | 5 |
|-------|-------|----|-------|---|---|

Contracts have been secured by this Company for the War Office and Admiralty (Transport), for 1908-9 for the entire supply of Disinfectant Fluid of a Carbolic Co-efficient guaranteed 10 to 12 by the Rideal-Walker method, in accordance with the following specification, which is commended for the consideration of buyers:—

"A saponified preparation of Cresols which forms a stable emulsion with water in any proportions, and which possesses a carbolic co-efficient of not less than 10 nor more than 12 when tested by the Rideal-Walker test against Bacillus Typhosus."

Certificate of Co-efficiency by Dr. SAML. RIDEAL, D.Sc., F.I.C., &c., (Joint author of the Rideal-Walker method) can be had with every important consignment or shipment.

STANDARDISED ZONDO POWDER.—Guaranteed three times stronger than ordinary 15% Carbolic Acid Powder.

Exceptional facilities given to the Foreign and Colonial Trades.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE STANDARDISED DISINFECTANTS CO., LTD., 22 Billiter Street, LONDON, E.C.

Cables A.B.C. Code, Fifth Edition, and Telegrams:—"ADDOOM LONDON." Telephone: "Avenue, 2777"

DANYSZ VIRUS

KILLS

RATS and MICE

**HARMLESS TO HUMAN BEINGS,
DOMESTIC AND OTHER ANIMALS,
BIRDS, &c.**

Has been issued for the last fifteen years under the superintendence of Dr. Danysz, Director of the Laboratory of Micro-Biology at the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

Dr. Danysz writes:—"My virus for rats and mice has, up to the present date, caused no accident, nor injury to the health of man, and my long experience enables me to say, and to affirm, that my microbe is not dangerous to human beings."

THE ONLY VIRUS ON THE PROTECTED LIST.

Obtainable through all the Wholesale Houses.

Circulars, Handbills, Showcards, etc., on application to—

Danysz Virus, Ltd., 52 LEADENHALL STREET, London, E.C.

**A NEW ERA IN
Disinfectants**

Kalzen

**A PERFECT
GERMICIDE.**
Fluid,
Powder (Soluble),
Powder (Insoluble),
Soap (Bar and Soft).

KALZEN FLUID has a carbolic co-efficiency on

B. TYPHOSUS OF 17

by Rideal-Walker method

Samples and full particulars, with Request to Bacteriologists, may be obtained on application to

Telegrams:
"Rowantrees
London."

**A. ROWAN AND BROTHER,
—LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.—**

Telephone:
3216
East.

HAYWARD'S

Sheep Dips, &c.,
Disinfectants,
Eureka Weed Killer,
Horticultural Sundries,
Size Powder, Axle Greases.

SPECIALLY
PACKED
FOR THE
EXPORT
TRADE.

TOMLINSON'S DAIRY PREPARATIONS, BUTTER COLOUR, RENNET TABLETS, &c.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LTD., LINCOLN, ENG.

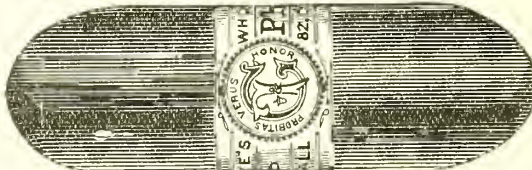
WALKER, TROKE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
(late 65) Bath St., City Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: "3593 CENTRAL."

GELATINE-COATED DOG & FOWL
PILLS. *Samples Free.*

Sole Makers of 'SANOGEN VAPORISER' (Reg. No. 21,772), for WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, &c. Retail Price 2/6 (subj. to dis.)

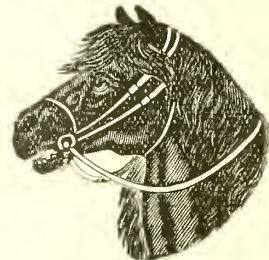


SOLE MAKERS OF
**GABRIEL & TROKE'S
GELATINE CAPSULED
HORSE BALLS**

Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough,
Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm,
Quinine, Tonic Balls (Registered 61,291).

HARVEY'S HORSE REMEDIES

P.A.T.A. PROTECTED PRICES.

**HARVEY'S Aconite Powders,**

For Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Roaring, &c.

HARVEY'S Worm and Condition Powders.**HARVEY'S (Watts') Embrocation,**

or Curb Bottle.

HARVEY'S (Watts') Red Lotion,

For Wounds.

HARVEY'S Hair Restoring Ointment.**HARVEY'S Edos, or Tasteless Purging Powder.**

These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables
of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of the Best Private
Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and abroad.

Chemists are invited to write
for particulars of our Successful System
of Local Advertising. Many Chemists
with a connection among better-class
Horse Owners are now adopting it, with
gratifying results.

**GENEROUS PROFITS
SECURED.**

For Trade Prices see the Lists of the
Wholesale Houses, or write for Cash
Price List to the Sole Proprietors,

HARVEY & CO.
(DUBLIN) LIM.

Wholesale Offices:

49 Lower Gardiner St.,

DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address—

"REMEDIES DUBLIN."

MIOL

Prescribed by Physicians for BRONCHITIS, CHEST COMPLAINTS, LUNG TROUBLES, WASTING & CONSUMPTION.

**- WE SUPPLY CHEMISTS LIBERALLY WITH -
SHOWCARDS AND LITERATURE.**

We have a range of showcards, a 2-ft. carton, the handsomest in the trade, also any quantity of literature and booklets.

PRICE ON THE P.A.T.A. AT MINIMUM FACE VALUE :
1/1½ 2/9 4/6 Sold at Face Value. **10/6 27/- 45/-** Wholesale per doz.

Assured Profit to retailers, **25 per cent.** to **33½ per cent.**

The MIOL MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.
82 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

A FREE SUPPLY

of Counter Wrappers and Showcards relating to Ridge's Food will be forwarded, carriage paid, to any Chemist sending a postcard for
 : : : same. : : :

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD

is now being extensively advertised, and is highly recommended by members of the Medical Profession for the use of Infants & Invalids, and at the same time it shows a

GOOD PROFIT.

Address : *RIDGE'S ROYAL FOOD MILLS,*
(Dept. C.D.), LONDON, N.

FRAME-FOOD PREPARATIONS.

UNIQUE. UNRIVALLED.

Racia Food

Starts Baby healthy and fit for the Race of Life.

Frame-Food

Then makes Baby Strong and Bonnie, teeth easily and walk early.

Frame-Food Jelly

Cools and Refreshes.

Frame-Food Cocoa

Warms and Invigorates.

Frame-Food Biscuits

Strengthen and Sustain.

Write for new
 Price-list
 and Special
 Terms for
 this Season

Counter-bills,
 Bill-heads,
 Labels,
 &c., &c.,
FREE on
 application

FRAME-FOOD CO., Ltd.
SOUTHFIELDS, LONDON, S.W.

MENLEY & JAMES, Ltd.

Menley House, 39 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

are now introducing to the Medical Profession

GLIDINE = = (A pure Vegetable Protein Food). Retailing at **2/9** and **5/-** per tin.

IODOGLIDINE (An organic Compound of Iodine with pure Vegetable Protein.) Retailing at **3/-** per phial of 20 tablets.

LAXOL = = (Castor Oil made palatable). Retailing at **1/1½** per bottle.

Price List will be sent on application.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants, Manufacturing Chemists, HULL,

Offer the Trade the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the Country.

| PROTECTED RETAIL PRICE. | | | DOZEN. | PROTECTED RETAIL PRICE. | | | DOZEN. |
|---|-----|------|--------|--|-----|----------|--------|
| LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins | ... | 6d. | ... | 3 6 net. | | | |
| " " " " bottles | ... | 1/- | ... | 7 - " | | | |
| " in cartons | ... | 1 6 | ... | 10 6 " | | | |
| LOSALL'S MILK FOOD, oblong tins | | | | | | | |
| 1/- size. Ideal Food for children and adults | ... | 8½d. | ... | 5 6 " | | | |
| FINEST HYGIENIC FIRST MILK FOOD | | | | | | | |
| "Crown Brand," specially adapted for infants from birth to 3 or 4 months, tins 13 | ... | 1/- | ... | 7 6 " | | | |
| | | | | PREPARED BARLEY ("Crown Brand.") | | | |
| | | | | Usual 1/- size, lever lid tins. A good selling line | ... | 4/- net. | |
| | | | | MALTED FOOD. Usual 1/- size, lever lid tins. Buyer's name and address printed free on 3 dozens. Special design label, name and address, on gross orders if desired | ... | 4/6 " | |
| | | | | LOSALL'S FOOT-ROT OINTMENT, enamelled tins | 1/- | 7/6 " | |

Chemists taking up the above really valuable, large profit-yielding lines, will find them an important adjunct to their business.

London Agents: F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

If you want close up-to-date Quotations for superior and approved Counter Specialities, and for Pure Drugs, Chemicals or Pharmaceutical Preparations, don't fail to write to
LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Wholesale Druggists, HULL.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations.

Natural Food, Brunak, Power, &c.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We print a list of the WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep above preparations in stock; if for any reason you have a difficulty in obtaining supplies, please send post-card direct to us, and a copy of the list will be sent to you by return.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED.

Room 227, 305 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

Handbills, Booklets, Showcards, &c., Free.

Wholesale Drug Houses are invited to write to

MELROSE-DROVER, LTD.

LEITH.

for Prices and Samples of NON-DEPOSITING

ORANGE WINE

B.P. 1898.

considered the best in the Market due to superior quality. Specially prepared, also for exportation.

BENGER'S

The "LANCET"
describes it as:

"Mr. Benger's
admirable pre-
paration."

The "BRITISH
MEDICAL JOUR-
NAL" says:

"Benger's Food
has by its excel-
lence established
a reputation of
its own."



**NOTICE TO
THE TRADE.**

**NOTICE TO
THE TRADE.**

A Novelty made to stand upon the Counter, Shelf, or Window.
Takes up little space.

BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd., HAVE JUST ISSUED, AS PER SPECIMEN ILLUSTRATED ABOVE, A HANDSOME WINDOW DISPLAY CARD, PRINTED IN COLOURS, WHICH THEY WILL BE PLEASED TO SUPPLY TO ANY MEMBER OF THE WHOLESALE OR RETAIL TRADE UPON APPLICATION.

Kindly mention your Requirements on your Indents.

BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd., MANCHESTER, England.

And all Wholesale Houses and Shippers.

On the P.A.T.A. Showcards & Handbills on Application.

BRITISH AND BEST.

"ERASMIC"

SHAVING STICK.

PACKED IN ELEGANT NICKEL-PLATED CASE.

No
Cutting.

It will not Dry on the Face.

Protected
Price.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.

THE ERASMIC CO., LIMITED, WARRINGTON.

The Opinion of Recognised Authority.

See in the Diary for 1909 what

Mr. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., Analytical & Consulting Chemist,
says about the

Artificial & Synthetic Essences

of

CHUIT, NAEF & CO., GENEVA (Switzerland).

CONCLUDING STATEMENT.—In conclusion, my results enable me to say that all the products of Messrs. Chuit, Naef & Co. that I have examined are of the highest degree of purity, and in the case of mixtures of the sweetest and most powerful odour possible.

Th. Mühlethaler & Co., Ltd. NYON, Switzerland

Latest Creations of the Nyon Factory—

NEROLI M.
ROSE, ALPINE.
JESSAMINE, WHITE
LILY OF THE VALLEY M.

Specialities of the Grasse Factory—

PATCHOULI
ORRIS ROOT OIL
YETIVER, JAVA
ABSOLUTES

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN :

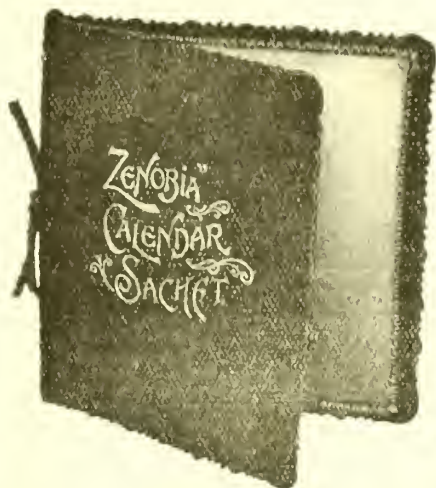
R C TRF ATT & CO

Dunster House, Mincing Lane,

Telephone No. 1692 Avenue.

LONDON, E.C.

An Attractive Novelty.



THE ZENOBIA CALENDAR & GREETING SACHETS

IN MANY REGISTERED DESIGNS.

*Dainty Silk Sachets in all the celebrated Zenobia
Flower Odours, in Scent-proof Cases.*

SELLING IN THOUSANDS.

These Sachets can be supplied in quantities with Customers' Names and Addresses printed upon them, and form a most attractive advertisement at Christmas. Orders should be placed early. Samples and prices will be sent on application to

THE ZENOBIA LABORATORIES, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENG.

"Terpeneless" ESSENTIAL OILS.

Heinrich Haensel's speciality since 1876.

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD PREPARATIONS.



Distilleries:

**PIRNA
&
AUSSIG**

LEMON, ORANGE, LIMES, GINGER, NUTMEG, PEPPERMINT, ANISEED, DILLSEED, &c., &c.

CAUTION.—Beware of imperfect imitations and faked-up Essential Oils.

WILLIAM POPPELREUTER, 54 Portland St., MANCHESTER.

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH O'KELL).

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling perfume in the market.
Retail Prices ... 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
THOMAS WEST, 1185 & 1187 Chester Road, MANCHESTER
Stretford.



BIDWELLS' GOLD MEDAL TOOTH BRUSHES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES:
AXMINSTER, DEVON.

**ESTD.
1839.**

Wholesale and Export Trade only.

ALLENS'

Extracts, Syrups, Liquors, Juices, Oils, Oleo-resins, and all their products are reliable. This is the result of long experience and scientific management. Those who sell or use them find satisfaction in it, and their customers are also satisfied. "Allens" are actual manufacturers and actual growers of medicinal plants; thus they can guarantee all they sell, and for three-quarters of a century their guarantee has proved true.

Allens make many things besides those mentioned—see their full Price List.

| | | |
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| Lin. Belladonnæ | FROM BRITISH-GROWN PLANTS. | Ferri et Ammon. Cit. |
| „ Saponis | Folia Aconiti, Belladonnæ, Conii, | Ferri et Quininæ Cit. |
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| „ Podophylli | Radices Aconiti, Belladonnæ, Rhei, | „ Capsici |
| Aloin | Taraxaci, et Valerianæ. | „ Piperis |
| Jalapin | Succi Aconiti, Belladonnæ, Conii, | „ Zingiberis |
| Dec. Sarsæ Co. | Digitalis, Hyoscyami, Mori, Rhamni, | Aqua Sambuci |
| Vin. Colchici | Scoparii, Taraxaci. | „ Laurocerasi |
| Conf. Sennæ | Syrupi Mori, Rhamni, Rhei, | Ext. Cannab. Indic. |
| Pil. Hydrarg. | Rhœados, Violæ. | „ Cascaræ Sagrad. |
| Ung. Hydrarg. | Extracta Aconiti, Anthemidis, Bella- | „ Nucis Vomic. |
| | donnæ, Conii, Digitalis, Hyoscyami, | &c., &c. |
| | Lactuæ, Sabinæ, Stramonii, | |
| | Taraxaci, et Valerianæ | |
| | &c. &c. &c. | |

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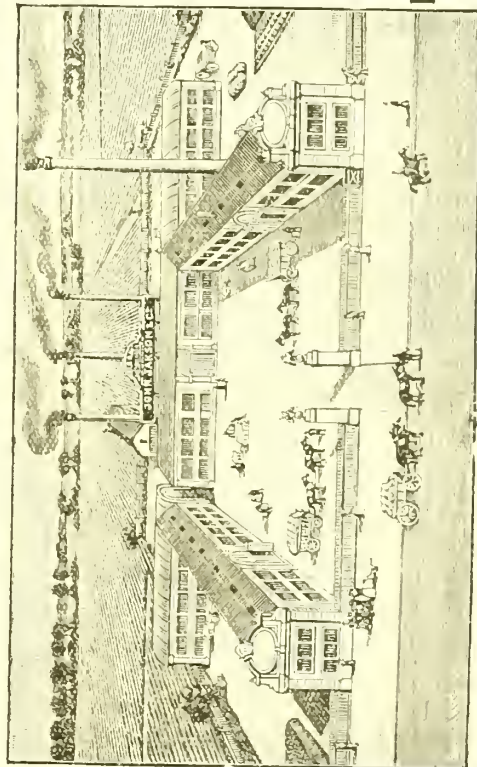
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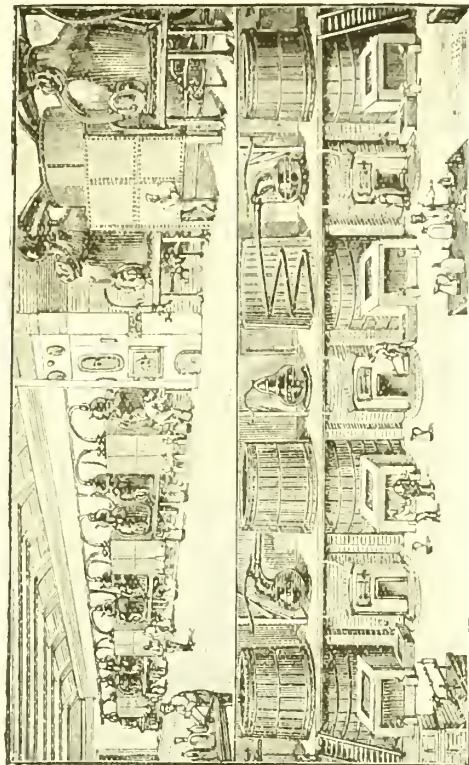
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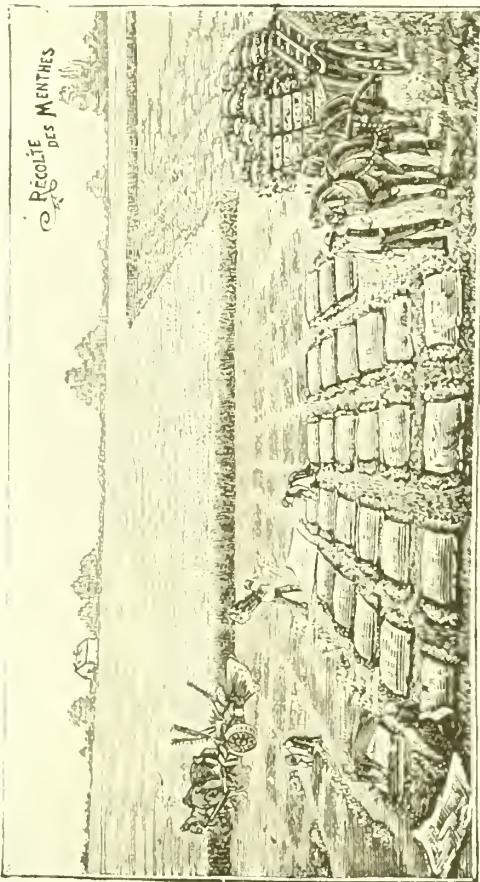
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Antwerp, 1886.
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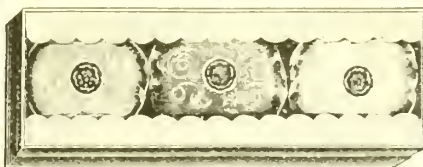
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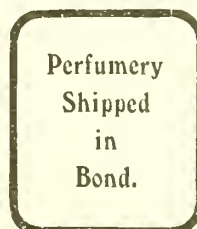
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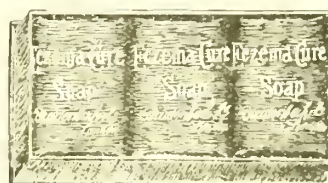
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Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

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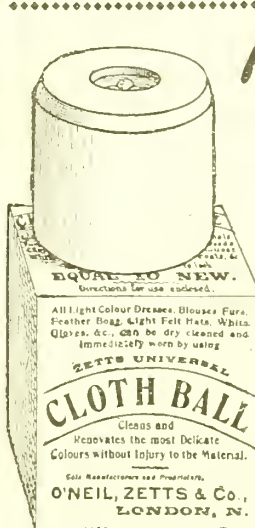
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Deserves the excellent reputation it has gained.—Practitioner.
"Fragrant, Soothing, Cleanly"—The Queen.
"Used it extensively and found it most useful"—Nurses Journal.
"Delightfully cooling and fragrant"—The Lady.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL
International Health Exhibition, London 1884

WOOLLEY'S

Sanitary Rose Powder

Antiseptic & Soluble
For the Toilet & Nursery.

White, Pink or Cream.
in Boxes 1/6, 1/9 & 3/-
Large Size for Family Use 5/-

James Woolley, Sons & Co. Ltd. Manchester.

Retail, 6d., 1s., 1s. 9d., 3s., and 5s.

PHENATE OF SODA SOLUTION

SOL. SODÆ PHENATIS (WOOLLEY).

Invaluable as a Mouth Wash and for allaying tenderness of the gums after Teeth Extraction.
Antiseptic and Astringent.

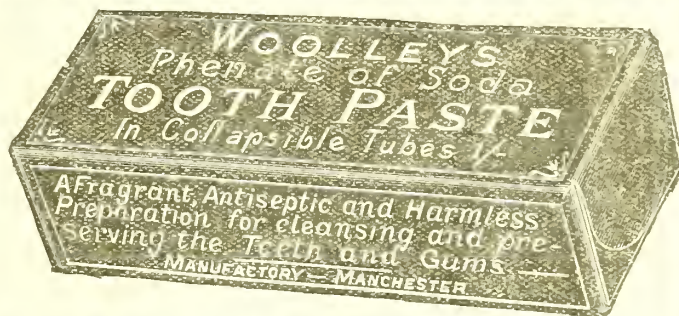
In Stoppered Amber Glass Bottles. 1/4-Pint, 1/2-Pint, Pint, Quart, & 1-Gallon.
Retail, 1s., 1s. 9d., 3s., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

PHENATE OF SODA TOOTH PASTE

"An excellent Tooth Paste, cleansing and very agreeable to use."

General Practitioner.

"As a Tooth Cleaner, thoroughly trustworthy."—Dental Surgeon.



BOVAL FLOOR GLOSS.

For Preparing Ball-Room Floors without the aid of Wax.

In Tins, with Perforated Lids, 1s. and 2s.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED:

"It acted very well indeed. We merely sprinkled it over the floor, and brushed it in with a broom covered with a soft cloth." "We were very pleased with the BOVAL FLOOR GLOSS and gave every satisfaction."

W. EDWARDS & SON,
BARCLAY & SONS, Ltd.

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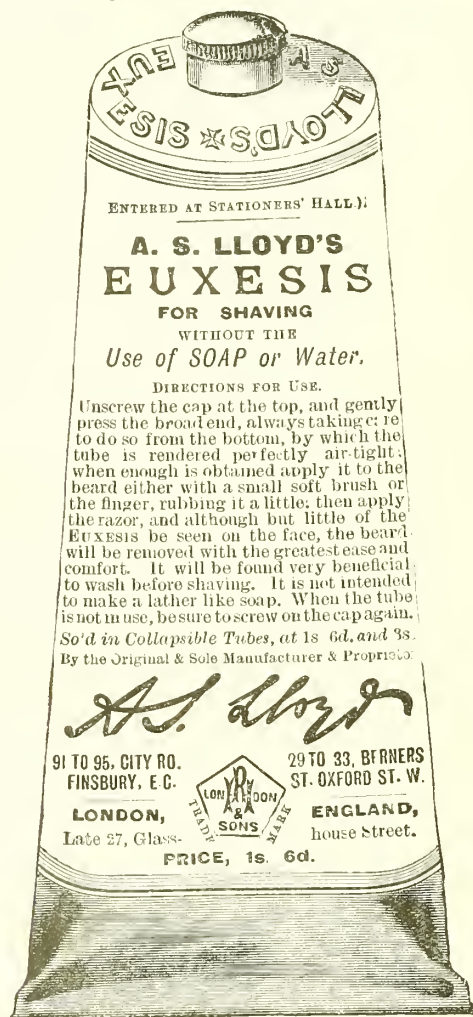
JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd.

Manufacturing Pharmacists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
MANCHESTER.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

(THE GENUINE.)

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.



ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL:

**A. S. LLOYD'S
EUXESIS**

FOR SHAVING
WITHOUT THE

Use of SOAP or Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Unscrew the cap at the top, and gently press the broad end, always taking care to do so from the bottom, by which the tube is rendered perfectly air-tight: when enough is obtained apply it to the beard either with a small soft brush or the finger, rubbing it a little; then apply the razor, and although but little of the EUXESIS be seen on the face, the beard will be removed with the greatest ease and comfort. It will be found very beneficial to wash before shaving. It is not intended to make a lather like soap. When the tube is not in use, be sure to screw on the cap again. *Sold in Collapsible Tubes, at 1s 6d. and 3s.*
By the Original & Sole Manufacturer & Proprietor.

A. S. Lloyd

91 TO 95, CITY RD.
FINSBURY, E.C.

LONDON,
Late 27, Glass.



29 TO 33, BERNERS
ST. OXFORD ST. W.

ENGLAND,
house Street.

PRICE, 1s. 6d.

**Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists
throughout the World.**

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the Business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the Receipt, Trade-mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses at the following prices:

10/- per dozen, 9/6 by the 3 dozen, 9/- by the 6 dozen.

Retails at 1/6 the Tube; 3/- size to order.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as illustration.

Proprietors: **R. HOVENDEN & SONS,**
LIMITED,
29-33 Berners Street, W.
and 89-95 City Road, E.C., LONDON.

An Attractive Window READ pays. READ



what "THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" says:

LAIT LAROLA. — "This little engraving represents one of the smartest arrangements for window-display that we have seen for some time. It is collapsible, measures 20 in. high by 11 in. wide, and although made of cardboard, at a distance of 3 or 4 yards it is so substantial looking as to convey the idea of the original cartons of 'Lait Larola.' It is just the thing to make an attractive corner in the window, on a shelf, or, indeed, in any part of the pharmacy. Any C. & D. subscribers who would like one should write to Messrs. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the proprietors of 'Lait Larola.'"



Also Show Cards and Coloured Pictorial Postcards for distribution if desired. All the "Larola" preparations are protected at **FULL FACE VALUE**, and the goods bear a good profit.

Price List with terms sent on application to—

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

Add a new source of income
to your business by taking up

Laurence's

ONE-SOLUTION

Hair Dye

In nine shades — Raven Black, Black, Dark Brown, Brown, Medium Brown, Light Brown, Golden Brown, Auburn and Chestnut.

**THE BEST ON THE MARKET.
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.**

Shows over 100 per cent. profit.

Can be supplied under Chemist's own title if preferred, and exclusive design of carton and label reserved in any one town.

Write at once for particulars to—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN
Devon Wharf, Emmott Street, LTD.
MILE END, LONDON, E.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS.

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.

CAUTION.

The Labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of A. S. LLOYD in BLACK INK, and that of his Widow, AIMÉE LLOYD, in RED INK. Refuse any other.

**Sole Manufacturers and
Proprietors:**

AIMÉE LLOYD & CO.

3 SPUR STREET, Leicester Square, LONDON, W.C.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT



TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Restores the Colour to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

Of all Chemists, Etc. Price 1s. per Bottle.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

TOILET PREPARATIONS

Placed on sale by

JOHN STRANGE WINTER

(Mrs. Arthur Stannard, the well-known novelist).

FOR THE HAIR.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER'S HAIR FOOD. Price 2/6.
KARMAK. 2/6. AMBERINE. 3/6 and 8/-
No. 1315. A clear, non-oily Stimulant. 3/6 and 8/- (4 times 3/6 size).
TEMPLE CREAM. For bare temples, moustaches, &c. 2/6 and 6/.

FOR THE SKIN.

LAKSHMI. A perfect Skin Lotion. 2/6 and 6/- (4 times 2/6 size).
LAKSHMI CREAM. 2/6. MANDARIN CREAM. 6d. (tubes) & 2/6.
CREME MARQUISE. 1/- (tubes) and 2/6 (pots). TOILET SALT. 1/6.
LAKSHMI SOAP. A High-class Toilet Soap. Three cakes in box. 1/6.

FOR THE BLOOD.

MARQUISETTES. Tablets to enrich the blood, 2/9 and 4/6.

Price List and full particulars from

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER,"

J. S. W. PREPARATIONS, LTD., 27 Clements Lane, E.C.
Wholesale Agents: BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO.

'FLOROSA'

Have you
sent
for
a
Sample
yet?



You are
Missing
a Good
Thing
if you
Haven't.

SHAMPOO

REPEAT SALES WHEREVER INTRODUCED.

HALL FORSTER & CO., LTD.
ELSWICK COURT, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Telegraphic Address: "CRESSWELL LONDON."

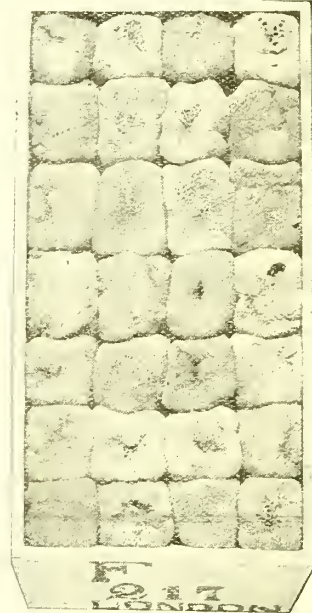
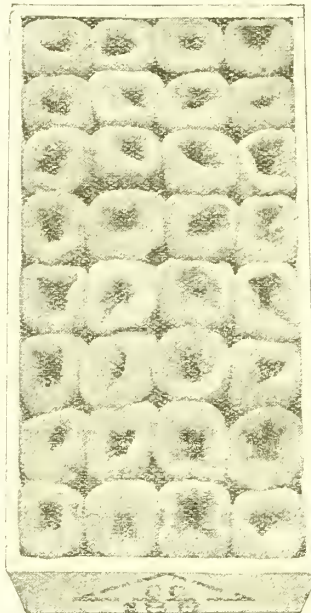
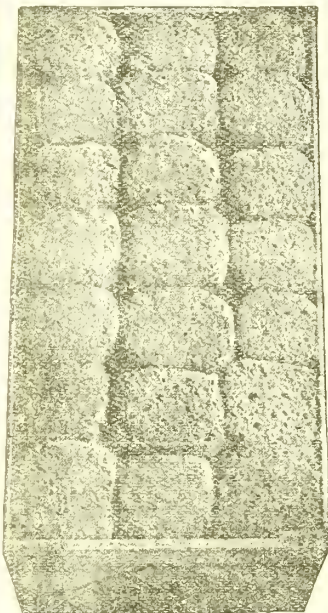
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[Telephone: No. 1432 HOLBORN.]

SPONGES

CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ,
Sponge Importers, Exporters, & Merchants, BRANCH
and Chamois Leather Dressers.**18 & 19 RED LION SQUARE,**New Warehouses and Steam
Bleacheries, 45 EAGLE STREET,
LONDON, W.C.

175 Rue du Temple, PARIS; Piazzetta Barisone 73, GENOA; and Leyendeckerstrasse 13, COLOGNE, EHRENFELD.

**THE FOLLOWING ABRIDGED LIST will serve as a Guide to Buyers when ordering.
UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES IN ORIGINAL CASES.**

| HONEYCOMB. | | | HONEYCOMB. | | | FINE TURKEY CUPS. | | | FINE TURKEY CUPS. | | | FINE TURKEY SOLIDS. | | | FINE TURKEY SOLIDS. | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Toilet & Bath. | | | 3rd Shape. | | | 1st Quality. | | | 2nd Quality. | | | SELECTED SHAPES. | | | 2nd Quality, large. | | |
| 1st and 2nd Qualities. | | | Toilet & Bath. | | | PICKED SHAPES. | | | LARGE FOR MONEY. | | | 1st Quality. | | | LARGE FOR MONEY. | | |
| Pieces in Case. | Average Price per Piece. | | Pieces in Case. | Average Price per Piece. | | Pieces in Case. | Average Price per Piece. | | Pieces in Case. | Average Price per Piece. | | Pieces in Case. | Average Price per Piece. | | Pieces in Case. | Average Price per Piece. | |
| 300 at 4d. | | | 300 at 2d. | | | Toilet Selected, 300 at 1/- | | | Toilet 300 at 9d. | | | Nursery 400 at 3d. | | | Nursery Selctd. 300 at 3d. | | |
| 270 " 6d. | | | 330 " 3d. | | | " " 250 " 1/3 | | | " 250 " 1/- | | | " 300 " 4d. | | | " 250 " 4d. | | |
| 200 " 8d. | | | 230 " 4d. | | | " " 200 " 1/6 | | | " 200 " 1/3 | | | " 200 " 8d. | | | " 180 " 9d. | | |
| 180 " 9d. | | | 300 " 3d. | | | " " 175 " 1/9 | | | " 180 " 1/6 | | | " 200 " 1/- | | | " 200 " 6d. | | |
| 170 " 1/- | | | 250 " 6d. | | | " " 150 " 2/- | | | " 150 " 2/- | | | " 100 " 1/9 | | | " 150 " 1/6 | | |
| 160 " 1/2 | | | 230 " 8d. | | | " " 140 " 2/6 | | | " 120 " 2/6 | | | " 100 " 2/- | | | " 100 " 1/6 | | |
| 160 " 1/6 | | | 180 " 9d. | | | " " 100 " 3/- | | | " 90 " 3/- | | | " 80 " 2/6 | | | " 80 " 2/- | | |
| 150 " 1/9 | | | 160 " 1/- | | | " " 90 " 3/6 | | | " 80 " 3/6 | | | " 70 " 4/- | | | " 60 " 3/- | | |
| 140 " 2/- | | | 140 " 1/3 | | | " " 80 " 4/- | | | " 70 " 4/- | | | " 60 " 4/6 | | | " 50 " 4/- | | |
| 140 " 2/6 | | | 120 " 1/6 | | | " " 70 " 4/6 | | | " 60 " 5/- | | | " 50 " 5/6 | | | " 45 " 6/6 | | |
| 125 " 3/- | | | 100 " 1/9 | | | " " 60 " 5/- | | | " 50 " 6/- | | | " 45 " 6/6 | | | " 40 " 7/6 | | |
| 110 " 3/6 | | | 90 " 2/- | | | " " 50 " 6/- | | | " 45 " 6/6 | | | " 40 " 7/6 | | | " 30 " 5/- | | |
| 95 " 4/- | | | 80 " 2/6 | | | " " 45 " 6/6 | | | " 30 " 5/- | | | " 24 " 5/- | | | " 25 " 5/6 | | |
| 90 " 4/6 | | | 60 " 3/- | | | " " 40 " 7/6 | | | " 20 " 4/- | | | " 24 " 5/- | | | " 20 " 4/- | | |
| 80 " 5/- | | | 45 " 4/- | | | | | | " 15 " 3/- | | | " 20 " 4/- | | | " 15 " 3/- | | |
| 75 " 5/6 | | | 30 " 5/- | | | | | | " 10 " 2/- | | | " 15 " 3/- | | | " 10 " 2/- | | |
| 70 " 6/6 | | | | | | | | | " 5 " 1/- | | | " 10 " 2/- | | | " 5 " 1/- | | |

The above Goods can be had in smaller quantities, or in repacked Cases to suit Buyers' own requirements.

LOOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT.Fresh Line, mounted on Handsome Blue
Card of New Design.

Where Honeycomb, Turkey, and Cuban Sponges Bleached or Unbleached are sold in smaller quantities to suit customers' requirements. Large and varied selections always on show at lowest market prices.

CARDED SPONGES.**HONEYCOMB AND TURKEY.****DOMESTIC CARDED SPONGES.****NEW LINE**

Larger than Turkey. Soft in Use.

| Retail | | | Per gross | | | Retail | | | Per gross | | | Retail | | | Per gross | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--|-----------|--|--|-------------------------------|----------|--|-----------|--|--|-----------------------------|-------|--|-----------|--|--|
| SCHOOL, 1d., 2 doz. on Card | 3/6 | | | | | TOILET, 1/6, 1/2 doz. on Card | 120/- | | | | | TOILET, 3d., 1 doz. on Card | 18/- | | | | |
| " 1d., 1 " " | 7/- | | | | | " 2/-, 1/2 " " | 168/- | | | | | " 4d., 1 " " | 24/- | | | | |
| TOILET, 3d., 1 " " | 14/- | | | | | " 2/6, 1/2 " " | 208/- | | | | | " 6d., 1 " " | 36/- | | | | |
| " 3d., 1 " " | 20/- | | | | | " 3/-, 1/2 " " | 246 doz. | | | | | " 2/-, 1/2 " " | 144/- | | | | |
| " 4d., 1 " " | 27/- | | | | | BATH, 3/6, 1/2 " " | 246 doz. | | | | | " 9d., 1/2 " " | 54/- | | | | |
| " 6d., 1 " " | 40/- | | | | | " 4/-, 1/2 " " | 288 doz. | | | | | " 2/6, 1/2 " " | 180/- | | | | |
| " 1/-, 1/2 " " | 84/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Special Quotations for Wholesale Quantities of Carded Goods.

Sponges of all kinds in Fancy Boxes and on Cards for Counter Display at Lowest Market Prices. Write for our New Illustrated Price List.

All Orders and Communications for this Branch to be addressed to **18 & 19 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.**

★ REGENT HAIR POWDER

— AN INVALUABLE —

DRY SHAMPOO

FOR SUFFERERS FROM NEURALGIA,
— NO WATER BEING USED. —

This preparation frees the hair from abnormal greasiness, making it easy to dress. It also promotes the luxuriance of the hair.

It is advertised largely in ladies' journals, and chemists should order full stocks. Price 12/- per dozen, Retail 1/6 per Box.

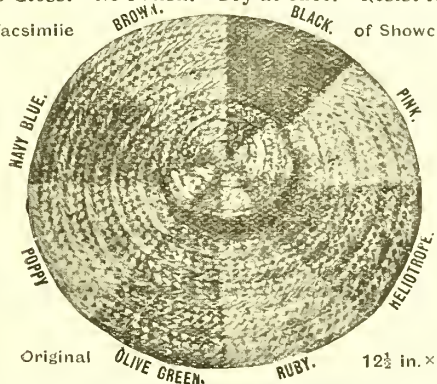
Write for prices and particulars to —

DUBOSCH & GILLINGHAM,
285 Regent Street, London.

A new Invention of Great Utility.

"LUTON" HAT DYES

No Gloss. No Polish. Dry at once. Resist rain.
Facsimile of Showcard.



Original 12½ in. x 10 in.

In bottles, 6d. each, in separate neat cartons, with suitable brush

These Dyes are a distinct invention, dying the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance, and producing the effect of new goods.

Write for terms and patterns:

WHITAKER & CO.

Colour Workers, KENDAL, ENG.

SPECIALISTS IN VARNISHES, STAINS, DYES, &c. ESTD. 1878.

Colonial Testimonial—"Your Lutons' have really come up to the mark."—Gen. H. Langton, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Your Rent FREE!!!

Practical Chemists have proved it!!



PROFIT 66%

P.A.T.A.

SELLS LIKE WILDFIRE.

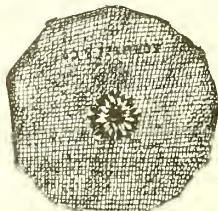
Send P.C. to 195 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD.

MAGNETISERS.



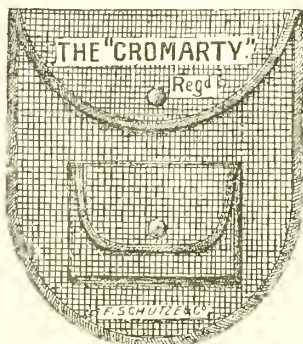
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The only ones fitted with a safety band.



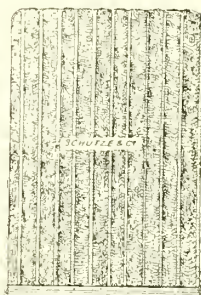
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In great variety.



SPONGE BAGS.

New and artistic designs.



WASHING GLOVES.

A unique assortment.

QUALITY, PRICE and VALUE are our strong points.
Write us for particulars and samples; we are the Manufacturers.

F. SCHUTZE & CO.

Black Bull Works, CALEDONIAN MARKET, LONDON, N.



LISTERINE

The popular American antiseptic

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, slightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The success of Listerine is based upon merit, and the best advertisement of Listerine is—Listerine.

LISTERINE DERMATIC SOAP

Designed to meet the most exacting requirements of a saponaceous detergent for use in the antiseptic treatment of diseases of the skin. No animal fats, and only the best vegetable oils enter into its composition, and of these, it contains a surplus, "super-fatted." It is a bland, unirritating and remarkably efficient soap.

Literature may be had upon application
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BRITISH TRADE SUPPLIED BY
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BEIERSDORF'S PEBECOL



NOTE FOR ORDERING.

No. 650 = Large collapsible tube with key. Retail: 1/- P.A.T.A.

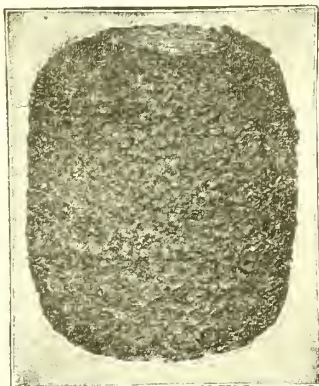
No. 651 = Small collapsible tube with key. Retail: 7½d. P.A.T.A.

33⅓%

FOR THE
TRADE.

PEBECOL in the patent arrangement (Tesatube) is not supplied any more.

P. BEIERSDORF & CO., 7 & 8 Idol Lane, LONDON, E.C.



THE Featheredge RUBBER SPONGE

Gives a soft, soothing massage action in
use without any unnecessary friction.

A GOOD SELLER.

A GOOD MONEY MAKER.

Of all Wholesale Chemists and Druggists.

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THESE ARE SELLERS

ALL THROUGH THE YEAR.



Oak Box.

MENTHOL SNUFF.

On P.A.T.A. at 3½d.



Tortoiseshell Box.

MENTHOL & EUCALYPTUS SNUFF.

1 doz. 1'10, 6 doz. @ 1'8d.
12 doz. 18'6, 5 gross @ 16'6d.

No. 2 Size.

"VASELINE"

GUARANTEED CHESEBROUGH.

This is the line you are **LOOKING FOR!**
The **boldest** and **smartest** package ever
produced. **Two** styles of **decorated** caps
and labels to match to select from.
Buyer's own name on label if desired.

Special Prices on application.

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PINE TREE LOZENGES.

In Blue and Silver Decorated
Hinged-lid Boxes.

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| Filled | ... | ... | ... | 3½ doz. |
| Empty | ... | ... | ... | 13/- gross. |

TOOTH PASTE IN POTS.

And Guaranteed to remain in good condition
for years, at home or abroad.

A 13. Round Pots, assorted labels, 3 3 and 4/- doz.
Cherry, White Rose, Arca and Carbolie.14. Burnt-in Pots. Cherry and Arca only,
4/- doz.

15. Square " " 4 6 doz.

16. " Gold lettering " 7/- doz.

"NURSE MARGERY" HYGIENIC FEEDER.

CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
FITTED WITH A GOOD VALVE.

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| Each in a box | ... | ... | ... | 4 3 doz. |
| 12 " | " | " | " | 3 9 " |

With very smart Show Cards.

Spare Valves and Teats 1 = doz. each.

COLD CREAM.


A high-class article. 1 - lb., in 7-lb. tins. Perfumed.

Also in Pots, 18/- gross and 3/- doz.

A REVOLUTION IN HEALTH SALTS.

PACKED IN SMARTLY DECORATED
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Drawing shows the Tin Open, with
lid off, and inner air-tight disc
cut open.

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| ¼ lb. 3/- doz. ; 6 doz. 2/9 doz. ; |  |
| ½ lb. 4 6 doz. | |

OLD ENGLISH POTTERY SERIES.

TOOTH POWDER.

The tins are exact reproductions of Wedgwood,
Crown Derby, and Coalport China.

VERY ARTISTIC

X292/4, 2/- doz. ; 18/- gross ; 16/6 5 gross lots.

They can be filled with White Carbolie Tooth
Powder if preferred, at same prices.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

CREAMS, JELLIES, & TOOTH PASTES.

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| TOILET LANOLINE. | GLYCERINE & HONEY. | CHERRY T. PASTE. |
| ELDER FLOWER. | " & CUCUMBER. | ARCA |
| BENZOLIN. | CAJUPUT. | CARBOLIC. |
| WITCH HAZEL. | OATMEAL CREAM. | WHITE ROSE |
| COLD CREAM. | CHILLY PASTE. | |
| | 2/-, 2/6, and 3/9 doz. | |

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LILYWHITE WORKS, HALIFAX, YORKS.

GENUINE**DALMATIAN****INSECT POWDER**

(From Half-Closed and Closed Insect Flowers).

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TRADE MARK.



REGISTERED.

True Bermuda Arrowroot

is shipped only by W. T. James, Hamilton, Bermuda, who desires to warn buyers against "so-called" Bermuda Arrowroot which is being freely offered and sold in the United Kingdom as genuine Bermuda. Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

*For Samples of the Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot apply to****George Harker & Co., Ltd., 101/103 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.*****"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"**

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AND JUBILEE NUMBER.

JULY 31, 1909.**PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS INSERTED.**

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LIQUID EXTRACTS and **FLUIDS** for conveniently and economically preparing **TINCTURES** that may be relied upon as of full B.P. strength. Require much less storage space and entail a much smaller outlay than an equivalent quantity of tinctures, whilst effecting a great saving in transport charges.

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FLUID EXTRACTS which are of Pharmacopoeial strength and which, in addition, are severally standardised so as always to present the same degree of medicinal activity.

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COD LIVER OIL EMULSION, R "B."—The ideal means of establishing a reputation for "Emulsion." In bulk, with free labels, or in various sizes with special labels.

GELATIN CAPSULES, sizes capable of holding from 1 to 20 grains of powdered rhubarb, &c. Easily filled. Most convenient and elegant for dispensing proprietary powders; effectually preserve their contents.

GLYCEROLE OF PEPSIN.—An agreeably-flavoured preparation of exceptional purity and digestive power. Forms clear mixtures with syrup, glycerin, aromatic waters, &c. About 50 per cent. stronger than Glycerinum Pepsini, P.B. In bottles of 8o, 12, 8, and 4 fl. ounces.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION.—The Kind that Keeps. Will not burst the bottles. The exceptional permanence of the "P., D. & Co." brand makes it the most satisfactory for retailing, and the most efficient for surgical, dental, toilet, or manufacturing purposes. In bottles of 16, 8, and 4 fl. ounces.

SOLUTION FERROUS IODIDE, CONCENTRATED.—A convenient and reliable means of preparing Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, B.P., by diluting with seven volumes of syrup. Keeps well. In bottles containing 4 ozs. and 2 ozs. by weight.

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BEFORE placing your orders,

send postcard for Samples and Prices of the following:—

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| Brushes : Nail, Tooth, and Shaving | Manicure Requisites Puffs of all Kinds Puff Bowls | Sprinklers Suspensory Bandages Syringes |
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| Clinical Thermometers | Rubber Surgical Goods | Tubing for Douches and Feed- ing Bottles |
| Combs | Skins for Capping, &c. | Washing Gloves, &c. |
| Douches | Sponge Bags and Wrappers | Waterproof Sheetting |
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J. B. HAY & CO., Chemists' Sundriesmen, 47 Rupert St., Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.

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THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

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GLYCEROLE OF NEPENTHE (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection. In 1 oz. Bottles.

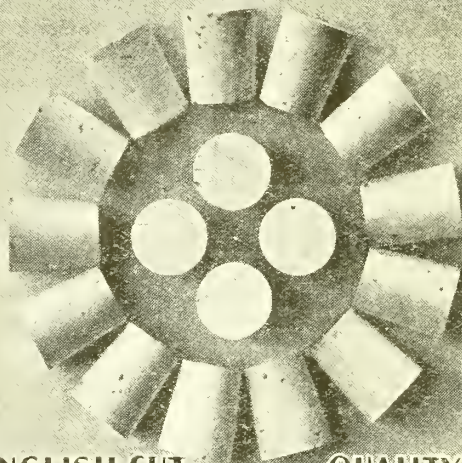
NEPENTHE SUPPOSITORIES in four strengths. Equivalent to $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 grain Morphia.

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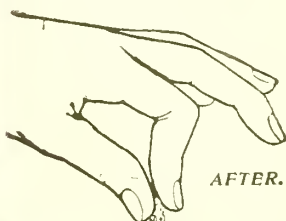
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THE ALL BRITISH TRIUMPH IN PHARMACY.



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Slight pressure
will crush a
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"Pulverettes" versus Pills.

The objections to ordinary pills are numerous

They get hard, and consequently do not dissolve when swallowed.

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'Pulverettes' are free from these objections. They consist of a thin coating like an eggshell enclosing a powder.

The appearance of 'Pulverettes' outside is exactly like pills. We can match coating and match size. Clients' special formula made up at the same prices as ordinary American-made pills. Sold in bottles or bulk.

Best materials only used. No excipient is employed in the 'Pulverette' as in pills, nor are they of the flint-like hardness of compressed tablets.

Why buy pills or compressed tablets, when you can get 'Pulverettes' at the same price?

'Pulverettes' increase the reputation of the seller, satisfy the buyer, and are the latest thing in pharmacy. In tropical countries the necessity of soluble medicaments is especially important.

When swallowed, the 'Pulverette' dissolves immediately.

If you wish to satisfy your customer you will certainly fill orders with 'Pulverettes' in place of pills.

Their appearance is identical, but there the resemblance ends. There is no question of the superiority of the 'Pulverette.'

The best advertisement of a 'Pulverette' is to exhibit a specimen to your customer.

Send for quotations and specimens to

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Best
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issued in collapsible tubes, at 5/- and 10/- per dozen
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issued in 2-oz. pots, at 15/- per dozen
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issued in 2-oz. pots, at 15/- per dozen
- 'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET POWDER
issued in metal dredgers, at 5/- per dozen
- 'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET SOAP
issued in boxes of three tablets, at 15/- per dozen boxes
- 'DARTRING' LANOLINE ICHTHYOL SOAP
issued in boxes of three tablets, at 19.6 per dozen boxes
- 'DARTRING' LANOLINE PINE TAR SOAP
issued in boxes of three tablets, at 19.6 per dozen boxes
- 'DARTRING' LANOLINE SHAVING SOAP
issued in sticks, at 8.6 per dozen



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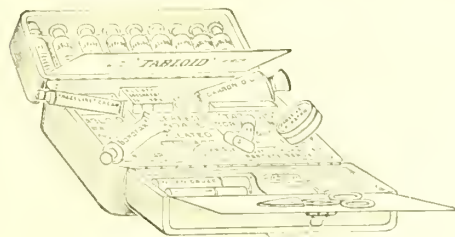
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Branches: NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN SHANGHAI

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No. 702 'Tabloid' First-Aid

No. 702 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID
(Registered)

Contains *eight* tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, scissors, etc., etc.

Measurements, $7 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather 50 -

No. 703 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID
(Registered)

Contains *nine* tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, scissors, etc., etc.

Measurements, $8 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather 80 -

No. 722 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID
(Registered)

Contains *eight* tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, scissors, etc., etc.

Measurements, $6 \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal 25 -

No. 723 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID
(Registered)

Contains *nine* tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, scissors, etc., etc.

Measurements, $8 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

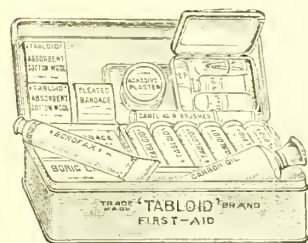
In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal 35 -

No. 707 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID
(Registered)

Contains *six* tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, etc., etc.

Measurements, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal 7 6



No. 707 'Tabloid' First-Aid

Trade
Mark 'TABLOID' Brand

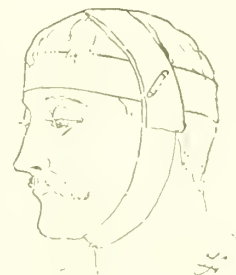
FIRST-AID

These useful equipments of First-Aid requisites are in active demand. They are suitable for emergency use in the household, the factory, and in business establishments, as well as for motorists, travellers and sportsmen.

The attention of officers and men of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces should be drawn to these outfits.

Being light and compact, they are well adapted for use in camps.

Proof against extremes of climate—therefore the most satisfactory for export.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

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Branches: NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY
CAPT TOWN SHANGHAI

No. 711 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID
(Registered)

Contains *six* tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, etc., etc.

Measurements, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

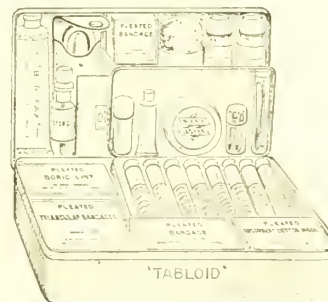
In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal 10 -

No. 715 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID
(Registered)

Contains *eight* tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, Sal Volatile, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, Plaster, Protective Skin, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, scissors, etc.

Measurements, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal 10 6



No. 715 'Tabloid' First-Aid

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The World's best preparation for the Hair.

A liquid preparation of petroleum, delicately perfumed, for preserving and restoring the strength, vitality and beauty of the hair. It will prevent dandruff and keep the scalp clean, sweet and healthful.

———— 1/- size, 9/- doz.; 2/- size, 18/- doz. ————

The word “Vaseline” is the Registered Trade Mark of the
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42 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

‘PANOPEPTON’

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‘PEPSENCIA’

PEPSENCIA is an ever-ready digestive fluid possessing remarkable peptic and rennet activity. It contains pure pepsin, the vitality of which is unimpaired by chemical action or manipulation.

‘PEPULE’ PEPSIN 3 grs.

A convenient and accurate method of administering pepsin.

‘ZYMINE’ PEPTONISING TUBES

For the preparation of peptonised milk and other predigested foods for the sick.

Originated and Manufactured by
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NEW YORK.

Agents for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia :
Burroughs Wellcome and Co.
LONDON, SYDNEY, CAPE TOWN.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF
THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES
and of
BRITISH PHARMACISTS THROUGHOUT THE
EMPIRE.

FIFTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1520, Vol. 74. EXPORT MERCHANT SHIPPERS' ISSUE. March 13, 1909

Published at the Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices: Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, Australia.

Subscription, 10s. per annum, including "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," post free to any part of the World.
Single copies of this issue, 1s. post free. Ordinary issues, 4d.

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Summary.

THIS being the annual number specially addressed to the Export Merchant Shippers of the United Kingdom, a large part of the contents is of special interest to all who have business relations with buyers abroad.

A MEDICINE STAMP ACTS CASE is reported in the Coloured Supplement.

THE HOME SECRETARY is to draft an Early closing Bill: sixty hours a week is to be the limit (p. 408).

AN EXHAUSTIVE COMMENTARY on the export and import trade of the United States is printed on pp. 411-3.

OUR optical observations column this week is mainly confined to the use of mydriatics in practice (p. 423).

TWO more convictions have been obtained under the Dentists Act in respect to alleged special qualification (p. 400).

ANOTHER ARTICLE on the Poor-law Commissioners' report begins on p. 413. It is devoted to questions of drug supply and medical relief.

IN the Court of Session, Edinburgh, the St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Society is defending an action for alleged supplying of a fly blister instead of a mustard-leaf (p. 398).

MR. J. F. BUCKLEY traces the evolution of the tablet machine from the old-fashioned machine, with eccentric motion, to the modern continuous motion rotary machine (p. 417).

A REVIEW of the annual Report of the Java Government Cinchona Plantations appears on p. 432. The Ledger bark harvested contained on an average the highest recorded quinine-content—7.02 per cent.

PROCEEDINGS in regard to licences for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons are growing numerically, and the scent of the war between the qualified and unqualified is observed. The matters are reported on p. 418.

THE chief market alterations include a decline of 3d. in morphine and an easier feeling in opium. Cod-liver oil is dearer and advancing at the close. Copper sulphate is higher; glycerin and acetic acid are firm. Thursday's drug auctions passed off with a very dragging tone (p. 433).

THE principal items at the Irish Pharmaceutical Council-meeting last week were the recognition of technical schools (about which the Education Department wrote) and the Chemists and Druggists' Society's resolution regarding Mr. Doig, who received the support of his fellow Councillors (p. 420).

MESSRS. H. BRONLEY & Co. have successfully defended an action against them for imitating the get-up of Williams's shaving-stick. They proved that the get-up was used by them before the other soap was introduced here, and Mr. Justice Neville indicated in his judgment that the alleged imitation was established, and that anyone may use a maroon box (p. 398).

AN ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT of the work done in the Government Laboratories in London for the control of imports and exports is an interesting part of the contents. We deal first with the work of the Custom House and the laboratory there, then the Clement's Inn Passage Laboratory is described (pp. 403-7). We also give in an editorial note some fresh particulars in regard to the amalgamation of the Customs and Excise (p. 410).

FOSTERING COLONIAL TRADE.

DURING the fifty years of its existence THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has done much to promote trade between Great Britain and its Colonies. Each year a special Colonial Issue is published, and this year the publication takes place on April 24. The Publisher will be glad if all firms desiring space in it will let him know their requirements before Easter. He will send to anyone who asks for it a remarkable list of the cities and towns in the Colonies and elsewhere abroad where actual paying subscribers to the *C. & D.* (i.e., potential buyers) are in business.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Board of Inland Revenue have appointed Mr. P. Williamson and Mr. P. Thompson to be Assistant Secretaries as from April 1 next, in succession to Mr. M. S. Jackson, I.S.O., who is retiring from the public service, and Mr. F. Atterbury, who has been promoted.

At the North London Police Court on March 4, Thos. O'Connor and Marian Daniels were committed for trial on a charge of stealing, among other things, thirty-six anti-rheumatic rings, value 7l. 8s., the property of Mr. Benjamin Richards, chemist, 404 Essex Road, London, N.

At Pontefract on March 1, a miner, named Matthew Bonskill, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for wilfully putting his foot through a plate-glass window (value 4l. 10s.) at the establishment of Messrs. Cleave & Co., chemists, while under the influence of drink on February 28.

At the special request of Lady Hope, Dr. Harrison Martindale gave a lecture and demonstration on Radioactivity to the members of the Connaught Club, Seymour Street, W., on Thursday, March 4. Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, F.C.S., occupied the chair, and there was a select company present.

At the adjourned inquiry on March 3 regarding the death of Mr. Samuel Soden Linnett, chemist and druggist, 59 Parsons Street, Banbury (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 297), Dr. Beattie stated that the deceased had a paralytic fit and rapidly passed into a comatose state. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

At Liverpool on March 8, Hugh White (35), who described himself as a chemist, late of Glasgow, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences. Accused inserted an advertisement in a Scots newspaper as follows: "Thirty energetic men wanted, to go to Brazil, at 4l. per week; passage paid." However, 2s. 6d. had to be sent for a book of conversation in Portuguese, which was never sent.

Selfridge's new stores in Oxford Street (between Bond Street and Marble Arch) are to be opened on Monday, March 15. A *C. & D.* representative had a walk through on Wednesday, and found that a great deal has still to be done. The drug department is a handsome room on the ground-floor front, but on Wednesday most of the fittings had still to be put in place, so that our representative could not judge what it will be like when finished.

Contracts.

Acton District Council.—Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectants.

Marlow Urban Council.—Mr. L. H. Snow, chemist and druggist, 33 High Street, Marlow, for disinfectants.

Nelson Town Council.—Messrs. J. Riley & Sons, Ltd., Hapton, for sulphuric acid during the ensuing year.

Grantham Borough Council.—Mr. John Cheshire, chemist and druggist, 63 Wharf Road, Grantham, for the supply of disinfectants during the ensuing year.

Greenwich Guardians.—Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., for the annual drug-supply at a discount of 33½ per cent. off list prices, and Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons for surgical sundries.

Hammeremith Borough Council.—Messrs. Alfred Young & Co., for the annual supplies:—Carbolic acid (24 gals.), at 1s. 2d. per gal.; carbolic powder (2 tons), at 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton; carbolic powder (150 gross, 1-lb. pkts.), at 5s. per gross.

The Devonport Guardians considered the drug-tenders last week. Opium pills were offered at 2d. per gross and pot. iodid. varying in price from 1s. to 12s. per lb. The contract was eventually given to Mr. S. E. N. Venn, Ryder Road, Ford.

Blackburn Town Council.—Among the successful tenderers for the year's supply of drysalteries were the following Blackburn manufacturing or wholesale chemists: Messrs. Hardman & Holden, Ltd., Booth & Openshaw, Ltd., and C. A. Critchley & Co.

Chesterton Board of Guardians.—Messrs. J. A. Sturton, Ltd., chemists and druggists, Cambridge, for quinine.

The Sheffield Council have accepted the following tenders: Messrs. J. T. Dobb & Son, chemists, for paint, oil, and cleaning materials (253l. 16s. 1d.), and Messrs. J. Clark & Co., chemists, for wash-leathers and cotton-waste (46l. 7s. 6d.), and for oils, etc.

Stepney Borough Council.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co. for the estimated annual supplies of carbolic acid, 900 gal. at 7½d. per gal.; carbolic powder, 40 tons at 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton; sulphur candles, 30 gross at 16s. per gross. Total cost on estimated quantities, 157l. 2s. 6d.

Lewisham Borough Council for annual supplies of disinfectants:—The Sanitas Co., for permanganate of potash, at 37s. 6d. per cwt., drain testers (Kingzett's) at 45s. per gross, flowers of sulphur at 6s. 9d. per cwt.; Middleton Bros., smoke rockets at 4s. 3d. per dozen, formalin (Scherer's) at 1s. 4d. per lb., glycerin at 7½d. per lb., cyllin at 4s. per gal.; Adcock, Easton & Co. for carbolic acid (No. 5) at 1s. per gal., carbolic powder (15 per cent.) at 2s. 11½d. per cwt., carbolic powder (10 per cent.) at 2s. 5½d. per cwt., soluble sanitary fluid (25 per cent.) at 8½d. per gal.; The Savannah Chemical Co., Ltd., for soluble sanitary fluid (15 per cent.) at 5½d. per gal.; The United Alkali Co., Ltd., for chloros at 1s. 9d. per gal.

Birmingham Notes.

Colonel Wyley has been re-elected President of the Coventry Motor Club. He supported a motor "drive" on Army lines to take place in the summer.

Mr. T. L. Reeve, chemist, 19 New Street, Birmingham, has the now well-known "Kepler" malt-and-oil display in his window. It attracts a most interested group round his pharmacy.

Messrs. Marks & Spencer, who "run" many penny bazaars in Birmingham and elsewhere, are now adding drug-lines in "Pills for the Million" at a penny a box. The series includes bile-pills, back and kidney pills, little liver-pills, and pink pills.

What has become of the Birmingham Chemists' Assistants' Association? is being asked. Some years ago it flourished well. It is suggested that they join the Territorials, as they would then have an opportunity of meeting occasionally for mutual chat and social intercourse after drill.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Stepney public analyst reports that he has analysed the following samples during the past quarter: Ammoniated tincture of quinine (1), camphorated oil (6), castor oil (2), cream of tartar (4), lime-water (3), crushed linseed (3), olive oil (1), powdered rhubarb (2), milk of sulphur (5), tincture of iodine (3), and tincture of iron (1). One sample of milk of sulphur contained 25 per cent. of sublimed sulphur, while a sample of tincture of iodine proved to be 6 per cent. deficient in iodine. Samples of ammoniated tincture of quinine and tincture of iron were found to be 12 per cent. and 7 per cent. deficient in quinine and iron respectively. Of the three lime-waters, one was not made with distilled water and another was quite devoid of lime.

A Prescription Problem.

At Westminster Police Court on March 4, Henry Stanley Abbott (Kennington) was charged on remand with obtaining goods by false pretences from Mr. Newman Howard Schollar, chemist and druggist (*C. & D.*, March 6, p. 357). A similar further charge was now brought against the prisoner by Mr. A. J. Phillips, pharmaceutical chemist, 156 Cromwell Road, London, S.W. In the second case prisoner presented a prescription for an ointment and a powder, but it was subsequently found that accused was unknown at the address he had given. Prisoner, in the course of a lengthy statement, said that a certain Dr. Vick owed him a large sum of money. He had heard that this man kept an office behind a dispensary or chemist's shop, and that was the reason for his calls upon so many druggists. Detective-Sergeant Reid said the prisoner was not known to the police, but in other cases portable articles such as sponges had been missed from the counter directly he had left. The Magistrate said nobody would believe a word of the prisoner's story, and sentenced him to twenty-eight days' hard labour.

Analysts' Affairs.

At a meeting of the Dartford Borough Council on March 8, Mr. Henry G. Harrison, M.A., F.I.C., the Shore-ditch public analyst, was elected analyst to the borough. Mr. Harrison was appointed temporary analyst in succession to the late Mr. R. H. Harland (*C. & D.*, 1908 ii., p. 849). The minimum number of samples is 300 at a fee of 10s. per sample. The other two candidates selected from the nine applicants were Mr. Arthur E. Brown, B.Sc., F.I.C., analyst to Greenwich and Bideford, and Mr. John H. Johnston, M.Sc., F.I.C., analyst to Wimbledon and Hampton.

At the meeting of the Isle of Wight County Council on March 10, a letter was read from the Local Government Board in which it was stated that Mr. E. W. Pollard, B.Sc., pharmaceutical chemist, was not eligible for the appointment of public analyst in succession to Mr. Otto Hehner, since he was engaged in business with his father as a pharmaceutical chemist. The business including the supply of drugs within the Council's jurisdiction brings the appointment within the proviso of Paragraph 1, Section 108, of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The General Purposes Committee pointed out to the Board that this objection was entirely removed by Mr. Pollard undertaking not to engage directly or indirectly in such business. The Council therefore hoped that the Board would give their approval to the appointment of Mr. Pollard, which they now recommended the Council to make at a fee of 10s. 6d. per sample. Alderman G. Fellows, in moving the adoption of the recommendation, stated that the Committee felt they had in their midst a man amply qualified to discharge the duties, and the fact that he was not a member of a particular professional union was not a sufficient reason why he should not be appointed. In reply to Mr. E. Wetherick, he said, if the Board persisted in saying that they could not approve of the appointment, they could employ the Hampshire analyst to test samples. The proposal was then carried *nemine contradicente*. Alderman Pollard (father of Mr. E. W. Pollard) left the meeting during the discussion.

The Sale of Easton's Syrup.

In the Westminster Coroner's Court on Monday, March 8, Mr. John Troutbeck concluded an inquiry concerning the death of Alfred George Faulkner (35), who died in St. George's Hospital after taking 4½ fl. oz. of Easton's syrup (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 281). Mr. William Forth, manager to Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., of Warwick Street, S.W., said he did not obtain Faulkner's signature because he understood that the Poisons Act of 1908 came into force on January 1. Dr. Franken said the usual symptoms of strychnine-poisoning were absent. Dr. Freyberger deposed that death was due to strychnine poisoning. The Coroner remarked that there was no indication on the bottle of the dangerous nature of the contents, only the words "Poison" and "With care"; and, in summing up, he said the case was a peculiar one. According to the first part of the Schedule of the Poisons Act, 1868, a purchaser had to be known and the purchase entered in the book, and other formalities fulfilled. The chemist claimed that under the Act of 1908 the restriction formerly found in the first Schedule was transferred to the second Schedule; but the new Act does not come into force until April, so that the provisions of the old Act were in force when the syrup was sold. He considered that the sale of Easton's syrup under the second part of the Schedule offered no protection at all to the public. There could be no doubt that the sale of strychnine in a preparation of this kind to the public was a most dangerous practice, and must result in deaths. It was a most instructive case as to the manner in which these most dangerous poisons under recent alterations in the law were to be removed from a safe part of the Schedule to a less safe part, and the evidence was certainly "an eye-opener." The jury returned a verdict of suicide by an overdose of strychnine during temporary insanity. The Coroner handed the bottle to Detective-Inspector Draper, remarking that the authorities would take proceedings if they thought fit.

A CASE is recorded ("Therap. Monatsh.") in which inflammation of the optic nerve followed the use of an intra-muscular injection of iodoform.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Applications for the undermentioned April examinations should be lodged by 11 a.m. (at the latest) on the respective dates:

Preliminary Examination, on March 13.

Registered Druggist Examination, on March 30.

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination, on March 31.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination, on April 5.

The Haslett Statue.

The statue erected by public subscription as a memorial to the late Sir James H. Haslett, M.P., who was President of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland, has now been placed on its pedestal in front of the Belfast City Hall, and arrangements will shortly be made for the unveiling ceremony.

Irish Cascara Sagrada.

"Irish Gardening" calls attention to the possibility of a new industry for Ireland. The Kew authorities have been experimenting with *Rhamnus Purshiana*, and the Director reports that it is suitable for cultivation, among other places, in the West of Ireland.

Personal.

Mr. J. C. C. Payne, pharmaceutical chemist, the Medical Hall, Belfast, has been elected a Governor of the Maternity Hospital, Belfast.

Dr. James Ashe, Ph.C., Professor of Materia Medica at the Pharmaceutical Society's School, gave a lecture last week before the Women's National Health Association in Dublin on "The Care and Management of Young Children." No artificial food, he said, is equal to mother's milk for babies, and many cases of cancer in the stomach can be traced to improper feeding in infancy. If children were properly fed there would be less need for the doctor.

Drug-contracts.

The Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., have been declared contractors for the supply of drugs and medical appliances for the ensuing year to the City Fever Hospital at a rebate of 35 per cent. off list prices.

At the meeting of the Newtownards Board of Guardians on March 6, Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, were declared contractors for drugs at 36½ per cent. off, and for surgical appliances at 38 per cent. off.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, have been appointed contractors for drugs to the Clonmel Guardians at 33½ per cent. off scheduled prices. Messrs. Clarke & Co., Dublin, obtained the contract for surgical appliances at 37½ per cent. discount. The tender of Messrs. Sumner, Liverpool, for drugs was at 35 per cent. discount, and for surgical appliances 38 per cent. discount.

Legal Items.

Mr. James Henderson, chemist and druggist, Great Victoria Street, Belfast, in the Recorder's Court, on March 6, sued Mr. Charles Clarke for 2l. 9s. for goods supplied. The case was dismissed.

An order was made on March 4, in the King's Bench Division of the Dublin High Court, to the Governor of Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, to produce Catherine Buchanan as a witness in the proceedings which are pending against John Teese. The woman is undergoing a term of imprisonment for the attempted poisoning of her husband, and Teese is being tried as an accessory before the fact.

In the Dublin High Court this week, Mr. R. H. Anderson, J.P., chemist and druggist, Sixmiletrees, and Mr. S. McKenny, pharmaceutical chemist, executors of the will of the late Mr. James Armstrong, applied to have a scheme settled for the administration of a legacy of 1,000l. left for the support of the officiating minister at the Sixmiletrees Presbyterian Church on condition that evening services are held. The scheme was approved, and five trustees appointed.

Private Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Martin F. Fitzpatrick, chemist, 148 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, was held at the

offices of Messrs. W. Mooney & Sons, solicitors, Dublin, on March 2. The statement of affairs shows estimated assets 62*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and liabilities 332*l.*, and preferential claims, 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It was intimated that the debtor was anxious to give up the business, and it was also suggested that the stock should be offered to one of the large creditors with the view of his distribution of the proceeds amongst the creditors, who include: Joseph McGreavy (liability to Dr. McWalter), 95*l.*; Dr. McWalter, 93*l.*; Hayes, Conyngnam & Robinson, Ltd., 39*l.*; Boyd & Goodwin, 29*l.* 5*s.*; Breidenbach & Co., 24*l.* 15*s.*; Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, 23*l.* 5*s.*; and Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 10*l.* 5*s.*

Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Co-operative Director

The Dunfermline Co-operative Society last week altered their rules so as to admit the manager of their drug-department (Mr. Macdonald) as a member of the managing committee *ex officio*.

Edinburgh.

Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., have now removed to their new premises at Gorgie.

The wintry weather has slightly benefited business, but there is still grumbling.

Aberdeen and the North.

Professor Ogston, who has held the Chair of Surgery in Aberdeen University for twenty-seven years, has resigned.

Mr. R. T. Farquhar, chemist, Inch, has been elected Chief Templar of the Inch Lodge of Good Templars.

A photograph of Mr. W. W. Hunter, chemist, Fraserburgh, as an Indian rajah, was reproduced in last week's "Weekly Free Press." That was how he went to the local fancy-dress ball.

Mr. Robert Leslie, Ph.C., who was last week elected president of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, held a similar position in the Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association in 1896-7.

Last year the number of prescriptions made up in the Aberdeen Dispensary was 58,950, an increase of 1,898. The cost of medicines, apart from what was supplied to the Maternity Hospital, amounted to 478*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The report recommended that some drastic steps be taken to lessen the applications for medicine, and Lord Provost Wilson suggested that the actual cost-price should be charged to patients. If that had been done last year the deficiency on the year's accounts would have been 167*l.* instead of 646*l.* The Rev. James Smith agreed, and said that the increase in the number of prescriptions was proportionately greater than the increase of patients. The committee are endeavouring to carry out one of the rules—that "repeats" are not to be given except by order of the medical officer. A waste of bottles was also complained of.

Chemist and the S.P.C.A.

At the Montrose Police Court on March 8, Mr. James Jack, pharmaceutical chemist, 102 High Street, Arbroath, who, in company with his driver, was charged with cruelty to a mare, declared that he had been persecuted by the inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the last twelve months. The mare was stated to be suffering from sores on the shoulder and below the saddle. Mr. Jack deposed that since the failure of a prosecution about a year ago the Society had done their best to trap him. This was not a case of cruelty; it was a case of persecution. Provost Foreman had no doubt that no man could be more careful than Mr. Jack in regard to the attention he personally paid to the health of his horses, but at the same time he was convinced, from the evidence, that the case had been proved. The accused were each fined 5*s.*, or twelve hours in prison. Mr. Norman McBain, who defended, asked the Provost to state a case for the High Court. The defence is that the mare's skin is very sensitive, and is often pimply, but although there were such marks no open wounds were evident.

Personal.

Mr. Lewis A. Browse, chemist and druggist, has been appointed manager of Mr. J. Grant's branch pharmacy at 136 Crown Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, Ph.C., High Street, Burntisland, was on March 11 elected a Resident Fellow of the Edinburgh Botanical Society.

Mr. Peter Fenton gave a lantern-lecture, entitled "The Vegetable Laboratory," to the members of the Baillietown Young Men's Guild on March 5.

Mr. Robertson, chemist, Lundin Links, Fife, is leaving shortly to enter college for training as a medical missionary—a cause to which he intends to devote his life.

Glasgow.

Business is not particularly brisk at present in the retail trade.

At the meeting of the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Technical College, Glasgow, on March 2, the paper was by Mr. S. Stewart, F.I.C., on "The Detection and Estimation of Dammar Resin in Kauri Resin."

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

PROFESSOR LIPPMANN, who is the recipient of a Nobel prize on account of his discoveries in colour-photography, received an ovation from his students when he opened his course of lectures for the second term at the Faculté des Sciences on March 2.

EMPTY BOTTLES.—The repurchase of empty bottles by pharmacists is such an accepted practice that its inconveniences have seldom been recognised by the public. The Pharmacists' Association of the Gironde Department have had a showcard printed which is now to be seen in many pharmacies:

Notice.

Decision of the Health Committee.

From January 1, 1909, and with the object of preventing the spread of infectious diseases, pharmacists should refuse—

- (1) The loan of clinical thermometers.
- (2) The repurchase of empty bottles.

Some even go further and print the same text on a gummed label which is placed on every bottle sent out.

FOR PROTECTING PRICES.—The Price-protection Committee of the General Association of French Pharmacists has been actively pursuing its study of the *modus operandi* of a comprehensive scheme for the creation of the "Society of Pharmacists," or universal association of French retailers for the sale of proprietary articles at marked prices. The good work already done in this connection by the Lorette "Premium" group and the "Ticket" group was recognised by a unanimous vote, and the proposal to commence the extension of operations by friendly offers to all firms whose goods are not yet protected was likewise carried *nem. con.* The committee have now asked the Administrative Council of the General Association to take counsel's advice on the two following points:

1. The legality of the formation of such a Society and of the draft statutes for price-protection.
2. The best means of reserving the benefits of existing protection schemes to pharmacists selling at marked prices, while guarding the manufacturers of such articles against possible action on the part of proprietors opposed to price-protection.

One feature of the price-protection scheme which met with some criticism is the proposal to devote certain funds to the creation of pensions. M. Martin and others pointed out that an existing pension-scheme (the Caisse Mutuelle) is an offshoot of the General Association and that the Association could not in consequence, in common fairness, support and encourage a rival scheme. M. Decramer agreed, and thought the funds in question might be devoted to some scheme of mutual benefit, but not to old-age pensions. M. Leclerc pointed out that the committee had voted that when the reserved fund reaches 400*l.* it might be devoted to such objects as the adherents should think fit; and M. Martin agreed that this lessened the force of his objection.

South African News.

From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Orange River Colony.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY has held a series of stormy meetings about the proposed legislation to regulate the sale of proprietary medicines, at which Dr. Pratt-Yule, M.O.H., and Dr. Targett-Adams, public analyst, were present in order to learn the views of the chemists in the matter. Copies of the committee's findings had been sent to every member of the Society by request of the committee, but it appeared that those present had very hazy notions as to what was really intended, and on going through them clause by clause it was found that the chemists present were in agreement with them in general, the following alterations being suggested, viz.:

(a) That when a maker did not desire to publish the proportion of a prohibited drug present in his preparation he might declare such proportion to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Council when he would only have to declare on the package the name of the prohibited drug present.

(b) Alteration of the definition of the term "proprietary medicine" so as to exempt a chemist's proprietary medicine when sold by himself, being his own manufacture, and not advertised as a proprietary.

(c) The elimination of the declaration as to alcohol present in a proprietary medicine. The committee recommended that over 20 per cent. of absolute alcohol should require a declaration.

With these and a few other verbal alterations the committee's recommendations were finally agreed to.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—A meeting of the Medical and Pharmacy Council was held in Bloemfontein on February 11, Dr. de Kock in the chair, the following also being present: Drs. Bidwell, Daniel, Johnson, and Swift, Mr. Redpath (dental member), and Messrs. Dinwoodie, Hewitt, and Jeffreys (chemists). The Board of Examiners reported having held an examination for chemists and druggists on February 9 and 10. Two candidates presented themselves, and one passed—viz., Mr. J. Friedman. The Board recommended that better accommodation be provided in the practical pharmacy and dispensing portions of the examination. The Council agreed, and the executive committee was instructed to draw up a list of requirements and obtain estimates for the supply. Owing to the absence of the President (Dr. Ward) and Dr. Pratt-Yule, M.O.H., the report of the sub-committee appointed to draw up recommendations for legislation restricting the sale of proprietary medicines was left in the hands of the sub-committee to bring up at a later date, and the hope was expressed that in the meanwhile the points of difference on this matter between the sub-committee and the Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies of the Colony would be adjusted. Two letters were read from the Colonial Secretary, the first intimating that the "Government Gazette," which had been withdrawn, would be supplied free to the Council as before, the second asking the opinion of the Council with reference to an application for a general-dealer's licence to sell poisons which had been received from a coloured man whose father was the subject of a special Ordinance exempting him from the usual disabilities of coloured persons, and who already held a general-dealer's trading licence. Dr. Daniel and the Chairman were inclined to think there might be special reasons for allowing it in this case, but on its being pointed out by Mr. Hewitt (supported by Dr. Bidwell) that the selling of poisons by general dealers is an infringement of the privileges of the chemist, and that an understanding exists that licences to general dealers outside the six-mile radius should only be granted to respectable and respon-

sible white persons, the Council unanimously resolved to advise the Government as follows:

That while unable to judge of the merits or otherwise of the applicant, this Council is strongly of opinion that it is extremely undesirable to grant licences for the sale of poisons by coloured persons.

The Secretary and Registrar (Mr. R. Lewis Church) having been compelled to resign his position, the vacancy was advertised, and nineteen applications were laid before the Council and referred to a special committee for consideration. Mr. Hewitt agreed to act as honorary secretary until an appointment is made. The salary attached to the position is 100*l.* per annum.

Transvaal.

CONTRACT. Messrs. A. A. Bones & Co., Ltd., Market Buildings, Pretoria, have been appointed chemists to the Army in South Africa.

MESSRS. ROBB & McLEES, chemists, Middelburg, have disposed of their Witbank branch to Messrs. B. Owen Jones, Ltd., of Boksburg, Mr. A. C. Evans retaining the management of the branch.

POISONS IN GENERAL STORES.—The action of the Law Department of the Government in issuing instructions to magistrates as to the granting of licences to general storekeepers for the sale of poisons and certain medicines was severely criticised by Mr. Cruckshank, of Klerksdorp, in the "Rand Daily Mail" of February 8. The Law Department's instructions are that certificates are no longer to be granted in any town where there is a chemist's shop, and included in the articles which may no longer be sold by general dealers are (Mr. Cruckshank says):

Ammonia, benzine, camphor-ice, carbolic ointment, eucalyptus oil, Elinman's embrocation (no other make), glycerine, glycerine and cucumber, Hazeline snow, Keating's cough lozenges, headache wafers, liquorice powder, menthol, vaseline, Vinolia preparations (this evidently includes soap), Seidlitz powders, Steedman's powders, and all the well-known remedies of everyday use.

He considers it anomalous that general dealers are still permitted to sell arsenical sheep-dips, nicotine dip, or caustic soda, and other highly dangerous lines without let or hindrance. No doubt the Pharmacy Board will attend to the matter.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

THE annual general meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Cape Town, on Thursday, February 11, Mr. F. C. Mathew (retiring President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. J. S. North and W. Froembling (Vice-Presidents), A. E. A. Tothill, G. Cleghorn, J. Sowden, J. Austin-Thomas, J.P., W. Turnbull, D. Craig (Petersen, Ltd.), H. E. Cope, H. S. Pollexfen, J. Clayton Smith (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), C. Merry, C. Weller (Lennon, Ltd.), F. J. Harpur, W. A. Sleggs, R. Sainsbury, H. R. Peck, A. Aitken, J. Patterson, and J. Dell (Secretary).

REPORTS.—The Secretary presented his report and balance-sheet, the latter showing a slight deficit. The report showed that during 1908 more ordinary and special meetings had been held than in any previous year since the Society's inception.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—Mr. Mathew, in the course of an address which was followed with close attention, remarked that the Society had had one of the most strenuous years since it was inaugurated. Anyone who has consistently followed its work during the past twelve months will see there is no necessity to answer those critics who say that the Society has not justified its existence. The Society has all the machinery ready to deal with difficulties at once, and were it not in existence many opportunities of assisting chemists would be lost, as there would not be time to inaugurate such a body when occasion demanded. Referring to a few items of special interest during the year, the President congratulated Mr. Tothill on his successful action in the case *Crown v. Tothill*, which had paved the way for the abolition of the double licence. He then spoke about the examinations, the position of the chemist in the country, and the now all-important Stamps Act. As to the last, the President said "he did not think the Society had been fairly treated in the matter. An Act was passed of vital concern to them, and instead of inviting their co-operation they had been comparatively ignored. Panic legislation had been followed by a comic interlude, which would be intensely amusing were it not resulting in injustice and irritation. He contended that the regulations promulgated in November were an illogical interpretation of the Act, and that the framers of the Bill had no intention of allowing its incidence to fall as it had." After thanking the members of the sub-committee who

considered the preparation of a retail price-list, the President referred to the successful social functions held during his year of office, and trusted they would be repeated. He expressed his gratification at the increasing cordiality which exists with kindred Societies in South Africa, and trusted that it would become common ground for a South African pharmaceutical policy. The Union which the Convention just concluded is likely to bring about furnishes a parallel for the formation of a Union of the governing pharmaceutical bodies in the different States. He trusted that when the day of Union dawns there will also be a "South African charter for South African chemists." He hoped that in the near future the following subjects might be dealt with:

1. The adoption of the metric system.
2. Legislative limit of working hours.
3. Qualified direction of wholesale businesses.
4. Legislative action against quack remedies and fraudulent appliances.

A reference to the lack of facilities for students entering for examinations led to the hope that something might soon be done to remedy the deficiency, and also that attention might soon be directed to the indigenous medicinal herbs of the Colony.

Mr. Mathew concluded by thanking the Society for the confidence reposed in him, and referred to the whole-hearted service of the Secretary, who had had a strenuous year. He also thanked the Press for their impartial and interesting references to the work of the Society, which enabled their country members to follow the work the Society was doing. On the motion of Mr. J. Patterson, the President was heartily thanked for his address.

THE ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL was then proceeded with, the ballot being a record one. Twenty-one nominations had been received, and of these the following were elected: Messrs. G. Cleghorn, J. Dell, W. Froembling, J. Sowden, A. E. A. Tothill, J. Austin Thomas, J.P., G. C. Mathew, J. Clayton Smith, J. S. North, W. Turnbull, J. Jones, and H. R. Peck.

OTHER ELECTIONS.—The newly elected Council then unanimously elected Mr. W. Froembling as President for the ensuing year, a selection which was received with loud applause. Messrs. F. C. Mathew and J. S. North were elected Vice-Presidents and Mr. J. Dell Secretary. Messrs. H. E. Cope and R. Sainsbury were thanked for their services as scrutineers.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—Mr. W. Froembling was born in London in 1859, his parents being German. His early training was received in Germany, and though intended for the Civil Service, his natural bent led him into pharmacy. Having served his apprenticeship in Berlin and passed the General Assistants' examination, he went in 1885 to Chili. During his three years' residence there he went through a cholera epidemic, escaping unscathed. In 1888 he returned to Germany and studied under Bayer at Munich, passing the German qualifying examination at the head of the list. A breakdown in health necessitated a stay in Rome, and this was shortly followed by his appointment as manager of the Anglo-German Pharmacy



MR. W. FROEBLING.

in Cairo. Another return to Berlin to study microscopy and bacteriology was followed by his attachment to the staff of the University of Munich as assistant to Professor Radlkofer. He studied several scientific subjects under Professors Groebel, Hertwig, Zittel, Groth, and others, and took his diploma as Ph.D. with a thesis on microscopical botany. His South African experience commenced in 1897, when he went to Cape Town as manager for Messrs. Wentzel & Schlezwig. Afterwards he managed a branch for Mr. J. S. North in Sir Lowry Road, and took over the business in 1899, which he has retained ever since. He has been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony since 1897, a Councillor since 1902, Vice-President for four years, and has been twice nominated as President, an office which until this year he has declined. He has been a steady reader of the *C. & D.* since 1877, and confesses to having derived most of his knowledge of English trade methods from this journal. While professing not to care much for languages, he speaks and writes English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch with equal facility. His two chief hobbies are collecting Cape flora and microscopical research, in which subjects he is a recognised authority.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE held in Bombay last month was chiefly notable, from the pharmaceutical point of view, by an exhibition of medicinal and surgical specialties, in which several London firms participated.

FIRE.—A disastrous fire occurred on February 16 at the dispensary of Messrs. D. B. Pereira & Co., Rangoon, the greater part of the stock of drugs, medicines, etc., forming the stock-in-trade, valued at Rs. 40,000, being destroyed. The damage is covered by insurance.

CHEMICAL-INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS.—The Madras Government have appointed a Committee to inquire what efforts can be made to develop chemical-industries in the Presidency. The inquiry will include the manufacture of refined chemicals, alkalies, and acids, preparation of essential oils and extracts, destructive distillation, etc.

OPIMUM AT ICHANG.—During 1907 56,800 cwt., or 47,746 piculs, of opium passed through the port of Ichang, against 50,000 cwt. in the previous year, the revenue from which, at the present rate of 115 taels per picul, amounted to 892,000/. No steps have yet been taken in the immediate neighbourhood of Ichang to curtail the production or consumption of the drug, but at two or three places inland a few of the peasants have abandoned the cultivation of the poppy, while others have prepared as usual for next year's crop.

TRADE-MARKS IN INDIA.—Many years ago the question of the registration of trade-marks in India on the lines of English Statutes was put forward by business firms, but the principal Indian Chambers of Commerce have been consistently of opinion that such legislation is unnecessary, taking the view that the existing law is sufficiently comprehensive to afford adequate protection to the legitimate users of trade-marks. Now, however, the opinion of the commercial community in India has undergone a change in favour of registration, and the whole question has been raised again by a memorial from the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for India. The proposal now made is that all imported goods (with the exception of cotton goods) should be included in the new law which is having the attention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

DRUG-PROVING.—The homeöpathists of the country, fascinated by the present wave of reform in all things medical, propose to establish for their own benefit an "American Institute of Drug-proving." A Bill permitting and providing for such an institution has been introduced into the Federal Congress. Ere many more years go by we shall all be regulated with great perfection and detail.

HAIR-DYE CLAIMS.—There is in St. Louis a manufacturing company which turns out a hair-dye claimed to possess miraculous properties. A saleswoman in Milwaukee, generously believing everything she read about the product, used it with high expectations; but, alas and alack! her hair began to shrivel, lost its beautiful lustre, and soon disappeared entirely. Now she wants \$25,000 to compensate her for the chagrin and embarrassment of being compelled to wear a wig.

MEDICAL CHARITY is greatly abused in some of our largest cities. Drug-supplies, anti-diphtheritic serum, and other things are furnished with too great liberality to people who are not deserving of this consideration, and of course this takes business away from the pharmacist. The pharmacists of New York and Chicago are therefore preparing to initiate reforms in this direction. They do not in any wise object to the furnishing of free supplies to people who are really indigent, but they would have Governmental aid denied to persons who are thoroughly able to pay for what they get.

PARCEL-POST NOT WANTED.—The druggists of this country do not want anything in the way of parcel-post

legislation—anything which will cheapen the mail-rate on large packages and also increase the size of parcels that may be carried through the post. The argument is that such legislation would increase the operations of the great mail-order houses in the large cities who compete locally all over the country with pharmacists and other retail merchants. The N.A.R.D. has, therefore, been fighting all parcel-post measures with great aggressiveness, and it now looks as if the present Session of Congress would adjourn without the enactment of any law, although several Bills are pending.

THE ANTI-NARCOTIC LAWS of the United States are now so general and so severe that the illegitimate sale of narcotics by pharmacists has been pretty well brought under control. In the meantime, however, street hawkers have seen their opportunity and have grasped the chance to do a thriving business. In Philadelphia several villains of this sort were recently prosecuted, and were punished to the full extent of the law. The local Magistrate issued a general warning that he would be unsparing in his treatment of such salesmen. One of the malefactors had gone so far as to sell "coke," a cheap and adulterated form of cocaine, to school-children.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION continues its onward spread in the United States, and at recent elections it is estimated that 2,000 or 3,000 saloons have been outlawed. As usual, ex-saloonkeepers have taken advantage of the situation to hire registered pharmacists, open nominal drug-stores, and continue their business under the protecting cloak of pharmacy. The druggists of the country are waking up to the fact that they must take the situation firmly in hand if they are to prevent themselves from utter and complete disgrace. In Ohio a judge declared recently that he would visit the whole force of the law upon every druggist and pseudo-druggist whom he found to be violating his privileges.

DR. WILEY.—Much has been said recently about Dr. H. W. Wiley, the Government chemist. The action of President Roosevelt in curtailing his power somewhat has, unfortunately, caused an impression that Dr. Wiley's official head was in danger, and a large number of pharmaceutical, medical, and civic organizations have passed strong resolutions heartily supporting Dr. Wiley in his administration of the Food and Drugs Act. The issue has also been taken up in pharmacy with a good deal of heat and acrimony. The doctor's head is still on snug and tight, however, and nothing is contemplated by the Government or the Department of Agriculture beyond seeing to it that no rules or regulations are enforced of a radical and unjust nature.

BAY RUM DUTY.—President Roosevelt recently signed a Congressional Act imposing a revenue tax of \$1.10 per gal. on all bay rum imported from Porto Rico. This ends a squabble which has been going on for two or three years. When Porto Rico was admitted into the American family a few years ago, the tax of \$1.10 on bay rum was continued. Later on it was abrogated by one of the Government Departments. Later still it was reimposed, and confusion became worse confounded. The matter was taken into the courts by several importers, and one or two cases are still pending. Litigation will now be stopped, however, but it is understood that the Government, as a matter of decent justice, will return to importers the tax which they have paid since the Government withdrew the revenue tariff a couple of years ago.

NO JOINT MEETING.—The A.Ph.A. and the N.A.R.D., the two great national Associations of retail pharmacists, decided at their separate annual conventions last year to meet together in 1909 if it could be arranged. The A.Ph.A. was the first to hold out the olive-branch. Politics are not absent even from pharmacy, however, and thus it happens that "the best-laid plans o' mice an' men gang aft agley." The N.A.R.D. is to meet in Louisville, Kentucky, during the first week in September, and the A.Ph.A. will convene at about the farthest remote point from Louisville—way out in Los Angeles, on the Pacific coast. A number of the enthusiastic members of the A.Ph.A. have been wanting to go to the California land of flowers for some years, and they have now carried their point. It remains to be seen how large the attendance will be.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.—Bulletin No. 168 of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, deals with thirty-one samples of tincture of opium collected in various parts of Canada and examined at the laboratory. "There is every evidence to show that this very important preparation is of good quality in Canada," is how the Chief Analyst sums up the result of his work. Ten of the samples were strictly within the limits of B.P. strength, while six others were practically within the limits, five are classed as above standard limits and ten below. None of the fifteen above or below the limits can be included under the category of adulterated.

COCAINE SALE.—The Quebec Pharmaceutical Association is still prosecuting sellers of cocaine. The trial at Montreal of a Chinese named Lee Chu has occupied some weeks, and finally he was found guilty on twenty-three charges and fined \$1,025 and costs. A few days before the termination of the trial Lee Chu absconded, but was brought back from Halifax after considerable trouble regarding his extradition. The question now is whether he will pay the fine or go to gaol for two years. Following up its campaign, the Association has issued writs against Dr. Aime Handfield, Dr. J. W. Meunier, and Arthur Noel, of Montreal, charging them with the illegal sale of the cocaine. There are over thirty charges against the two doctors and ten against Noel. The sale of the article was traced to the Mount Royal Pharmacy, which is the headquarters of the recently incorporated Montreal Polyclinic. Dr. Handfield is a director, and Dr. Meunier president of the dispensary. The trial will take place on March 16.

Japanese Jottings.

SPYING IN JAP STATE LABORATORIES.—Complaints, of German origin, are being made that the laboratories of the Japanese Government are too accessible to the public. It is stated that employes of Japanese drug houses frequent the waiting-rooms and stores to enable them to report to their principals on the articles submitted for testing. It is considered that unpleasant conclusions might be drawn from this process of spying in view of the frequent refusals, which are often said to be unjustifiable, to stamp imports.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS IN 1908.—Reviewing the Japanese drug and chemical markets during 1908 the "Oriental Druggist" states that the price of iodides remained stationary throughout the year, opening at about 3.50 yen per lb. for potass iodide and closing at 3.45 yen to 3.50 yen per lb., although the market was dull during June, July, and August. The following table shows the exports during the past ten months ended October:

| | 1906 lb. | 1907 lb. | 1908 lb. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Crude iodine | — | 26,282 | 15,470 |
| Potass iodide | 19,780 | 39,350 | 24,050 |

Although the market in Europe fluctuated often, the price of acetic acid in Japan showed a downward tendency, owing to the increased production in Japan. During the first half of 1908 the market was firm at 23 to 24 sen per lb. for 96 per cent., when the home production was only something like half the quantity that is consumed in Japan, but during the second half the production in Japan increased very considerably. The production in Japan now exceeds the total consumption. The imports of cocaine during the ten months ended October amounted to 13,038 oz., against 18,818 oz. in 1907, and 11,505 oz. in 1906. Camphor tended downwards throughout owing to Chinese and synthetic camphor competition. The price of refined was 1.30 yen to 1.40 per lb. at the beginning of the year, and in May the price was 95 sen per lb., in July 90 sen, and since it gradually went down to its present low point of 78 sen per lb. for large quantities. The demand all over the world has decreased considerably, as export statistics show.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Mustard-leaf or Fly-blister.—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on March 10, Lord Salvesen closed the pleadings and ordered issues for the trial of an action by Patrick Harrison, mason, 88 Potter Row, Edinburgh, against St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., 92 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, for 1,000*l.* damages for personal injuries said to have been sustained through the defenders supplying him with a cantharides plaster instead of a mustard-leaf. Pursuer on January 9 consulted a doctor, who prescribed a mustard-leaf, which his messenger obtained on the prescription from the drug department of the branch store, West Nicolson Street. This was applied to pursuer's breast; it produced severe pain, and was removed the following day when the doctor called. The pursuer alleges that it was a cantharides plaster, and damages are claimed on the ground that the defenders were in fault in allowing their assistant to dispense the plaster, in dispensing it in such a large quantity, in supplying a plaster contrary to that ordered, and in failing to attach a label thereto stating (a) poison, (b) the nature of the plaster, and (c) their own name and address as sellers. The defenders deny fault, and plead that having appointed a qualified chemist to the sole and full control of their drug department in West Nicolson Street, they are entitled to absolver. They state that the pursuer's daughter called at the drug department with a prescription. As the preparation of the medicine would occupy some time, the girl was requested to come back later. Prior to her return the pursuer's wife came for the mixture, and when told it was not ready she is said to have asked to be supplied with a fly blister, and insisted on being supplied with one of the dimensions given. A mustard-leaf was not asked for. In any event the pursuer was at fault in keeping the blister on for twenty-four hours, and it is maintained that he thus caused or materially contributed to any injury he received. The defenders deny that the sale of a fly blister of the size supplied is illegal.

High Court Cases.

SHAVING-SOAP BOXES.

In the Chancery Division on Monday, March 8, before Mr. Justice Neville, an action was brought by Messrs. J. B. Williams & Co., shaving-soap makers, of Glastonbury, Conn., U.S.A., against Messrs. H. Bronnley & Co., London, and the name of Mr. J. H. Williams, chemist, Bournemouth, was also attached. The object of the action was to restrain the defendants by injunction from passing off shaving-soap not being their goods, by the use of boxes, etc., the "get-up" of which was calculated to deceive.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., with Mr. Kerley, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Walter, K.C., with Mr. Sebastian, for the defence.

Mr. Jenkins, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, said there was no question of any infringement of trade mark. Plaintiffs simply complained of passing off brought about by the "get up" of goods. He explained how the plaintiffs' shaving-soap is put into cylindrical boxes tin-lined inside and paper-covered outside, and with a small cap on top. These boxes are of a maroon colour and distinctive "get up," and it was the imitation of this colour and get up which comprised the passing off complained of. Plaintiffs contended that these maroon-coloured boxes and the shaving-sticks they contained had been well known for many years past throughout the United Kingdom, and that the boxes had been distinctive of the plaintiffs' goods. Before 1894 his clients started to put up their shaving-soap in this way, and at that time this method was a novelty, and it was introduced into the United Kingdom by Messrs. Williams in 1894. The only shaving-stick on the market of a like character, as far as was known then, was that of Messrs. Pears, Ltd., who packed in a cardboard cylinder of a crimson colour. Within the last five years, however, a number of persons have adopted this device for packing sticks of shaving-soap. There was no question of any patent in the method of packing in cylindrical boxes, etc., but these manufacturers had put up their soap in such a way that it could not be mistaken for the plaintiffs' goods, inasmuch as the boxes it was packed in were of different colour to the plaintiffs' maroon boxes. His clients sold more shaving-sticks than any other manufacturer in the United Kingdom, and their sales were increasing. They had recently put a nickel shaving-stick box on the market, but though the sales for this were good they were not so

good as the sales of their maroon boxes. The issue which his Lordship had to decide really was, Was the make-up of the box, and particularly the maroon colour, distinctive of plaintiffs' goods, and were they so imitated by defendants as to confuse the public? The defence was that there was no passing off on the ground that there was nothing calculated to deceive. The characteristics of plaintiffs' boxes were common to the trade, and were therefore not distinctive.

Evidence was called in support of this statement.

Mr. Alfred J. F. Gunning, plaintiffs' manager, was the first witness, and in the course of his examination he said that plaintiffs had done everything to make the get up of their boxes distinctive, and the article had been widely advertised. In February of last year he had a communication from the head office at Glastonbury stating that shaving-soaps had been put up in maroon boxes by other persons, and as a consequence he visited the shop of Mr. J. H. Williams, at Bournemouth, and asked for a stick of shaving-soap. The defendant asked him if he wanted a leatherette or nickel box, and witness replied, "I want one of yours." Defendant then handed him a maroon-coloured box, which was the subject of plaintiffs' complaint. In doing so, defendant pointed out that the soap was his, J. H. Williams', and not J. B. Williams' soap. Witness then told him of the infringement. Witness paid similar visits to Mr. J. Cofman, chemist, 41 Hart Street, New Oxford Street, London; Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds; Messrs. Curtis & Co., The Mall, Ealing; and Mr. Herbert Williams, Heath Street, Hampstead, all of whom sold the soap complained of, which had been supplied by the defendants, Messrs. Bronnley.

Cross-examined, he said he could not say when his firm began to advertise the maroon-coloured cylinder.

Counsel submitted that it was not advertised until just before the present action, and he put in several advertisements of plaintiffs' up to as late as September 21, 1908, in which no mention of the maroon packet was made.

Further cross-examined, witness admitted that if customers were to read the lettering on the shaving-stick packets of the defendant Williams, etc., the customer would not be deceived.

Mr. Walter then handed in a number of samples of shaving-soap made up in sticks by various firms, all of which were packed in maroon or chocolate-coloured boxes and had been on the market for years. Among them were "Vinolia," Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s, Messrs. Cook's, Messrs. Yardley's, etc. Witness could not say whether "Vinolia" shaving-sticks were sold in hundreds of thousands. He admitted "Vinolia" brand was well known, and instanced Erasmic, Gibbs', Pears', and Colgate's as other well-established firms.

Counsel: In your opinion all these firms I have mentioned sell soap only calculated to deceive if the retailer wanted to be dishonest?—Witness: They would be calculated to deceive if a customer went into a shop and said, "I want one of these shaving-sticks," pointing to a maroon-coloured packet under the impression it was one of plaintiffs' packets.

Counsel: Are you aware that you have not brought forward a single case of passing off in your pleadings, and at the only sale you have spoken of you were at once told it was not the plaintiffs' soap?—Witness admitted that was so.

Mr. Z. B. Brinkley, who had been in plaintiffs' employ for ten years, eight years of which he had spent as their traveller in the United Kingdom, was next examined. He called on most of the principal chemists, stores, and hairdressers throughout the United Kingdom, and plaintiffs' maroon packet was well known. He had called on all the chemists named by the last witness, and found they were selling shaving-soap made up in maroon packets similar to plaintiffs'. All of them would have deceived a customer, he said, had he not looked closely at them and read the labels.

Cross-examined, witness said he had heard of Messrs. Bronnley but not for many years.

Counsel: Do you know that they are one of the largest suppliers to chemists and hairdressers, etc., of home brand goods, and that they have supplied Harrod's, Whiteley's, Barker's, the Civil Service Stores, and other big firms?—Witness: Yes, I have learnt so just lately.

Counsel: You advertised in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, "Pharmaceutical Journal," and other trade papers.—Witness replied that he knew nothing of that.

Mr. Geo. J. T. Russell, perfumery buyer for Messrs. Osborne, Garrett & Co., declared that the plaintiffs' shaving-sticks were made up in a distinctive form, and the "get-up" of the defendants' soap was such that he might be deceived by it. In his opinion plaintiffs did the largest business in the country in shaving-soap sticks, and next to them came Messrs. Colgate.—In cross-examination Mr. Walter submitted a stick of "St. Paul's Antiseptic Shaving-soap," and asked whether any intelligent person would be deceived by it and think it was plaintiffs' soap?—Witness replied that it would deceive him unless he took the stick up and examined it, closely reading the printing upon it, etc. It was the shape and colour which would deceive. He knew Messrs. Bronnley as an old-established firm which supplied chemists and hairdressers.

Mr. Fredk. J. Smith, buyer for Messrs. Sangers, Hampstead Road and Euston Road, also gave evidence for the plaintiffs, whose "maroon shaving-stick," he said, was well known in the trade. With the exception of "Vinolia," and until the present action, he had not seen any shaving-soap got up in any way to resemble plaintiffs'. The "Vinolia" cardboard box was of a similar colour, but it would never be confused with plaintiffs' "maroon" shaving-stick.

Similar evidence was given on Monday by Mr. Albert Stokes (Messrs. Stokes & Co.), Stapleton Road, Bristol, and Mr. John Simpson, managing director of the Lyon Drug Stores, Brighton and Bexhill (formerly of Messrs. Gamage's).

On Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Murray, principal assistant to Newman's Drug Stores, Canning Town branch, and Mr. Quelch, druggists' sundriesman, at one time agent for plaintiffs, also gave evidence. Mr. Walter, in cross-examination of the last witness, submitted an advertisement sheet of Messrs. Bronnley. Witness said he recognised it as an illustrated supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 29, 1905. There was no doubt that circular was seen by thousands, and as a result of witness seeing it, he ordered goods of Messrs. Bronnley, including some of their shaving-soap.

Mr. Mansell, manager of the Drug Department of the Army and Navy Stores, and Mr. Wheeler, of Heath Street, Hampstead, also gave evidence. The latter bought the business of Mr. Williams, chemist, there. He placed an order with the defendants for shaving-stick soap, which was supplied to him in maroon boxes with the name "Herbt. Williams, Crenoline Shaving-soap" stamped on them for him. Witness spoke to customers coming into the shop and asking for sticks of Williams' Shaving-soap. They would pick up the soap supplied him by Messrs. Bronnley, and then replacing it on the counter say that was not the Williams' they wanted. They required the American Williams' brand. At last he removed the soap which had been supplied him by Messrs. Bronnley because people mistook it too often for the plaintiffs' soap.

Other witnesses for the plaintiffs were Mr. Watts, hairdressers' sundriesman, Manchester; Mr. G. H. Russell, manager for Messrs. Starkie, chemists, Trafalgar Square, London; and Mr. Barton, hairdressers' sundriesman, Birmingham.

This concluded plaintiffs' case, and Mr. Walter, K.C., proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Heilbronn, director of Messrs. Bronnley & Co., said that from 1892 to the present time they had had a fair trade for shaving-soap put up in maroon-coloured cardboard cylindrical shaped boxes. They had sold hundreds of thousands. This soap was their own manufacture, and they sold it in other coloured boxes besides maroon. They first began to use dome-topped metal-lined boxes in 1903, and at once put them on the market. They called them chocolate-coloured cases. His firm largely supplied chemists, etc., with goods with their own names stamped on them. Among their customers were Harrod's Stores, Barker's, Whiteley's, and the Civil Service Stores.

Mr. Walter: Did you advertise in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in 1905?—Witness: Yes, we issued an illustrated circular of our goods as a supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of 1905.

Counsel: How many of these circulars were issued?—Witness: Between 14,000 and 15,000 copies went out with each of two editions of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It was a special number. In 1906, added witness, they again issued a circular of a similar kind as a supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. On both occasions they advertised their shaving-soap in American cardboard cases with tin lining. They had supplied Mr. Williams, of Bournemouth, with sticks of shaving-soap of chocolate-colour with Mr. Williams' name stamped upon it. Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. had been customers with defendants for chocolate-coloured boxes of shaving-sticks ever since 1892. Other firms had also been supplied since that date and were still customers. When they first used the tin-lined boxes in 1903 they were already in use by the Kropp firm, Messrs. Breidenbach, and others. Defendants supplied the boxes in all colours, and the customers selected their own colour.

Cross-examined, witness said he held that "maroon" and "chocolate" colours were all the same. Witness admitted that the defendants' boxes were so near to plaintiffs' in colour it was not possible to distinguish which was which. Apart from the writing, it was true, people who did not know the two brands very well might have some difficulty in distinguishing between them. Until a customer read what was printed on the boxes he might be deceived.

Mr. F. T. Pilifant, box-maker, said he had made these cylindrical-shaped boxes in chocolate colour for the last ten years. Witness made the boxes for defendants' shaving-soap.

Mr. Gindler, box-maker, who had traded as Walter Gindler & Co., said his firm made the shaving-stick boxes for Kropp's firm and afterwards for nearly all the principal soap-makers. In 1903 he supplied defendants with metal-lined, dome-topped boxes in all colours, including chocolate.

Mr. Douglas, of the London Fancy Box Co., City Road, said that maroon was a very favourite colour for shaving-stick boxes, etc.

Mr. Williams, of Bournemouth, was then called, and said he had a number of articles made for him which he sold under the distinctive name of "Bournemouth Breezes." Among them was a shaving-soap in stick form and the colour of the packet was his own selection. It was an unfortunate selection. He chose that colour because he thought it was the most suitable. He had, however, as much right to use the colour maroon as anyone else.

Mr. Walter then addressed the Court for the defence, and denied that the plaintiffs' goods, except so far as they bore plaintiffs' name, were not and never had been distinctive of plaintiffs' goods. Manufacturers had long been putting up and selling shaving-soap of their own manufacture in the form of shaving-sticks in boxes of cylindrical tin lined design in various colours, including maroon. He denied that defendants' boxes were in any way calculated to deceive or to pass off the soap contained therein as plaintiffs' soap. He contended that there was no right to charge "passing off" to people who will not read, and he quoted legal authority upon the point.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday, March 10, when Mr. Sebastian also made a speech for the defence, and Mr. Jenkins having replied at considerable length,

His Lordship delivered judgment. He said that all these cases were purely questions of fact, and each case had to be determined upon full consideration of all the circumstances. He was not prepared to say that there might be cases where traders might acquire by right of user a monopoly in respect of one or two matters which, taken by themselves, were absolutely common to the trade. In this case there was no doubt that tin-lined boxes and the colouring of the boxes were common to the trade. The evidence, however, which would be necessary to establish a monopoly in such a thing as the shape or colour of the boxes would have to be very different from the evidence which had been given in the present case. The main point which seemed to be material in the evidence was that the plaintiffs' goods had been largely sold and advertised, and they had, as far as he could judge, acquired a name in the market for a shaving-stick known as "Williams' Shaving-stick." What was distinctive of the plaintiffs' goods was the name of "Williams," and he did not think that the mere use of a particular "get-up" by itself for

ten years or more gave a man the right to a monopoly in such things which were common to the trade in which he dealt. He therefore came to the conclusion that plaintiffs could not establish a right to a monopoly in maroon-coloured tin-lined cases of this shape. In his opinion the boxes complained of were not calculated to deceive, but were sufficiently distinguishable from plaintiffs' boxes, although they were of the same size and colour. There was nothing in the least distinctive in the particular shape and design used by the plaintiffs. With regard to the defendant Mr. J. H. Williams, no one could possibly be misled by the words "Bournemouth Breezes, cream shaving-soap, sold by J. H. Williams," and think that it was the soap sold by Messrs. Williams, the plaintiffs. Again, on the top of the plaintiffs' box there was no printing, but on Mr. J. H. Williams' packet were the words "Super-fatted Shaving-stick." Of course, if the two boxes were mixed up in a case with others and a quick selection was made one might, in endeavouring to secure the plaintiffs' article, select the defendant's by mistake, but if the packet were looked at after the selection one could easily see that they had not got the soap they desired. It was quite clear that there was no intention upon the part of Mr. Williams, of Bournemouth, to pass off his goods as the goods of the plaintiffs, and therefore he dismissed the case against him. The case against Messrs. Bromley was also disposed of for the reason that the distinction relied on by the plaintiffs was a distinction to which, under the circumstances, they had no claim as a monopoly. In his opinion all the traders were entitled to use boxes of this shape and of maroon colour.

There was a third action in the list brought by the same plaintiffs against Messrs. Francis Newbery & Son, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., in respect of the "St. Paul's" brand, but this, like the other two, was dismissed, with costs, the evidence in this action being, it was stated, identical with that given in the above action. Mr. Morritz was counsel for defendants in this case.

Dentists Act.

"TEETH EXTRACTED WITH SKILL AND EASE."

At Preston on March 3, Richard Percival Walmsley, 7 Deepdale Road, was fined 40s. and costs for infringing Section 3 of the Act by issuing the following card:

Teeth extractions. We extract teeth with skill and ease, and by methods which are sure to please. Teeth extracted free when we are fitting for teeth.

The Magistrates held that he had used words implying that he was specially qualified within the meaning of the section.

"SPECIALLY QUALIFIED."

At Portsmouth Police Court on March 9, before Colonel C. Lanyon Owen and Mr. James Melrose, C.B., R.N., the British Dental Association summoned Maurice Dale, trading as the American Dental Co., 12 Landport Terrace, Southsea, for infringing Section 3 of the Act by implying that he was a person specially qualified to practise dentistry. Mr. F. E. Blagg, who appeared for the Association, stated that the summons was founded upon the defendant's use on February 16 of the title "American Dental Co." as a sign and on a showcase, and the issuing of a circular the terms of which were alleged to infringe the section. In the course of the evidence for the prosecution it transpired that since the summons was issued the sign had been changed to "The American Teeth Co." It also transpired that the Secretary of the Portsmouth branch of the Association had last December written a letter warning the defendant. Mr. G. H. King, who appeared for the defendant, stated that the circulars objected to had been stopped since then, and over 10,000 of them had been destroyed. At the same time orders were given to have the sign altered, but it was not done until the summons had been issued. The defendant had not offended since. Evidence in support of this statement was called, but the Magistrates found the charge proved, and imposed a fine of 15s., and 11s. 6d. costs.

THE Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., have received a copy of the South Australian Food and Drugs Act, 1908, assented to on December 23, 1908. The text of the Act may be consulted at their offices.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re JOHN COOPER POTTAGE, residing at 8 Corrennie Gardens, Edinburgh.—Mr. R. C. Millar, C.A., 30 York Place, Edinburgh, has been elected trustee on the sequestrated estates of this debtor, whose examination will take place in the Sheriff Court House, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, on March 17, at 1.30 P.M.

Re THOMAS WILLIAMSON, 28 Crystal Road, Blackpool, lately carrying on business as a chemist at The Cross, Oswestry. The public examination of this debtor took place at Wrexham Bankruptcy Court on March 9. The debts amount to 362l., and the estimated deficiency is 133l. Debtor said he started business with 900l. borrowed capital, which he repaid. He disposed of his business last October for 648l. The examination was closed.

Re SAMUEL SIMPSON (lately trading in partnership with Cecil Giles Varley as Pearce & Conjaite), late Isinglass Merchant, Pall Mall, Leigh-on-Sea, late 10 Union Street, Southwark.—The public examination of this debtor was held last week at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, before Mr. Deputy Registrar Duffield, when liabilities were disclosed of about 1,760l. Debtor attributed his failure to bad trade, loss of his two best lines, and the employment of too large a staff. The examination was adjourned.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

CLARKSON, A. T., BROADHURST, R. H., and TOWNS, W. H., scientific-instrument makers, Farringdon Road and Charterhouse Street, London, E.C., and Phoenix Place, High Holborn, and Staple Inn, London, W.C., under the style of A. Clarkson & Co.; so far as regards A. T. Clarkson and W. H. Towns at Farringdon Road, Charterhouse Street, and Phoenix Place; and so far as regards R. H. Broadhurst at High Holborn and Staple Inn.

COOKE, F. A., and BULLEN, C. H., Wolverhampton, physicians, etc., under the style of Cooke & Bullen.

HENRY, J. H., and PEARSON, H., oil experts, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., under the style of Henry & Pearson.

PRUDAMES, A., PRUDAMES, A. E., and PRUDAMES, W. C., veterinary surgeons, Great Berkhamsted, Hemel Hempstead, and Leighton Buzzard, under the style of Prudames & Sons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BATTERSEY, WILLIAM ECKERSLEY, Bolton and Westhoughton, Lancs, drysalter.

LAW, ROBERT REDMAN, Sidcup, Kent, medical practitioner.

LEIGH, DICKINSON J., Durham, doctor of medicine.

SASUN, DEVI DAYAL, Brady Street, Whitechapel, London, E., physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

CAMMACK, JOHN FRANCIS JEFFREY, St. Margaret's Mansions, Fulham Cross, London, S.W., chemist.

LOWE, ALFRED JOHN GEORGE, Thornton Heath, Surrey, analyst.

New Companies and Company News.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

DILL & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500l. Objects: To acquire the business of J. Mooney, 87 Bridge Street, Manchester, patent-medicine vendors, chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are J. Mooney and Prudence Mooney. R.O., 87 Bridge Street, Manchester.

KINCANNON & COLE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000l. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by J. Cole at 27 Gooch Street, Birmingham, and elsewhere as Kincannon & Cole, manufacturers of and dealers in veterinary instruments and medicines of all kinds, etc. J. Cole is the first managing director. R.O., 60 Stanhope Street, Birmingham.

NATIONAL SACCHARIN CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l. Objects: To carry on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere the business of manufacturers of and dealers in saccharin, chemists, druggists, drysalter, etc. The first directors are D. G. Binnington and J. Hindle (both permanent, subject to holding 100l. shares). R.O., 9 Chapel Lane, Hull.

DURHAM COUNTY CHEMISTS (HETTON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalterers, distillers, Italian warehousemen, etc. The first subscribers are J. G. Johnson, chemist's manager; C. A. Johnson, Student Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mrs. C. Johnson, all of Front Street, Hetton-le-Hole, R.O., 18 Front Street, Hetton-le-Hole, Durham.

LE SOKAL (LIM.).—Capital 100,000*l*. Objects: To acquire the medicated wine known as "Le Sokal," to undertake all or part of the liabilities of the proprietor in Belgium, and to carry on in Belgium, England, or elsewhere the business of manufacturers and traders in the said wine. The first directors are A. J. Schaefer, C. Rutledge, and F. Wilkinson, R.O., 36 Douglas Road, Canonbury, N.

SACCHARIN CORPORATION, LTD.—Capital 125,000*l*. Objects: To acquire the business of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd. (incorporated in 1897), to adopt an agreement with the said old company and the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners, manipulators, importers, and exporters of and dealers in saccharin of all kinds, importers of goods and merchandise, shipowners, etc. The first directors are D. MacWilliam, F. S. Davis, R. J. Reid, J. W. Paget, W. H. Barry, A. G. Evans, and L. H. Grundy. Qualification (except first directors), 100*l*. Remuneration, 100*l*. each per annum.

A. BOAKE ROBERTS & CO., LTD., have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. (2*s*. per share) on the ordinary shares, making 17 per cent. for the year, placing 2,000*l*. to reserve, 2,070*l*. for bonus and commissions to employés, carrying 4,246*l*. forward.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—The directors have resolved to declare interim dividends for the six months ended December 31, 1908, as follows: On the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; on the ordinary shares at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.—The report for the year ended December 31, 1908, states that the profit-and-loss account (including 6,348*l*. from last account), after providing in the trade account for expenses of management, maintenance of premises, plant and machinery, etc., shows a balance of 41,150*l*., from which has to be deducted the interim dividend paid on the ordinary shares, at 4*s*. per share, for the first six months to June 30, 1908, the dividend on the preference shares for the year, and the interest on debentures for the year, together totalling 14,570*l*., and leaving a balance of 26,580*l*. The directors recommend a dividend for the second six months at the rate of 7*s*. per ordinary share, making 11 per cent. for the year. The report adds that the trade of the company has continued satisfactory.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended December 31, 1908, states that the interest on the debenture stock and dividend on preference shares, also an interim dividend on ordinary shares in July last, and fees and salaries to senior and junior directors respectively, have been duly provided for, and there remains an available balance of 7,710*l*. The directors recommend a further dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the second half of 1908, making a dividend of 6½ per cent. for the year on the ordinary capital, and leaving 2,085*l*. to be carried forward. The offer of 20,000 additional 5-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 5*l*. each last July for public subscription was considerably over-subscribed. The additional capital will enable the company to extend its operations. Of the first mortgage debenture stock, 100,000*l*. 4 per cent. created on the formation of the company, 52,000*l*. has been issued, and 48,000*l*. stock is reserved to replace existing mortgages amounting to 48,000*l*., bearing interest averaging under 3½ per cent. The profit-and-loss account shows a trading profit of 34,460*l*. after providing for all trade expenses, making ample allowances for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of plant, advertising, income-tax, etc. In the balance sheet the freehold and leasehold properties are valued at 147,023*l*., book-debts at 195,391*l*., goodwill, trade-marks, etc., 97,766*l*., and stock-in-trade, 122,755*l*. There was much depression in the drug and chemical markets during 1908, and bad trade generally throughout the world, following the financial crisis in the United States at the end of 1907, but there were distinct symptoms of improvement towards the end of the year. The dividend on the ordinary capital for 1908 is the same as for 1907. The directors believe that the company, with its unique position in Great Britain and office in New York, its close association with the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd. (in which it is a large shareholder), and with its connections throughout the world, will do an increasing and satisfactory business in the future. Mr. J. J. Evans, Mr. H. E. Webb, and Mr. J. N. Evans retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The annual meeting will be held at 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, on March 12.

Births.

FIRTH.—At 197 Innes Road, Durban, Natal, on February 2, the wife of F. Firth, chemist and druggist, of a son.

ROYLE.—At 10 Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W., on March 10, the wife of John W. Royle (Messrs. Ingram & Royle, Ltd.) of a son.

Marriages.

HALL-DUCKWORTH.—At Pretoria, Transvaal, on March 6, Herbert Ernest Hall (of the "Transvaal Leader," and formerly of the *C. & D.* staff) to Dorothy Duckworth, formerly of Conyers Road, Streatham, London, S.W.

REYNOLDS-SYMMINGTON.—At St. Mark's, Dalston, N.E., on March 6, by the Rev. Gibson Black, M.A., Vincent Kilvington, son of Mr. Sampson K. Reynolds, Southend-on-Sea, and 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., to Maggie Dodwell, daughter of the late Mr. David Symington, J.P., Southend-on-Sea.

Deaths.

BRANFORD.—At Birmingham, on February 26, Mr. John George Branford, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine.

CHERRY.—At Newport (Mon.), on February 26, Mr. Edwin Cherry, chemist and druggist, aged seventy.

CUMMING.—At Seafield Square, Rothes, on March 3, Mr. George Gordon Cumming, formerly of Messrs. Scott, Thomson & Co., chemists, Calcutta, aged seventy-two. Mr. Cumming served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. William Robertson, chemist, Elgin. He then proceeded to Glasgow, and after a few years took up an appointment with the above firm at Calcutta. He became manager in about ten years, which position he held for over thirty years until his retirement some five years ago. Mr. Cumming's disposition found him many friends. He is survived by a son, who is a medical practitioner at Estcourt, Natal.

DEARDEN.—At 2 St. Paul Street, Southport, on March 5, Mr. William Dearden, chemist and druggist. Mr. Dearden was in business in his native town, Keighley, for many years. On retiring he went to reside at Harrogate, but removed to Southport about seven years ago.

DENTON.—At 233 Regent Road, Salford, on February 27, Mr. Jas. Denton, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six. Mr. Denton had been in business at Salford since 1866.

FORSTER.—At Street, Somerset, on February 22, Mr. William Day Forster, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six.

FOSTER.—At Forest Gate, London, E., on February 23, Mr. John Foster, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight.

GASKELL.—At Woolton, near Liverpool, on March 8, Mr. Holbrook Gaskell, chairman of the United Alkali Co., aged ninety-six. Mr. Gaskell was a pioneer of the alkali-trade in Lancashire, with which he was associated for fifty-four years. He was senior partner of Messrs. Gaskell & Deacon, which was amalgamated with the United Alkali Co. at the time of the latter's inauguration. In his earlier days Mr. Gaskell was a partner with Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer. He was also chairman of the "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury," and extensively interested in collieries. His contributions to the Liverpool University were liberal, and he partially endowed the Chair of Botany.

GILKES.—At 18 High Street, Banbury, on March 5, Mr. Frederick George Gilkes, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five.

GILLESPIE.—At Rosslyn Villa, Dornoch, on March 3, Janet Bell, widow of John Gillespie, chemist and druggist.

HALL.—At Ash Dene, Dane Park Road, Lytham, on March 1, Mary, the wife of Mr. Samuel Hall, chemist and druggist, Littleborough, Lancs, aged fifty-seven.

HARRISON.—At Richmond Road, Altrincham, on February 24, Mr. John Harrison, dispenser at Altrincham Hospital, aged forty-nine.

JARVIS.—At Hawarden, North Wales, on February 28, Mr. William Jarvis, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-three.

LAURENCE.—At 461 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on March 8, Mr. John Laurence, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Laurence was a native of Brechin, and was formerly manager of the Charing Cross branch of Messrs. Frazer & Green for over thirty-five years. Prior to going to Glasgow he was in Edinburgh with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. He was well known to medical practitioners in the Charing Cross district, and highly respected by them. After leaving Messrs. Frazer & Green, he and his son, Mr. T. G. Laurence, chemist and druggist, opened a pharmacy at 3 Charing Cross Mansions, which has been carried on with success.

LENTON.—At 27 Ellerton Road, Wandsworth Common, on March 5, Winifrid Mary, only daughter of Mr. W. H. Lenton, B.Sc., pharmaceutical chemist, aged two years and ten months.

LOYD.—At Broadhempston, Totnes, on February 24, Mr. Henry Lloyd, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight.

ROSS.—At 16 London Road, Basingstoke, on March 7, from pneumonia, Mr. John Ross, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-two. Mr. Ross was partner with Mr. J. G. Anderson in the business of Messrs. Turner & Co., and had charge of the London Road pharmacy.

WAKLEY.—At 16 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W., on March 5, Mr. Thomas Wakley, L.R.C.P.Lond., only son of the late Thomas Henry Wakley, F.R.C.S.Eng., and grandson of the late Thomas Wakley, M.P., founder of "The Lancet," aged fifty-seven. Since his father's death Mr. Wakley had control of "The Lancet," of which he was the Editor. He was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Subsequently he studied medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, and in 1883 completed the examinations for the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians. He, however, never practised medicine, but kept himself intimately in touch with the progress of medical science and practice as a Fellow of the Medical Society of London and of the Royal Society of Medicine. He married a few years ago the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Norman Barron, who, with one son, survives him.

WHITE.—At Linwood, Sandford Road, Moseley, Birmingham, on March 6, Annie Margaret, the fondly loved wife of Mr. Sydney B. White, chemist and druggist (of Wm. Price, Bransgrove Street, Birmingham), aged forty.

WILES.—At Cambridge, Mr. Gordon Gilbert Wiles, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-four. Mr. Wiles, who was an assistant at the St. Andrew's Street pharmacy of Messrs. Church & Son, had his foot trodden on while playing football. Blood-poisoning set in, and deceased ultimately succumbed from heart-failure.

Personalities.

MR. P. F. ROWSELL, chemist and druggist, Exeter, has been appointed Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce.

MR. PERCY KNOTT, chemist and druggist, Blackburn Road, Bolton, was installed W.M. of Lodge No. 221 at the last meeting.

MR. J. B. FOGGITT, pharmaceutical chemist, Lord Street, Southport, has been elected a Vice-President of the Southport Conservative Club.

MR. J. TAYLOR, chemist and druggist, 15 Lucius Street, Torquay, has been elected a member of the Board of Management of the Torbay Hospital.

MR. A. H. DENCE, of Brand & Co., Ltd., who has twice been candidate for mid-Essex in the Liberal interest, will not again contest that division.

MR. W. F. CHARLES, of the Zenobia Laboratory, Loughborough, was the subject of a lengthy appreciation in last week's issue of the "Christian World" under the title of "The Poetry of Perfume."

MR. R. A. ROBINSON terminated his year of office as Chairman of the London County Council at the Council's statutory annual meeting at Spring Gardens on March 9. His successor is Sir Melvill Beachcroft.

MR. G. R. HANKINSON, chemist and druggist, High Street, Uttoxeter, Staffs, is the subject of an appreciative article in the "Uttoxeter Advertiser." Mr. Hankinson has resigned his office on the Uttoxeter Urban District Council. He has been Chairman of the Health Committee for the last two years, and his good work on the Council has met with general appreciation. Mr. Hankinson has been obliged to resign on the score of health. He found the duties of his office too exacting when not in robust health. The Council received Mr. Hankinson's resignation with regret.

MR. J. E. SOUTHON, who has acted as Hon. Secretary of the Junior Pharmacy Ball Committee for the past three years, had fourteen years' experience on the committee before he accepted his onerous post. He is a Man of Kent, and after serving an apprenticeship in Tunbridge Wells he was for some time in Brighton. He negotiated the Minor in 1885, then went on the staff of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., first in the Poultry, then at Leadenhall Street. When the firm gave up the latter branch Mr. Southon opened at No. 8 across the street, and there he has been for fifteen years, having built up a fine City business.



MR. SOUTHON.

Pharmacy in South America.

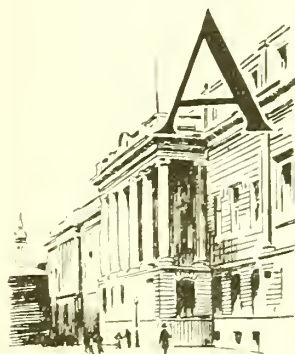
This engraving is from a photograph of the pharmacy of Cranwell Brothers, of Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. The business was originally founded by Mr. William Cranwell, who went there from Dublin in 1840. It later passed to his son, Mr. William Barry Cranwell, who was succeeded by his son Oliver. At the present time, owing to the untimely death of Mr. Oliver Cranwell, it is owned by his two brothers, Messrs. Alfred and Augustus Cranwell, who, by removing the



business last year to its present site, have brought it up to date, and it is equipped exceedingly well. The external appearance of the building is most striking, the frontage being composed of ornamental green glazed bricks specially made in England. The interior of the pharmacy is beautifully fitted up, and there is on the premises a complete plant for sterilising dressings. The partners are assisted in the management of the business by Señor A. Carmona.

Exports and Imports.

What the Government Laboratories in London have to do in Controlling the Exports and Imports of Great Britain and Ireland for Protection of the Revenue and other Purposes.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE

APRIL 1, 1909, is to be rather a momentous date in British trade and pharmacy. On that day a new law regulating the sale and dispensing of poisons in Great Britain comes into force, and on the same day the two most important branches of revenue—Customs and Excise—are to be amalgamated, the Excise migrating from the palatial buildings in Somerset House, Strand, to the Custom House in Lower Thames Street. This amalgamation affords a fitting opportunity of dealing with the part which chemists play in controlling the products which are subject to import-duties or which may be suspected of containing dutiable articles, and the assistance which they are called upon to give in the administration of such laws as the Merchandise Marks Acts. The Government laboratories at Clement's Inn Passage, of which (as well as the Customs laboratories) Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., is principal chemist, supervise more directly exports of dutiable articles under drawback, as well as those home products, such as spirits, beer, and proprietary medicines, which contribute to the excise revenue. It is not invidious to start with

The Custom House.

It is the oldest revenue establishment, and some believe that it is destined in the near future to take a bigger share in the revenues of the country. The Custom House is a building as well as an institution, and from the Thames side of the river it is striking enough, but its proximity to Billingsgate Fish-market robs it of any odour of sanctity which might otherwise be expected to cling to this venerable institution. Although a dingy place, the Custom House in Lower Thames Street is a perfect hive of industry. Here the chief business which concerns the importer and exporter is concentrated in the Long Room on the first floor, where the many formalities connected with "passing entries" are dealt with. We may here briefly describe the steps taken

WHEN GOODS ARE IMPORTED.

Before anybody can obtain possession of goods imported he must be in possession of the bill of lading. The ship having arrived, a delivery-order is obtained from the agents of the vessel, freight is paid, after which the entries are passed at the Custom House, and duties, if any, are assessed. This is a comparatively easy matter in Great Britain and Ireland, where import-duties are few, as compared, say, with the United States. Here wine, beer, spirits, tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa, tobacco, dried fruit, and other goods of less importance form the bulk of dutiable articles; but it is not everybody who knows that plum-puddings are charged a duty on the estimated ingredients, such as raisins, currants, spirits, etc. It is here that the chemists are appealed to, and among the goods examined by them last year were fruit-juices (if fortified with spirit), blacking and metal-polishes, varnishes, medicinal and toilet-preparations, essential oils, and perfumery. Indeed, there are many medicinal preparations imported, including proprietary articles, which contain alcohol, and the search for this dutiable ingredient brings the chemists into contact with many things medicinal or non-medicinal, such as aldehyde, bandoline, bromidia, butter-colouring, cascara sagrada cordial, liquid dentifrices, insecticides, liniments, meat-and-malt wines, paraldehyde, rennet, toy thermometers and

barometers, witch-hazel extract, wonderwort, and so on, in all of which alcohol or other dutiable substance is used. When goods are imported they are examined and passed by the Customs, who exercise their discretion in regard to sampling *any* goods, notwithstanding the fact that the agent or importer may have declared the goods to be free from anything dutiable. Occasionally instances arise where doubt or suspicion exists as to the dutiable character of the goods, as may be instanced by tooth-powders containing sweetening-matter. The importance of this point to the revenue is illustrated by the fact that last year no fewer than 817 samples were examined for saccharin or substances of a like nature, and 808 of the samples were found to be free.

Many instances of smuggling come under the notice of the Customs, tobacco being the greatest tempter, and saccharin, which now pays an import-duty of 7d. per oz., gives the officers a lot of trouble. Last year there were five seizures, one quantity of 328 lb. being imported as phosphate of lime. Among the various ingenious devices which have been resorted to to delude the Customs officer and to induce him to overlook the introduction of saccharin without payment of duty may be mentioned saccharin-products, such as the almost tasteless crude saccharin anilide, which by simple treatment with alkali is converted into the dutiable article. A sharp look-out is kept for such substances, and the path of the wrong-doer is made particularly thorny by the infliction of heavy fines in case of conviction.

Many important duties under

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS

are performed by the Customs officers, who may detain goods bearing marks or descriptions which are misleading as to character, composition, or origin, and any imported article of foreign manufacture bearing a name or trade-mark which is or purports to be the name or trade-mark of any maker or dealer in goods of the same description in the United Kingdom. As a rule the attention of the Customs is called to many instances by British makers, and where false marks have been applied with fraudulent intent the goods are seized. Altogether 1,631 consignments were detained last year, some of which were released upon the proper qualification or removal of the objectionable marks. Others were allowed to be returned to the port of shipment, and permission to deliver the rest was given upon sufficient guarantee. It cannot be too widely known that any manufacturer, dealer, or trader who has reason to believe that his name or trade-mark is one not unlikely to be imitated so as to constitute a forgery, is entitled to protection by having his name, etc., registered at the port or ports he desires, an index of which is kept at the Custom House. It is then the duty of the officers to prevent the delivery of goods to which such name or mark may be applied, and the proprietor of the mark is notified of the detention. When an article has become popular the need for protection arises, and that is why we find on the register of marks such articles as Angostura bitters, bull's head (Colman's mark on mustard, etc.), Clarke's night-lights, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Cherry Blossom, Farnora, De Jongh's cod-liver oil, Brand's Essence, Syrup of Figs (Fassett & Johnson), Hamatogen, Kutnow's Powder (Deer Leap), Oxo, Odol, Dr. Williams Pink Pills, Scott's Emulsion, Vaseline, etc. There were ten seizures for infringement of these registered trade-marks last year, which is an indication of the work which the Customs do for the protection of traders. We may also mention that the Customs perform many duties in connection with public welfare, these including the importation of explosives, the administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and the Aliens Act. They are also responsible for seeing that all imported gold and silver plate is assayed, stamped, and marked as required by law, and they perform certain duties under the Public Health Acts.

THE CHEMICAL WORK

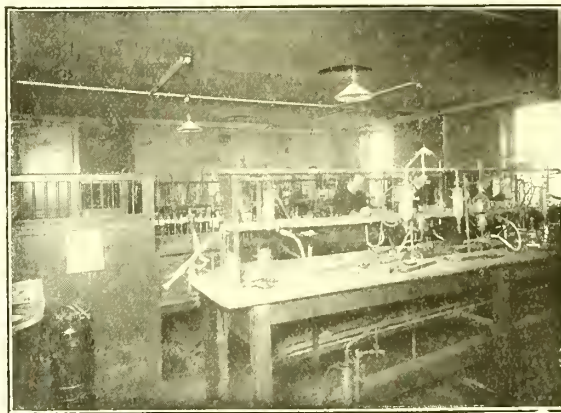
done by the Customs during the last fiscal year (1907-8) included no fewer than 250,181 samples, and when we say that 59,262 of these were examined at the Clement's Inn Passage Laboratory some idea of the intimacy between the two Departments may be gathered. Of the remaining samples 52,775 were examined at the Customs Laboratory, and 138,144 were tested at other local stations in London or at the outposts, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Folkestone, Greenock, Harwich, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Newhaven, and Southampton—each having a local testing-station at which spirituous preparations or sugar-containing substances are examined. An important feature of the work of the head Customs Laboratory is the instruction of officers in the routine duties of the outpost testing-stations.

The "red-tape" so often associated with Government Departments is absent here, where every opportunity is given to facilitate commercial relations in export and import trade. The officers at the out-stations are thoroughly competent to undertake routine tests, and pass the goods on the day of entry. In cases of doubt the samples are sent to headquarters, who usually report upon them on the same day or the day after they are received. If the importer does not wish to wait that time, he can clear his goods by depositing a sum sufficient to cover the possible duty, the amount being returned if the articles are not dutiable, or the balance repaid if the duty is less than the amount deposited.

THE CUSTOMS BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY

is on the top floor of the Custom House, and is reached from Lower Thames Street by a staircase of about a hundred stone steps. There the representatives of the *C. & D.*, under the guidance of Mr. J. Connah, B.Sc., the superintending analyst, inspected the laboratories, the various sections of which are arranged around the four sides of a well, which supplies light to the lower floors. Near the top of the stone staircase on the Thames side of the edifice is the receiving-counter, on which glass jars containing tobacco, square tins of tea, cans of tinned fruits, and a sample of citric acid had just been deposited by messengers, including the postman. During a very short interval packages arrived from the docks at Tilbury, Gravesend, and the Debenture Branch (export), a continuous stream of samples representing products from many climes evidently flowing in throughout the day. The hydrometer-room, in which the measuring-standards are verified, was visited next. Here important work is done, for it must be remembered that an error in a gauging-rod or a Sykes hydrometer (both so essential to the Customs officer for assessing the spirit-duty), or even in the measuring-flasks or thermometers, would mean a serious loss to either the Revenue or the importer. During 1907-8 2,639 instruments were thus checked and their correctness verified before being issued to the testing-stations. The wine, beer, and spirit laboratory was next visited. Our illustration shows the interior of this, with its three rows of double benches on which distilling is done. Names on the walls indicate the sub-sections into which the laboratory is divided. The wines and spirits under examination on the day of our visit were exceedingly varied, and included *crème de menthe* and a colourless brandy. The latter would be examined as to its content of esters and higher alcohols, to see if it could be correctly designated "brandy." The back row of benches is devoted entirely to the distillation of wines, and it takes an assistant his whole time to keep the ten stills going. These supply the distillate from which the alcoholic strength is determined by means of a Sykes hydrometer. This method is accurate enough for sorting-purposes, but wines near the limit (30° proof) are verified by the gravity-bottle, since the tariff jumps from 1s. 3d. per gal. at that strength to 3s. per gal. if between 30° and 42°. Wine that becomes unsound while in bond is allowed to be delivered duty-free for conversion into vinegar after being denatured by the addition of commercial vinegar or acetic acid. The amount of acetic acid necessary for this purpose is determined in the laboratory, sixty-eight such samples being submitted during the year. The numerous samples and the bewildering array of stills within this laboratory

with its dark walls and low ceiling give it an appearance of "hustle" which is not so evident in the other and modernised laboratories with their high ceilings and white-tiled walls. The tea laboratory was next inspected. Here



THE WINE AND SPIRIT LABORATORY.

the 9,382 samples coming under the head of "dry goods" form the chief part of the products examined. To our readers it is probably the most interesting of the laboratories. Imported teas are examined here before they are taken out of bond, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and 3,783 samples were dealt with in 1907-8, compared with 2,205 in the preceding year, the increase being due to large importations of China tea of such a doubtful character that the local inspectors were not prepared to pass them without analysis. Of these samples, 479 were reported against and 27 were found to be unfit for food. That this system works satisfactorily in excluding adulteration is shown by the "Local Government Report" for 1908, which stated that of "398 samples of tea examined by public analysts during 1907 only one was condemned. This was a sample of tea-dust found to contain 2 per cent. of iron-sand and 4 per cent. of other mineral matter." Tea which the Customs chemists condemn is either destroyed or denatured with lime and asafetida under the supervision of Customs officers and used for the manufacture of caffeine and samples of the denaturing-agents and of the denatured tea are forwarded to the head laboratory to ensure compliance with the regulations. The microscope plays an important part in the examination of these samples, and one of our illustrations shows Mr.



THE TEA LABORATORY.

Connah engaged in this work. The rows of pots with the tins behind are for preparing tea infusion. The other analyst is determining the alcohol in a sample of wine-must which came by parcel-post. Samples of sheep-dips and

insecticides containing tobacco extract (denatured with tar-oil compounds) were being examined to ensure that the denaturing was sufficient. A specimen of the alkaloid in the form of nicotine sulphate had been submitted to ascertain if it was sufficiently pure to preclude its possible fraudulent use as tobacco extract. Coffee is charged import-duty on tariff rating, and, as in the case of tariff articles generally, samples are not taken except in cases of doubt as to the correctness of entry. Coffee with admixed substitutes (chicory, etc.) is charged as coffee, nor is any rebate allowed when such mixtures are presented for drawback on exportation. Dandelion and burdock roots, being intended for medicinal use, are admitted free if found to be genuine; while coffee-substitutes, although liable to Excise-duty, are exempt from Customs-duty unless they fall into some other class, like chicory, caramel, roasted figs, etc.

Among the samples on the counter were two 2-lb. bottles of concrete essences for perfumery and a Winchester of pectoral syrup from Germany, which were being tested for spirit and sugar. Some of the larger manufacturers of synthetic preparations who are constantly sending goods to the British Isles supply cases containing specimens of their goods for reference and to enable the Customs officer to identify the names, which otherwise might be unknown to them. Various soaps, fats, and oils, ethers, flavouring-essences, essential oils and perfumery, and sundry chemicals are investigated here from an alcohol point of view, while at Mount Pleasant (where all the parcel-post samples are opened) such samples as require analysis are forwarded to the head Customs laboratory. Saccharin and saccharin-containing products are quickly examined, ammonia being split off from the ortho-compound (benzoyl-succinimide) by treatment with strong hydrochloric acid, the round-bottomed flask with the long air-tube condenser shown in the foreground of the photograph being for this purpose. The ammonia is distilled into standard acid in the still shown to the right.

Passing along to the further end and crossing over the passage, we reach the Import Laboratory, where the work is a repetition of that just described in connection

is used in each of the laboratories. A staff of over twenty expert analysts and assistants is engaged day by day in the work which is here outlined, and the impression which we formed of their work was that the methods employed are the most expeditious, consistent with accuracy, and the aim of the workers is to arrive at decisions



EXPORT LABORATORY.

as quickly as possible, since they realise that the samples which they deal with represent thousands of pounds' worth of goods which are held up until they do their work.

We now turn to the work of the Government chemists in the

Inland Revenue Laboratories

at Clement's Inn Passage, whither they migrated from Somerset House some years ago. So far as chemical and physical methods of checking go, Dr. Thorpe, the principal chemist, is responsible to the Treasury for about 62,000,000*l.* a year. Thus in 1907-8 spirit-duty yielded 22,000,000*l.*, beer over 13,000,000*l.*, wines nearly 1,180,000*l.*, tobacco nearly 14,000,000*l.*, sweetening-substances (sugar products and saccharin) almost 7,000,000*l.*, and dry goods (tea, coffee, cocoa, dried fruits, etc.) over 5,500,000*l.* To assess accurately the duties payable 52,775 samples were examined by the Customs Department and 138,259 in this laboratory. The total includes specimens examined for repayment of drawback on exportation of dutiable articles, such as tinctures and spirituous preparations for methylated spirits. The products which come into the category of goods that require examination are essential oils, flavouring-essences, medicinal and toilet preparations or perfumery for dutiable spirit, sugar, or saccharin. The comparatively small number of chemicals and drugs which are tariff articles (chloroform, chloral hydrate, collodion, and certain ethers) in the list of tested substances is accounted for by the fact that the duty is charged without test except in doubtful cases. In 1897, on the occasion of the removal of the Government laboratory at Somerset House to Clement's Inn Passage, we published its history and a full illustrated account (*C. & D.*, 1897, II., p. 546) of the exterior and interior of the building which is so well adapted to the work for which it was specially designed under the supervision of Dr. Thorpe. Now we purpose to outline the work done there daily in connection with the Excise. The next illustration shows Mr. C. Proctor, F.I.C., at the spirit-bench, near the entrance of the main laboratory, taking the reading of the scale of a Zeiss "immersion" refractometer, for determination of the amount of alcohol in spirituous preparations without previous distillation. The prism is immersed in a small quantity of the liquid, and the light from the electric lamp (seen below) is reflected through the prism, and the sharp edge of the shadow on the scale is deflected a distance in accordance with its refractive index at the temperature of the surrounding bath. The other essential factor in spirit-testing is the specific gravity, the combination giving the quantities in an equation from which the alcoholic strength



IMPORT LABORATORY.

with the parcel-post for preparations containing spirit, etc. Among the day's samples being treated during our visit were wine (described as "non-alcoholic," which statement requires verification), iso-butyl alcohol, a spirituous solution of methyl-orange, essential oil of camphor, and apple-wine, all being tested for alcohol; while dyewood extract, flaked maize, cattle-foods, and tooth-powder were being tested for sugar. The wall-cases are packed with proprietary remedies which would afford the pharmacist a clear conception as to the wonderful variety of these medicaments which arrive on our shores. The samples are kept for reference. Our last illustration shows the export laboratory, where the goods exported by between three and four hundred firms who claim drawback on exported sugar products are analysed and the rates of drawback fixed. The polarimeter plays an important part in this work, and

can be calculated. Where extreme accuracy is desired or confirmation is necessary, the usual distillation method and determination of the specific gravity by weighing is adopted. In the refractometer-method essential oils introduce a disturbing influence, so that other processes are employed. On the second bench can be seen the elongated



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MAIN LABORATORIES.

conical separators in which the essential oil is removed from the essence by shaking with petroleum ether after dilution with brine. The residual liquid on distillation yields a sufficiently pure distillate for obtaining its alcoholic content from its specific gravity. At the third bench industrial and ordinary methylated spirits are examined, also exported tinctures and other galenicals for drawback for methyl alcohol. The Riche and Bardy test is largely used, Thorpe and Holmes's process of complete oxidation of the methyl alcohol to carbon dioxide being used for confirmatory purposes. Neat flat spirals of dyed yarn mounted in coils showed the delicacy of the former test in expert hands. A solution containing only ethyl alcohol imparts a faint red tinge to the wool, but 2 per cent. of methylated spirit gives a distinct mauve coloration, which deepens in the series until methylated spirit itself is reached. From methyl ether distinct evidence of methyl alcohol can be obtained on suitable treatment. Instances have occurred, usually owing to carelessness of assistants, when the product presented for drawback has been made with methylated (duty-free) spirit, which of course, if not detected would mean serious loss to the revenue by paying drawback on that which has not paid duty. The last benches in this half of the room are utilised for testing brewing-materials, and for experimental mashing and brewing to find if the figures which the brewers supply are justified. The remainder of this room is taken up with the examination of wines, spirits, and beer, as also the various agents submitted for denaturing alcohol—*e.g.*, wood naphthas, which must conform with the official requirements as to "methyl-orange alkalinity," contents of methyl alcohol, acetone, and esters. Methyl alcohol is determined by conversion into methyl iodide by means of iodine and red phosphorus, the resulting methyl iodide being measured after distillation. The property which acetone and certain aldehydes possess of forming iodoform with alkaline iodine solution is utilised to determine these bodies by titrating the iodine remaining from the excess of standard iodine solution added and expressing the result as "acetone." The esters are determined by saponification in the usual way. Each bench or set of benches is fitted (in addition to the usual requirements) for its special work, which facilitates the complicated and sometimes tedious tests. The saving of space may be instanced by batteries of four condensers, a little over a foot wide with a glass tube supplying water along the top—the arrangement, less than two feet high fitting on the width of the bench and occupying only about six inches of linear space. Time and trouble are also saved for, as shown on the beer-bench, where a screw turned

by a small electric motor affixed to the cover of the containing vessel churns the gas from the liquid (beer) in which it works. The old method of "tossing" the beer from beaker to beaker to get rid of the gas, which by causing frothing would prevent distillation, is thus obviated. Each worker, doing the same processes day after day, naturally becomes thoroughly expert and quickly cognisant of anything unusual in the samples tested.

The Laboratory examines tobacco for both Revenue Boards. A journey up a flight of stairs brings us to this interesting laboratory. The samples from the Board of Customs can be classified under three heads—

Manufactured tobacco and commercial snuff exported under drawback (7,429).*

Offal tobacco, including shorts, smalls, snuff, and tobacco stalks, deposited on drawback for denaturing, abandonment, or exportation (49,928).

Original leaf and stalks (import tobacco for rating).

The Inland Revenue samples are comprised in two categories :

Manufactured tobacco, for controlling the amount of moisture (18,682) and oil (4,240).

Tobacco and snuff for adulteration (111), tobacco from Cavendish factories (32) or Exeise warehouses (21) for moisture, and miscellaneous articles cognate to tobacco and its manufacture (72).

Our illustration shows an assistant of the staff under the charge of Mr. J. Woodward, B.A., B.Sc., separating the tobacco of a cigarette from its enclosing paper. The tobacco is to be examined for moisture, ash, and sand, and the paper for the percentage weight. The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1887, and the Oil in Tobacco Act of 1900, as amended by subsequent Acts, restrict the amounts of moisture and oil in manufactured tobacco to 32 and 4 per cent. respectively. The determination of moisture requires the constant use of 800 of the round pans with perforated lids seen in the reproduction. The pans are numbered

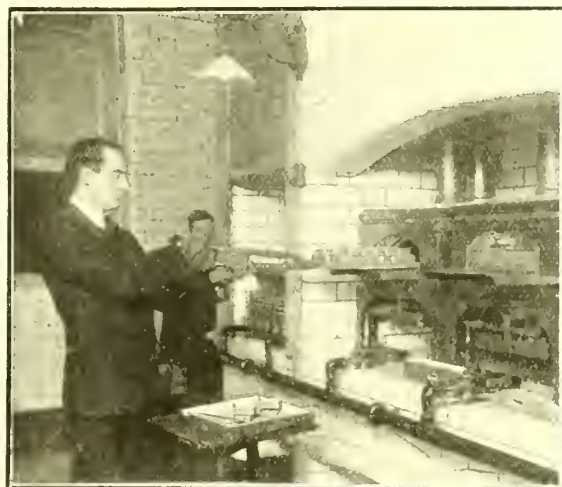


DETACHING THE PAPER FROM CIGARETTES.

serially and are made of spun copper covered with tin, and are all made identical in weight. They are placed on perforated trays which hold half-a-dozen tins and allow them to be stacked for placing in the drying-ovens. Five of the latter are provided, each holding 100 pans. They are steam-heated with glass doors. The superheated steam is generated in a boiler separate from the steam heating-apparatus, and a special check-valve serves to keep the temperature within the desired limits. The root-cutter, used for shredding leaf, stalks, or roll tobacco, provides a familiar aspect to the photograph. The furnace-room depicted in the

* The figures in parentheses denoting the number of samples examined under each heading during the year ended March 1908.

next photograph is on the left of the staircase before reaching the tobacco laboratory. Here are shown the muffles in which the tobacco is finally ignited. The recess to the left contains a battery of bunsen burners (five sets of eight) for burning off the combustible organic matter in



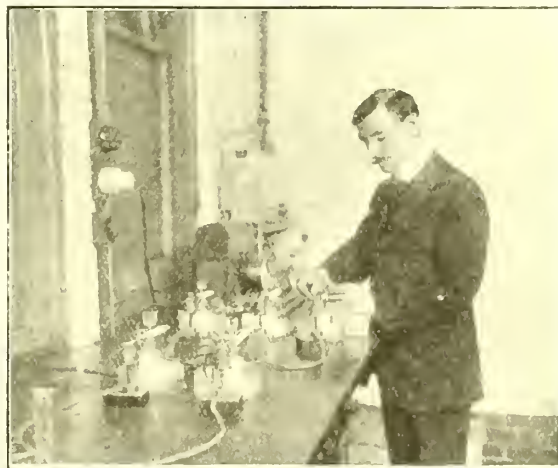
MUFFLE FURNACES FOR TOBACCO INCINERATION.

the open air. Each burner has a separate regulating-tap. Behind the operator is a long bench with a row of ten dishes of fused calcium chloride covered with bell-jars resting on ground-glass plates. These desiccators are each about a foot wide, and are used for cooling off the hot pans and dishes containing the dry tobacco and the ash. The monetary value of platinum dishes is considerable, each dish being worth about 9*l*. The Department possesses at present eighty-five of them (approximately worth 750*l*.), this number being the minimum with which the work can be done.

Still seeking higher planes of thought, the highest point of the tour of inspection was reached—namely, the arsenic-testing laboratory, where the analyst thinks in parts per million. The samples of beer and brewing-materials examined here during last year for the presence of arsenic numbered 1,011. Of these, forty-eight were found to contain over the limit of $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain of arsenic per lb., or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain per gal., laid down by the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning. Of 121 samples of malt, nine exceeded the limit, while none of the 617 samples of glucose, invert sugar, or caramels failed to accord with this requirement. Other 317 samples tested for arsenic-content comprised chemicals, mineral acids, vinegars, wall-paper, etc. Sealed glass tubes containing the mirrors of arsenium yielded by the various products are arranged neatly on cards on which their origin is written. The results obtained are thus quickly and comprehensively evident on inspection. For instance, it was immediately seen that the worst sample, as regards arsenic-content, was one of phosphoric acid. While many commercial sulphuric acids and crude glycerins also gave "bad" mirrors, indicating varying amounts of arsenic. One sample of the former showed, however, that it could be obtained practically arsenic-free. The pure acids and distilled glycerins showed only traces of arsenic, and a sample of sodium salicylate was arsenic-free. An electrolytic method is used for estimating the arsenic, the difficulty of obtaining arsenic-free zinc required in Marsh's test being overcome by generating nascent hydrogen from acidulated water by means of a current of electricity. Five sets of this convenient but somewhat expensive apparatus are installed. It consists of three concentric dishes of different diameters, the outer two (made of glass) being about 9 in. and 5 in. in diameter and 3 in. high. Between the narrower glass dish and the innermost one (of porous porcelain) is an annular space about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, into which fits a dome-shaped top provided with a ground-glass neck. A stopper to fit this neck is blown on to a

tap-funnel and provided with two side tubulures. The anode is a platinum band on the outside of the porous dish. The cathode on which the hydrogen collects is a perforated cone of platinum foil immersed in dilute acid, to which the liquid under examination is added by means of the tap funnel. The connecting wire is sealed into one of the tubulures, the other tubulure allowing the exit of the generated gas through a drying tube. Any arsenium hydride present in the evolved hydrogen is decomposed and the arsenium deposited in the heated combustion-tubing affixed to the drying-tube. The apparatus, once started, is practically automatic, measured quantities of the liquid or solution to be examined being added from time to time. The mirror obtained is compared with a set of standard mirrors.

The miscellaneous samples examined in the laboratories include some of pharmaceutical interest, such as pills, powders, and other medicinal preparations for examination as regards their liability to medicine stamp duty, and medicated wines. Revenue and postage stamps suspected of illegal use do not escape the analysts' attention. The wide scope of the work on "unenumerated" samples is shown by the fact that in three out of twenty-three samples of fusel oil an excessive alcoholic content prevented permission for their leaving the distillery duty-free. Revenue questions also arise in connection with amyl acetate, butyric ferment, acetic acid, vinegars, and saccharin. Each laboratory has its shelves containing samples undergoing examination or which have been reported on. They are periodically cleared, but in a museum of curiosities are specimens of anything that the analysts may be called upon to investigate. Among the specimens that caught the eye in a cursory glance round



ARSENIC-TESTING APPARATUS.

were bottles containing madder, esparto grass, various flours and starches, ginger, and catechu.

We had the opportunity of inspecting the old laboratories in Somerset House in 1886. The work that was then going on was in the main with the same articles which are examined to-day, but now there is a remarkable advance in the equipments and the methods, and since Dr. Thorpe has had charge he has introduced graduates in science as well as the class of assistant-analysts selected from Excise officers by competitive examination. Under his aegis too, the decisions of the laboratories have gained a reputation which is rarely disputed, and this country has every reason to be proud of its National Chemical Laboratories.

BOLOGNA EXHIBITION.—An International Exhibition of Arts, Crafts and Hygiene is to be held at Bologna during March and April. The general director is Mr. G. Castagnone, while Mr. A. Tellini, Castella Postate 12, Bologna, should be addressed by those who require further information. The prospectus of the Exhibition is in Esperanto. Pharmacy is given a place in Section V., which is devoted to Hygiene.

Westminster Wisdom.

A weekly record of Parliamentary Progress.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

The Prime Minister has privately informed Mr. William Field, M.P., that the Government have no intention during the present Session of appointing a Minister of Commerce.

X-RAY DERMATITIS.

The Prime Minister, replying to Mr. Bowerman on Wednesday, said he had under consideration the question of granting a Civil List pension to Mr. W. H. Cox, who in research work with the x-rays had fallen a victim to the disease known as dermatitis.

EARLY CLOSING.

The Home Secretary has promised to draft a Bill for the early closing of shops on the lines recently indicated to him by the Early-closing Association in his own constituency. It is suggested that this should provide for a sixty-hours' week, a one o'clock compulsory closing day in the week, and a general reform of the conditions of shop life.

HOPS BILL.

Viscount Hardinge, who, as foreshadowed in the *C. & D.*, has introduced an independent Hops Bill in the House of Lords, which has just been read a first time, is evidently more sanguine as to the legislative prospects of the Session than some of the members of the Cabinet itself. According to the text of the Bill, it is to come into operation on June 1, 1909, or exactly twelve weeks from the present time, some portion of which, of course, in view of the holidays, will not be available for legislating. The Bill seeks to prohibit the use of hop-substitutes in the brewing and preservation of beer, and the importation of hops except in bags properly marked.

ANÆSTHETICS AND DENTISTRY.

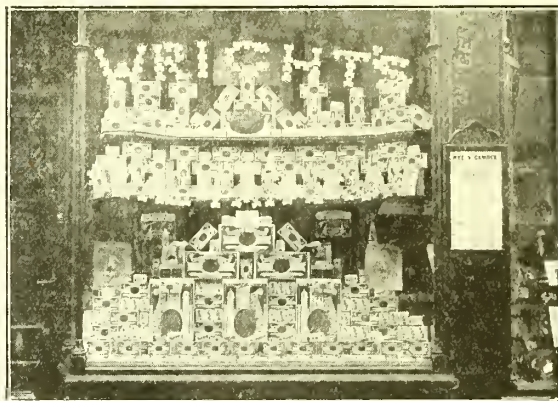
Mr. Matheson, who is well known in the world of dental science, gave evidence on Tuesday before the Departmental Committee which is inquiring into the law relating to coroners and coroners' inquests and into the practice in coroners' courts. One of the most interesting phases of the investigation is that having reference to the question of deaths under anæsthetics. Mr. Matheson, in the course of his evidence, detailed the practice in his profession in regard to the administration of anæsthetics for tooth-extractions. He is understood to have put forward the suggestion that dentists should only be allowed to administer one form of anæsthetic—nitrous oxide—without the attendance of a medical practitioner. A question was raised in the course of the sitting as to the propriety of publishing an early instalment of the evidence already submitted to the Committee, but it is understood that the idea was not favourably regarded by the majority of the members present.

IRELAND AND THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

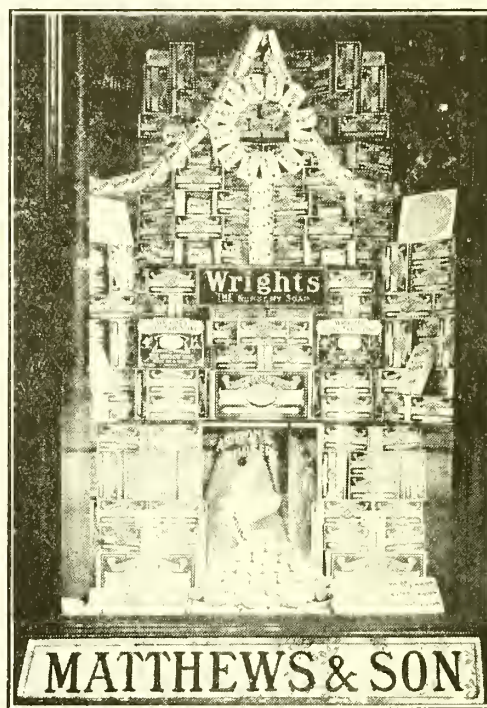
A determined effort (writes our Parliamentary correspondent) is being made by some of the representatives for Irish constituencies to get Ireland included in any legislation which the Government may bring forward to deal with an amendment of the bankruptcy laws on the lines suggested by the recent Departmental Committee. It may not be generally known, perhaps, that the bankruptcy laws in Ireland are, if anything, in a more anomalous condition than those in the rest of the United Kingdom, and that they have practically remained untouched since the year 1872. They are, indeed, said more closely to resemble the English law of 1869 before it was amended by the Chamberlain Act and other legislation. As a matter of fact, the terms of reference to the Departmental Committee, as originally drafted, included the three kingdoms, but at the request of the Committee it was redrafted so as to exclude both Ireland and Scotland, a suggestion at the same time being put forward in certain quarters that experts from both countries should be added to the *personnel* of the Committee. This, however, also fell through, and now representations are being made to the Irish Executive and to the English Board of Trade that Ireland shall be included. Up to the present Mr. Churchill has been unable to make any definite promise as to legislation on the subject during the present Session.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs.



12 Wellington Place, Hastings.



The Pavement, Wanstead.

For these two photographs we are indebted to *C. & D.* subscribers. The first window is Messrs. Neve & Co.'s, and obtained the first prize (5*l.*) in Wright's coal-tar soap window-display competition. No. 12 is a double-fronted shop, and the window reproduced is on the right-hand side of the doorway. The exhibit was exceptionally effective. Messrs. Neve & Co. are building up a reputation for window-dressing—last December they took fourth prize in the Erasmic competition. The second prize in Wright's competition went to Messrs. Matthews & Son. Their window is also reproduced, and it has a peculiar interest to us, as the assistant at Wanstead (Mr. Edwin C. Henson) who dressed it was formerly on the *C. & D.* clerical staff and associated with the editorial department, where he got a liking for pharmacy, and determined to become a practical pharmacist. This window took the 2*l.* prize.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xravser."

An Annual Registration-fee

to serve as a slight recognition of the services which the Pharmaceutical Society render to the trade has long been a Bloomsbury ideal. The opportunity presented by the Act of 1908, which requires the exhibition of "certificates of qualification," has been utilised, not unskilfully, to introduce a demand for such annual fees from at least a section of the pharmacists of this country. A charge of 1s. a year is to be imposed for the loan of a card intended to satisfy the requirement of the certificate specified in Section 3 of the Act. There is no particular reason why this modest amount should have been fixed, and similarly there is no good reason why it should not be advanced to 2s. 6d. or 5s. whenever hard times overtake the Society, as they do occasionally. In the absence of official guidance in regard to the validity of the Major and Minor certificates as "certificates of qualification" within the meaning of the 1908 Act, the inference seems to me conclusive in their favour. With their new shilling product on sale, the authorities would, I think, willingly have declared these certificates insufficient if they could have done so with any show of reason. Whatever their opinion may happen to be, however, the fact remains that the examination certificates do explicitly declare the qualification of the persons to whom they refer, and it is impossible to conceive any Court rejecting them.

The Daylight-saving Bill

which has attracted so much interest and support, looks at first glance like an attempt to interfere with the order of the universe. It is, in fact, rather a scheme to bring our daily life more closely into accord with natural conditions. If to accomplish this we have to require our clocks to tell us harmless fibs for six months every year, that is only evidence of the extent to which civilisation has separated us from Nature. The importance of cabling Wall Street prices to the London Stock Exchange before it closes is one of the weightiest arguments which have been brought forward against the utilisation of 150 hours of sunshine by forty millions of people! But presuming Mr. Willott's idea should be adopted—and it very likely will be—how will it affect tradesmen, chemists especially? Obviously it is intended that they should only shunt their hours of work one hour forward in the morning to one hour earlier in the evening. Clerks in offices will get that extra hour in the evenings as a matter of course. Presumably some shops will follow the offices, but it is very doubtful if the majority of chemists will be able to round off their day's work without a gas-lighted finish. That will mean, of course, that their hours of work will be one hour per day longer than they are now, and a small minority will be able to coerce the whole trade, unless they are prevented by a far more general enforcement of the Shop-hours Act than prevails at present.

Wine-licences

are a continual difficulty in the trade, and the restriction to supply medicated wines only, now so frequently adopted, is unfair to the chemist, who pays the same as the grocer, whose range is unlimited, and is not an altogether satisfactory compromise to the temperance opponents of these licences. If any proposal can be made to bring the conditions into more exact relationship with the requirements of medicine, now is the time to put it forward. It need hardly be said that no scheme whereby a reduction

of revenue is contemplated will have much chance this year. But it might be that a lower licence-duty for medicated wines only might be agreed to if this were compensated by a special charge payable by the makers of such wines, the approval of which, from the point of view of medication, might be left to the Somerset House chemists.

The Radium Bank

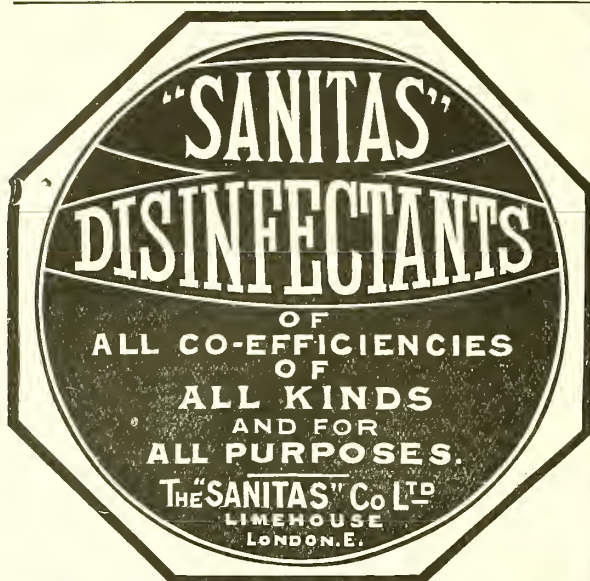
to which French capitalists are invited to subscribe a million francs may or may not prove to be a good investment, but it requires some imagination to form an idea of its operations. Its stock-in-trade would commend it to Jay Mack. Within two years it expects to accumulate rather less than fifty grains of bromide of radium, which might be kept in the smallest of pill-boxes. I forget how long it will need for this lot to be dissipated into helium, but that risk could probably be insured against. But the principal anxiety of the managers would be the crowd of inventing and investigating geniuses who would willingly pledge all their possessions for a few milligrams of the wonderful agent with which they would be sure of revolutionising our civilisation.

The Word "Pharmacist"

was undoubtedly introduced to British pharmacy by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Evidently its existence was unknown to the framers of the Pharmacy Act of 1852, or they would have appropriated it along with "pharmaceutist" as an alternative title for "pharmaceutical chemist." The article quoted in the *C. & D.* last week from an 1861 number carries with it the conviction that the writer invented the word, and the "new candidate for Webster" in due course got a place in that dictionary. With all honour, therefore to the gentleman on the *C. & D.* who gave the word to the pharmaceutical world in 1861, for the sake of historical accuracy I may mention that Murray quotes a use of it in 1834 by Lytton in "The Last Days of Pompeii." I have referred to the passage, and find it is an Athenian youth who complains that the Romans do not know how to take pleasure unalloyed. "Unskilful pharmacists! Pleasure and study are not to be thus mixed together," he says. I wonder whether Lytton was actually the first to use the term? Pharmacist is

An Excellent Word

for the purpose for which it was coined—concise, easy to say, looks well, sounds well, and means exactly what we want it to mean. It is formed, too, in strict accordance with etymological art. Its one defect is that of having been specially designed, planned, and fitted for its particular duty. There is nothing more difficult than to plant a new word in the language of the people. Acts of Parliament will not make them take root, and absolute accuracy seems fatal to them. No scholar or society who deliberately tried to invent a designation for ourselves would have devised "chemist and druggist." It is almost a sentence, and even then is not very definite. Neither physician, surgeon, nor apothecary has any necessary connection with medicine; grocer, which particularly excludes the idea of retail shopkeeping, supplanted pepperer; and how came stationer to apply to people who handle pens and paper? It is understood that the Pharmaceutical Defence Union is to devote a part of its unquestionably great talents towards popularising pharmacist with the public; but even with such odds against him, a prophet might pretty safely declare that fifty years will not suffice to educate the ordinary mother to instruct her child to go to the pharmacist's shop round the corner for a penn'orth of 'cipity-powder.



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JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE

LOOK FOR THIS STAR
On page 77 of this Issue.
Money in it.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

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Editorial Comments.

Customs and Excise.

THE impending removal of the Excise Department of the Revenue from Somerset House to the Custom House in Lower Thames Street, and the changes in the staff which have been made in consequence, have already been referred to in the *C & D*. On and after April 1 chemists who have

been in the habit of addressing "Somerset House" for information, will address the "Custom House" instead. This transfer of the Excise and amalgamation of two great Revenue Departments are likely to bring about many changes, while there are not a few who see in this consolidation of administrative machinery the fiscal preparation for Tariff Reform. Certain changes in nomenclature will result from the amalgamation. Chemists will not in future speak of the "Commissioners of Inland Revenue," unless income tax is involved, but of the "Commissioners of Customs and Excise." No longer is the officer of Excise to be officially known as the "officer of Inland Revenue," but as an "officer of Customs and Excise." In future the "Surveyor of Taxes"—a gentleman very well known to income-tax payers—is promoted to the title of the "Officer of Inland Revenue." The talismanic words "Inland Revenue" on the medicine-duty stamp will in all probability give way to the less pretentious wording of "Customs and Excise," but it is doubtful whether the Somerset House Stamp Manufactory will be removed to Lower Thames Street. It yet remains to be seen whether the interests of administrative economy will compel chemists to purchase their medicine-stamps at post-offices or stamp-distributors' rather than the newly christened "Customs and Excise" offices, but unless patent medicine and other trading licences are to be granted at post-offices and income-tax and Excise duties in general received there also, it is unlikely that the present Inland Revenue offices will be abolished. The Excise and post-office clerks might, however, be housed in the same building in many towns, and such a course would save Crown rent and prove a greater convenience to the taxpayer. The administration of the Old Age Pension Act seems to point to the desirability of such an arrangement, especially where the interests of so many old and infirm pensioners are concerned. The Order in Council which deals with the amalgamation states that the regulations made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall continue in force under the new Board, and it is not expected that chemists will see any discontinuity in policy touching the administration of the Medicine-stamp Acts. The Customs Board will deal with all questions connected with the use of methylated spirit or any spirit. This "change over" of the Excise has compelled the officials of the Statistical Office to clear out of the Custom House and take up quarters at Ocean House opposite, owing to insufficiency of room for all. The fitting of the Statistical Office is significant looking to the fact that it would play an important part in the event of Tariff Reform being adopted. The increasing thirst of the mercantile community for more detailed statistical information has dictated a policy of administrative expansion and the need for more commodious quarters than those at the Custom House. With the settling of the two great Revenue Departments within its walls, the Custom House will constitute the clockwork of the national timepiece—the mainspring of budgetary action and the indicator of the progress of the British Empire. As the Excise officer is the Old Age Pension officer also, it follows that the new Customs and Excise Board will be vast spenders and receivers, and it is new in fiscal history for the *roles* of tax-gatherer and relieving officer to be blended in the one individual. The new Customs Board will represent interests of the greatest diversity, of the greatest complexity, and of the highest importance to the State. The revenue collected will exceed sixty millions sterling per annum, and the *personnel* will be about 8,000. As economy has dictated the fusion of the two Departments, it is probable that this 8,000 will be reduced, especially as the dog and establishment licences are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Revenue authori-

ties. Seeing that the cost of collection is about 2½ per cent., it does not appear that there are any or many sinecures, and hopes are high among the rank and file of better prospects and pay under their new masters. The dissatisfaction at first felt by a certain official section with the transfer has given way to a better spirit. The time for the concentration was ripe, and, as taxpayers and men of business, chemists will be glad to see a move in the Civil Service which makes for greater efficiency and greater convenience to the mercantile community.

American Trade.

THE trade of the United States of America is well looked after by the Government, so far as statistical consideration of it can go. The volumes which are published annually easily put the similar British publications in the shade, and quite come up to the exhaustive works of the same nature which emanate from Germany. Whether or not the industries of the countries benefit by the publications is another matter. They are probably read chiefly by journalists and statistical writers, and it is because we are in the former class that we have spent a few days over the statistical abstract of the foreign commerce and navigation of the United States for the year which ended June 30, 1907. It is a monumental work containing 1,327 folio pages, the whole presenting a comprehensive summary of the movement in oversea trade during the fiscal year. The tables of figures cover almost every item of commercial importance, together with a comparison of imports and exports extending over the previous five years. We venture to give those of our readers who are interested (and all engaged in manufacturing, wholesale, and export trade should be) as clear an idea of the contents as is possible in our space.

Trade Generally.

The year was one of unexampled prosperity, the total value of free and dutiable merchandise imported being 1,434 million dollars, an increase of 208 millions over 1906, while the total value of the exports was 1,880 million dollars, an increase of 137 millions over that of 1906. This combined total equals 663,000,000/., against the United Kingdom's figures of 1,068,000,000/., for 1906, and 1,164,000,000/., for 1907. Since June 1907 American trade has suffered, as has the business of the whole world, including the United Kingdom. The value of duty-free goods imported in 1906-7 was 644 million dollars, and of dutiable 790 million dollars. The exports of crude materials for use in manufacturing show a substantial gain, being 594 million dollars against 500 millions, while material intended for further use in manufacturing increased by 33 million dollars; but finished manufactures, which are most profitable, increased 21 million dollars, the value of these exports being 479 million dollars. Foodstuffs fell off in export value by ten millions. On the import side the features were an increase of 62 millions in manufacturers' raw materials, one of 54 millions in partly manufactured materials, and finished products were 56 millions more. Alizarine colours were imported in increased quantity, and coal-tar dyes held steady, the values being \$5,635,000, against \$5,755,000 in 1905-6. The imports of camphor were 3,138,070 lb., valued at \$1,572,865, against 1,668,744 lb., valued at \$608,000, in the year 1905-6. Opium, too, showed an improvement, but indigo slightly declined, the imports for the last year being 7,170,000 lb., against 7,393,000 lb. Shellac imports increased by 2,000,000 lb. The gross value of goods classed as chemicals, drugs, and dyes imported was \$82,993,000, or \$3,545,000 more than in 1905-6. Fertilisers of all kinds increased from \$4,446,000 to \$5,341,000, and the value of the oils imported

rose from \$13,724,000 to \$17,069,000 in 1906-7. These include essential oils, the imports of which increased from \$930,000 to \$1,006,000. Paints and colours showed a gain of \$517,000, the respective totals being \$1,697,000 for 1905-6 and \$2,013,000 for last year. The imports of quinine were practically stationary, and it is interesting to note that of the 4,621,840 oz. imported Germany supplied 2,748,510 oz., the Netherlands 1,397,685 oz., the United Kingdom 234,150 oz., France 141,710 oz., Dutch East Indies (Java) 97,636 oz., and Italy 1,760 oz. The remarkable fact is the growing popularity of Dutch quinine, as five years ago (1903) the imports were only 69,000 oz., the imports of German quinine then being 2,000,000 oz., and those from the United Kingdom 513,000 oz. The use of Java quinine declined considerably in 1907, but the quantities imported are very erratic, as is shown by the following figures: 1903, 734,233 oz.; 1904, 1,121,144 oz.; 1905, 395,129 oz.; 1906, 1,160,784 oz.; and 1907, 97,635 oz. France has the bulk of the trade in glycerin, no less than 18,000,000 lb. being drawn from that country out of 38,000,000 lb. imported; imports from the United Kingdom were 9,500,000 lb. and from Germany but 1,500,000 lb. The United States purchases increased quantities of glycerin every year. Acacia gums are practically all drawn from Egypt—viz., 6,000,000 lb. out of 7,000,000 lb. imported. Of copal, kauri, and damar resins, 23,000,000 lb. were drawn from Asia and Oceania, and 2,000,000 lb. from Europe. The United Kingdom is still the principal source of bleaching-powder, the imports of 106,000,000 lb. including 82,766,000 lb. British and 19,800,000 lb. German. A large business is done in foreign mineral waters, obtained principally from Germany (695,516 doz. qts.), France (204,216 doz. qts.), Austria-Hungary (201,144 doz. qts.), and the United Kingdom (9,111 doz. qts.), the total being 1,156,368 doz. qts. France had the lion's share of the trade in vanilla, imports from that source exceeding 374,800 lb., whereas Mexico only shipped 268,000 lb. In addition, French Oceania shipped 265,907 lb., while the supplies from the United Kingdom were only 24,100 lb. In view of the Pure Food and Drug Law there is an increased outlet for vanilla-beans, and it may be noted that the imports of vanillin (the duty on which is 80c. per oz.) were only 100 oz., the duty being sufficient to protect home manufacturers.

Exports of Manufactures.

Turning to the domestic exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and patent medicines, we note that values increased from \$19,155,989 to \$20,373,036. A feature in this section is the enormous and unprecedented shipments of wood-alcohol to Europe, especially to Germany. Altogether the exports amounted to 2,150,311 gals., against 780,222 gals. in 1905-6; of this amount Germany in 1907 received 1,112,436 gals., as compared with 300,177 gals. in the preceding year, while the shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 572,164 gals., against 378,582 gals. Belgium and France then follow, with 268,778 gals. and 146,119 gals. respectively. The production of pot and pearl ashes is by no means the dying industry it is said to be, as the exports—1,379,611 lb.—compare very favourably with those of preceding years, Europe and Canada having increased their purchases. Baking-powder is a progressive industry, the United Kingdom being the largest consumer of American products in Europe, with 241,558 lb., but Canada bought no less than 741,900 lb. The copper-sulphate business shrank to a shadow, there being a decrease of 14,000,000 lb. as against 1905, exports amounting to only 7,000,000 lb. The loss was chiefly in the Italian, German, Canadian, Mexican, and Argentine markets, where British makers appear to have swept all

before them. On the other hand, there was a substantial gain in acetate of lime, shipments of which reached 86,000,000 lb., or 17,000,000 lb. more than in 1905-6. Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy are the chief buyers in the order named, but the first-named two countries absorb 90 per cent. of the exports. Europe is now practically a closed market to American sulphur, but in 1907 18,000 tons was exported, of which 9,000 tons was shipped to France and Germany. The cultivation of ginseng for China is a profitable little business valued at about \$800,000 per annum; and of proprietary or patent medicines exported the figures now exceed \$5,834,000, of which the United Kingdom bought \$1,616,000. South America is the second best customer, Argentina heading the list with \$487,000; Brazil, \$446,000; Mexico, \$283,000; Chile, \$140,000; and Colombia, \$122,000. Australia took \$355,000 worth, and New Zealand \$114,000. British India is annually becoming a better market, the exports of American medicines to that country having risen from \$60,000 in 1903 to \$143,000 in 1907. Cuba and the Philippine Islands are now essentially American markets, and between them they absorbed \$554,000 worth of proprietaries, and Germany and France import \$80,000 and \$28,000 respectively. One would have thought, considering the high prices, that the trade in "roots, herbs, and barks" (including cascara sagrada) would have been valued at more than \$414,000. In 1907 the United Kingdom displaced Germany as the largest customer, this being the first occasion for at least five years. The United Kingdom's imports were valued at \$159,500, against \$88,000 in 1905-6, whereas Germany's imports were valued at \$125,000, or \$9,000 less than in the preceding year.

Among the Many Miscellaneous Items

the exports of dental goods are valued at \$1,174,000. Rapid progress has been made here considering that the exports five years ago were only \$402,000. We are America's best customers for dental goods. It can hardly be credited that the shipments of glucose to the United Kingdom in 1907 exceeded 130,000,000 lb. out of a total of 152,000,000 lb. exported. The value of resin exported was \$11,327,000, against \$9,899,000 in the year previous, the figures for the respective years being 2,560,966 and 2,438,556 barrels.

Extraordinary figures are revealed in the exports of photographic goods, the value of which rose from \$256,000 in 1905-6 to \$1,090,000 in 1907. Expansion is noted in practically all the world's markets, but especially in that of the United Kingdom, our purchases rising from \$8,195 to \$749,800.

As a producer of quicksilver the United States has receded into the background. In 1903 the exports were 1,415,000 lb., but the closing of the principal mines accounted for the reduction to 496,000 lb. in 1907.

A gigantic trade with the United Kingdom has been built up in American zinc oxide, imports last year exceeding 11,490,000 lb. out of a total of 26,180,000 lb. exported. The vitality of this industry is shown by the fact that five years ago the total exports barely exceeded 11,000,000 lb.

The toilet or fancy soap industry indicates a steady growth, the 1907 shipments exceeding \$1,145,000, an increase of about 50 per cent. as compared with five years ago. British imports amounted to only \$383,000, but the Australasian Colonies are buying American soaps in increasing quantities. Over 65,000,000 lb. of "other soaps" was exported, of which the United Kingdom purchased 42,000,000 lb., these figures being a substantial increase on those of previous years.

The exports of spirit of turpentine showed a slight falling-off. The 1905-6 figures were 15,891,253 gals., and last fiscal

year 15,854,676 gals. The increased price, however, brought the value from \$10,077,000 to \$10,242,000. The United Kingdom's imports were 5,948,000 gals., or almost 800,000 gals. less, and were the lowest for the quinquennial period 1903-7. Exports of crude mineral oils fell from 139,623,000 gals. to 128,176,000 gals., and naphtha declined from 32,756,000 gals. to 26,357,000 gals., but illuminating oil increased from 864,361,000 gals. to 894,523,000 gals. Lubricating and heavy paraffin oils were exported to the extent of 136,140,000 gals., compared with 146,110,000 gals. in the year previous. Corn oil and cottonseed oil likewise showed a falling-off, but linseed improved 157,000 gals. The export of peppermint oil amounted to 147,700 lb., valued at \$499,000, against 74,151 lb., valued at \$206,261, in the previous year. The United Kingdom was the chief buyer, with 67,000 lb., but Germany ran close with 61,780 lb., and French imports amounted to 11,850 lb. There was a heavy shrinkage in "all other" essential oils amounting to \$201,000 on a total of \$258,420.

Summing up the exports as a whole it is readily apparent that the United Kingdom buys more from the United States than any other country. Germany is second and Canada third. It is food products and raw materials that we, like the rest of Europe, mostly purchase from the United States.

February Trade.

Our Board of Trade returns for February show that declined by 1,959,925/ to 50,468,197/ and exports by 3,925,062/ to 28,024,452/. Re-exports, on the other hand, rose by 975,961/ to 8,475,634/. The chief decrease in imports last month, as compared with February 1908, was in food, drink, and tobacco, aggregating 1,475,387/, and including 1,185,451/ for grain and flour. The next falling-off was in articles wholly or mainly manufactured, 1,067,266/, in all, the leading decreases being 194,000/ in wool, 168,000/ in miscellaneous metal goods, 115,000/ in silk goods, 100,000/ in paper, and 57,000/ in chemicals. About the only encouraging feature of the imports is the comparatively small decline generally, and an advance of 629,155/ in purchases of raw and partly manufactured materials. The leading item under this head is an improvement of 957,000/ in wool, followed by 535,500/ more for oils, fats, gums, etc., and 265,000/ more for miscellaneous textile materials; on the other hand, raw cotton declined by 896,100/ and metallic ores by 173,000/. The decline in chemical, etc., imports chiefly affected sulphur, saltpetre, valonia, glycerin, and miscellaneous chemicals. Quinine is one of the few items showing increased imports, the total amount being 220,677 oz. British exports in February were again extremely disappointing, the decline in manufactured goods amounting to 3,449,853/, compared with February 1908. The principal drop was in cotton goods, 1,972,625/; next in order of decrease were iron and steel 277,000/., wool 269,800/., and chemicals, drugs, etc., 223,921/. The last group showed a total of 1,242,708/., and included 109,578/ for coal products (not dyes), 92,815/ for copper sulphate, 121,319/ for soda compounds, 34,746/ for glycerin, 124,819/ for drugs and medicinal preparations. The heavy-chemical figures almost without exception show a decline, and the greatly-longed-for revival has not yet come about. Signs are not wanting, however, that in some branches of the chemical-trade there is a slightly better movement. This applies to soda compounds, exports of which increased from 534,484 cwt. in 1908 to 569,958 cwt. in 1909; the improvement was general, soda ash and soda caustic taking the lead. Altogether the returns show that the chief depression is in the cotton goods and iron and steel trades, and until these

great industries revive there will be no recovery in most other branches of business.

The Poor-law Report.

II.—Medical Relief.

Our aim is that all methods for the relief of disease which shall have been generally approved by the Commission should be reasonably accessible to the citizen of every town, and also be obtainable by his poorer neighbours upon payment of a contribution according to his means, and that the sick should be able for the very poor without any payment at all. *Commission Report*, par. 212.

THE recommendations made by the Royal Commission on our Poor-law system respecting medical relief have not attracted so much attention as other parts of the Report, which is not, perhaps, surprising. Nevertheless the Commissioners exhaustively review the public medical services of the country, now, they point out, shared by the Poor-law authorities, the sanitary authority, and the education authorities. The volume of evidence brings home in a striking manner the extent of "State interference" in the treatment of the sick, and incidentally brings to light the little-known fact that sanitary authorities have the power to provide general hospitals for the sick, and medicine and medical assistance for the "poorer inhabitants." The Commissioners refer fully to the development of Poor-law hospitals in large towns, which in many cases vie with the most modern general hospitals in completeness of equipment; and to the gradual change which has been brought about in the attitude of the sick towards these institutions: the steady withdrawal of deterrent measures attracting patients of a considerably higher social status than was at one time the case. Even now, however, certain people are somewhat reluctant to enter the Poor-law hospital, and the Commissioners declare that such reluctance should be overcome. They place at the door of restricted medical relief certain evils, alleging that

It has helped to develop on a large scale the sale of patent medicines, and has created a class of practitioners who give advice and supply medicines at an almost inconceivably low price.

Although at the present time outdoor medical relief does not disfranchise, the receipt of medical relief in a Poor-law institution has been held to deprive the recipient of his vote. The Commissioners recommend that the latter disability should be removed. They examine in detail the proposals for a gratuitous medical service, which they unhesitatingly reject as involving ultimately the provision by the State of gratuitous medical treatment for practically the whole population, resulting in the disappearance of the practice of the majority of medical practitioners. They also reject the proposals of the party (largely medical officers of health) who advocate handing over the administration to the sanitary authority, on the ground of the duplication of inquiry staffs and the difficulty of the sanitary authority adopting a policy of obtaining contributions, in view of the necessity of maintaining the gratuitous character of the infectious hospitals they administer. Their recommendations are founded on the establishment of medical relief on a provident basis. Passing in review the various agencies at present ministering to the wants of the sick poor, the Commissioners refer repeatedly to the existing evils caused by overlapping, and in order to avoid this and to establish their new scheme to place medical relief on a provident basis they have evolved an elaborate scheme which promises (judging from past experience) to fall to pieces on an attempt to put it into practice. They recommend that it shall be the duty of the new Public Assistance Committee

To co-ordinate and, when necessary, supplement the medical institutions of the county or county borough, and

to suggest methods of co-operation with the sanitary authorities and the authorities in charge of voluntary hospitals [par. 237 (6) (i.)].

To organise an outdoor and provident medical service easily accessible in all parts of the county or county borough [par. 237 (6) (ii.)].

That to assist the public assistance authority in carrying out the above functions they shall appoint a committee from among their number, to which shall be added representatives of the Health Committee of the County Council or of the County Borough Council, and of the local branch or branches of the British Medical Association. This committee shall be called the County or County Borough Medical Assistance Committee, as the case may be, and shall have power to co-opt representatives of local hospitals, county or county borough nursing associations, dispensaries, and registered friendly societies [par. 237 (7)].

To secure this co-ordination of the several branches, the Commissioners set out their views with regard to the management of the voluntary hospitals and the class of cases which should be treated in the out-patients' department, and their buoyant optimism may be gathered from the fact that they recommend that the "letter" system should be thoroughly reformed or abolished, and—except for casualties—the recommendation of a medical officer or private practitioner substituted; a step which would reduce the subscription-list by 50 per cent. at least. The whole scheme is based on systematic co-operation between the Public Assistance Committee, the public health authorities, and the voluntary medical institutions, and on a clear definition of their respective functions. They acknowledge that any failure to bring the voluntary institutions into line will wreck the scheme.

A general system of provident dispensaries is to be established, of which existing voluntary outdoor medical organisations are to be invited to form an integral part and every inducement is to be offered to the working classes below a certain wage-limit (to be fixed by the British Medical Association) to become members of a provident dispensary. The whole of the medical practitioners in a district are to be invited to join the staff of the dispensary, payment to be on a scale to be settled by the Association, and the subscribers are to be allowed to choose their own doctor from those on the list of the dispensary. The Minority Report criticises this last proposal mercilessly. The Majority Report blandly ignores the attitude of the medical profession towards club and contract practice, but the Minority Report fills the gap very effectively. It refers to a feeling of uneasiness among the medical profession as to the real benefits of club practice, and states that it has been represented to the Commission

that the great growth of these medical clubs and of contract practice has seriously undermined the remuneration of the local medical practitioners, and that a large part of the growth has been actually at their expense.

Further, it appears probable that the increased growth represents an absorption of those who formerly paid fees as individual patients. The chemist and druggist is here on common ground with the medical profession, and, with them, cannot but view with alarm a definite proposal to sweep into the net of the provident dispensary practically the whole of the working-class population. While all necessitous persons are to be relieved through the Public Assistance Committee, application is to be made in the first instance to any medical officer in the service of the dispensary in cases where immediate treatment is necessary, and the question whether the patient is able to repay the cost will be reviewed afterwards. In view of the well-known reluctance to pay doctors' bills, this will eventually resolve itself into a struggle between the Public Assistance Committee and the recipient as to whether he shall be compelled to join a provident dispensary or repay the cost. The Com-

mission evidently fail to appreciate the difficulty of deciding on which side of the pauper line the average applicant for medical relief should be placed. Institutional treatment is to be provided upon a recommendation from the dispensary doctor, and as the fee paid by the member of the dispensary must cover this treatment it follows that a large section of the public at present paying for treatment to some extent, or dealt with in charitable institutions, will be admitted to the State-supported hospital and treated at the expense of the community, for in no such case, apparently, would any part of the cost of treatment be refunded by, or recoverable from, the patient.

The scheme is idealistic, and on the whole we agree with the separate Memorandum of Miss Octavia Hill, that it is not workable and opens the door too widely to free medical relief. We also share the opinion expressed by Dr. Downes, medical inspector of the Local Government Board, that this scheme offers what amounts to free medical relief without adequate safeguards either to the medical profession generally or to the ratepayer. In a separate Memorandum Dr. Downes states that the proposals of either Report must inevitably involve "an immediate but uncalculated outlay of public money." We may add that the cost of the present Poor-law system exceeds 14,000,000*l.* sterling per annum.

The Medical and Dentists' Registers.

The 1909 edition of the Medical and Dentists' Registers, published by the General Medical Council, has been issued this week by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., New Street Square, London, E.C. (10*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* respectively). The registers are the official lists of medical practitioners and dentists, and contain statistics which show the progress of both professions. In the case of the Medical Register it appears that the number of persons on the register on December 31, 1908, was 40,257; this compares with 39,827 on the same date in the previous year. The number is above the average for the last five years, but the removals are fewer than last year by over 200. The names added during the year were 1,137, against 1,221 in 1907, this being the smallest number added since 1885, when these data were first ascertained. In the beginning of the volume are given the various Medical Acts and regulations as to the degrees that are registrable. In regard to the Dentists' Register the total number of dentists is 4,994, of which 2,043 remain of those who were registered on the passing of the Dentists' Act in 1878 as being in practice at the end of 1907. The number of dentists was 4,893, so that a small increase is shown. Both registers are useful to chemists and others who require to check the names of registered doctors and dentists.

German Exports.

The statistics concerning the exportation and importation of secret remedies and pharmaceutical preparations for the German Empire during last year are now available and show that during 1908 the following quantities were imported and exported:

| | Exports. Kilos. | Imports. Kilos. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Secret Remedies... | 57,200 | 39,700 |
| Pharmaceutical Preparations... | 924,700 | 326,400 |

As we are accustomed to regard Germany as the leading country in chemical exports, the high amount of imported pharmaceutical preparations alone is somewhat startling. Compared with the figures for 1907 the latter articles show an increase in exports of 23,700 kilos., and in imports a decrease of only 9,600 kilos.

Agricultural and Horticultural Preparations.

At the present time, when chemists and druggists are so active in endeavouring to meet the public requirements in

regard to agricultural and horticultural preparations containing poisons, it is as well to keep in mind that there are a very large number of preparations need which do not contain scheduled poisons, and for information in regard to these we refer inquirers to the chapter on horticultural and agricultural preparations in the latest edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas." This chapter contains a considerable number of recipes for these preparations, besides information in regard to the leaflets issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W. These leaflets are now obtainable in sections as follows: (1) Acts of Parliament, etc.; (2) Farm Animals, etc.; (3) Poultry and Bees; (4) Farm and Garden Crops; (5) Wild Birds; (6) Insect Pests (Crops); (7) Insect Pests (Fruit and Trees); (8) Injurious Fungi. Each of these sections is issued at 1d., and may be obtained free of charge and post free by addressing the Secretary of the Board, and enclosing stamps according to the number of sections required. It would be better for chemists and druggists to get all of them. Letters of application need not be stamped.

"Popular Poisons."

The "Evening News" has been inquiring as to whether "the sale of 'popular' poisons to the public under the names by which they are generally known" ought to be prohibited as in Hungary, where the Government has taken action against the use of harmless names for substances covering dangerous articles. Sugar of lead, spirit of salt, wood-alcohol, and salt of lemon are instanced as English examples. A selection of the replies received is given under the above title in the issue of March 9. Messrs. John Bell & Co. are of opinion that while such names are of antiquarian interest, their use ought to be discouraged as they lack precision and are fraught with danger. Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. do not venture any opinion, but simply state that the laws in Austria and Hungary are very strict in regard to the sales of poisonous material to the public, and are altogether different from what they are here. The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, after consulting with members of the Council, states that he gathers that it is desirable to discourage the use of dangerous and misleading names, but he has very strong doubts about the British Government caring to take up the question of prohibiting by legislation the use of popular synonyms. Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson (Ltd.) think it regrettable that such terms have grown into common use, but restrictive legislation is not necessary, as the public thoroughly understand and recognise the names as misnomers. Messrs. Carlees, Capel & Leonard give their opinion that more mistakes are likely to arise if new names are given to these substances. Messrs. Savory & Moore consider that the public are amply protected by the Pharmacy Act, and such grandmotherly legislation is unnecessary. Messrs. Potter & Clarke also point out the effect of Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act upon the sale of spirit of salt and salt of lemon. The net result is that our contemporary has got together a column of readable matter without doing any good, and the headline "Popular Poisons" may do a lot of harm, for not one of the articles is a scheduled poison, and all are sold without question by oilmen and similar shopkeepers.

THE Homœopathic Dispensary, 8 Berkeley Street, near Charing Cross, Glasgow, was opened on March 10.

LAST WEEK the horse attached to a fishmonger's cart became frightened by a passing tramcar, and backed the vehicle through the window of Boots, Ltd., Oxford Street, Swansea, doing damage to the amount of about 10l.

Extending a Proprietary.

By Thomas Russell.

X.—How to Write a Pamphlet.

WRITING a pamphlet is like any other kind of advertising; what it requires is, first, that one should thoroughly understand the goods that are offered for sale, and then that one should tell the truth about them in as simple and convincing a manner as possible. Exaggeration and superlatives are to be avoided. None of us pay much attention to the man who is always telling us in conversation that he is the greatest man in his line. In other words, the boaster does not command confidence. But the man who gives a reason for the faith that is in him commands confidence, because confidence cannot be withheld from him if his argument is sound.

Short, crisp sentences, short paragraphs, and a systematic treatment of the subject are the canons of success in pamphlet-writing, as they are the canons of success in any other kind of advertising, and in most other writing too. If the article advertised is capable of several uses, you must not try to crowd the whole story into every paragraph; you must take its uses one at a time. Break the matter up with headings or side-headings. By "headings" I mean lines printed in capital letters or dark type between paragraphs, and by "side-headings" I mean similar matter printed in the margin or let into the sides of the text in a different or darker type so as to "stand out." These headings or side-headings, whichever are chosen, have the purpose of catching the eye of anyone who turns the pages over without reading straight through. The idea of them is that a person who needs the goods for a particular use will stop at the place where he sees that use indicated by a side-heading, and will read. That is all you really want him to do. If a medicine is good for headaches and also for corns the important point is to get the man who has a headache to read the headache part: it does not matter if he does not read about corns. The article itself, when he has bought it, will, by its wrappings, tell him of all the other things it cures.

The length of the pamphlet depends entirely upon how much is to be said about the goods. But whatever is to be said, one duty must not be neglected. When the whole of the matter has been written it should be gone over and condensed as much as it possibly can be condensed consistently with being perfectly comprehensible. I mean by this that condensation must not be carried so far as to make the text difficult reading. On the contrary, condensation should make it easier reading. Nearly all of us tend, when we first write anything, to use too many words. It is very likely that we shall find that we have used not only too many words, but many words that are too long. If a short word will express with sufficient accuracy the same idea as a long word, the short word is always better, and Anglo-Saxon words are generally the best and the most expressive. This is not the place for an essay on literary style in advertising or in anything else, but I may give one hint. If you can write as you talk, and not as you write, literary style is apt to be improved, and the test of good writing is that it should read aloud easily.

I do not know of any better way of improving any piece of literary work than to select a suitable victim and read it aloud to him. The very act of reading it aloud with someone listening suggests improvements and simplifications, helps us to shorten sentences and see where sentences require to be shortened, and points the way to the simplest and most convincing words. It is also a fact that anything which does not read "smoothly" aloud—anything which catches in the throat, so to speak, through the un-euphonious nature of the words employed—is sure to read badly when read in silence, too.

Oddly enough, it is a psychological fact that you do not get much good by reading a thing aloud unless there is someone to listen; not that the victim will necessarily supply any useful criticisms, but that self-criticism is provoked by the fact of his being there. His sufferings help the cause. Do not spare him! If it is only the apprentice, he will do.

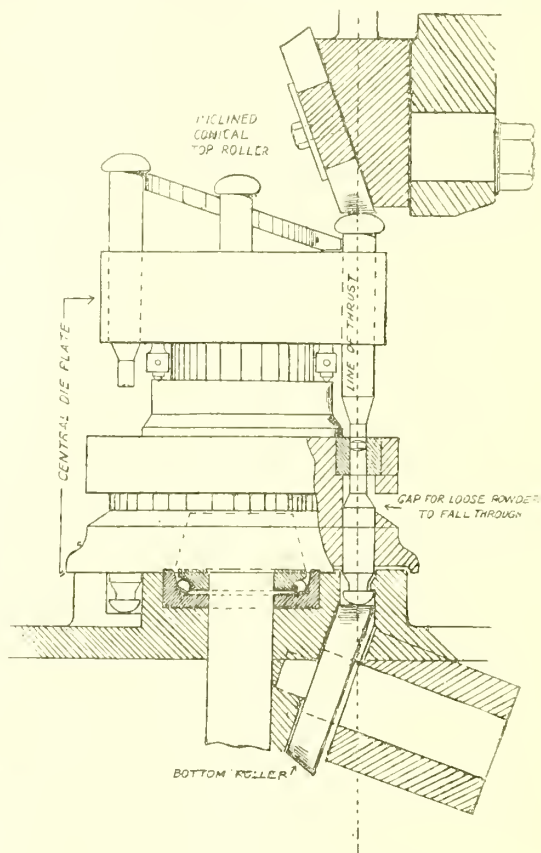
The Evolution of the Modern Tablet-machine.

By J. F. Buckley.

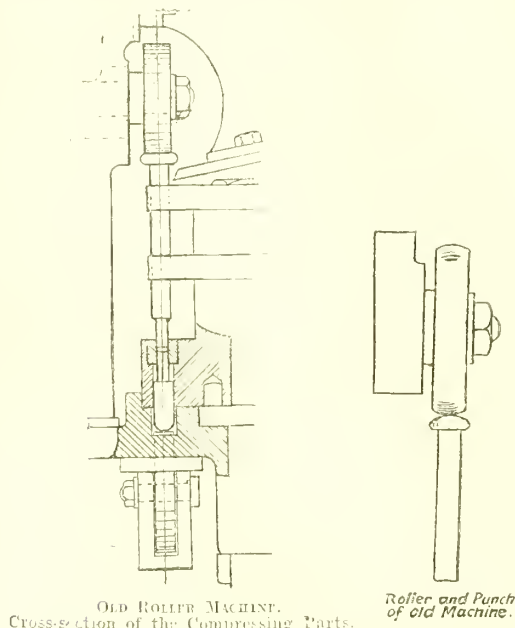
PERHAPS no machine connected with the manufacture of medicinal products has in so short a period of time made such rapid strides towards perfection as the modern tablet-machine, or advanced so quickly from an elementary stage to one in which the highest mechanical skill is exhibited in the adaptation of means towards a desired end. That this result has not been attained without a great deal of thought and experiment on the part of designers goes without saying. Foreign engineers have not been idle, and have produced some excellent machines; but it is generally admitted by good tablet-makers that the high-class English rotary machine is streets ahead of its rivals. No other machine calls for such accurate adjustment and alignment, and maintenance of alignment, as the tablet-machine, which is due, of course, to the reciprocating action of the punches entering and leaving the dies. It was in this respect that the early single-punch eccentric-motion machine failed in producing faultless accurate work, for the simple reason that each unit was contained in a distinctly separate part of the machine—i.e., the top punch was contained in a vertically sliding head, the bottom punch in another similar piece of sliding mechanism, and the die fixed in some stationary part of the machine. This worked fairly well for a time while the machine was new, but wear was soon set up by the sliding and moving parts, accentuated by the strenuous thump of the machine, and true vertical alignment was destroyed. This resulted in the rapid wear of the punches and dies, and the production of faulty work. Owing to the thumping blow given by this type of machine, the metal of which the punches are made rapidly became "fatigued," or crystallised, and it was found impossible to keep a proper sharp edge on them; also, if the temper of the steel was purposely kept low in order to avoid the inevitable chipping of the edge, the punches would then be too soft to keep up to their work and would take on a slight set, producing tablets of slightly uneven thickness and weight.

This, of course, could not be tolerated by up-to-date firms desirous of producing an absolutely perfect tablet, and the engineer was called upon to design a better machine—to eliminate if possible the many sliding and moving parts,

integral part of the machine—i.e., the central die-plate—which was good practice and is the main feature of the rotary machine of to-day, as true alignment is always maintained, no matter how long the machine is in use. But the mistake was made in stopping the rotary die-plate as each punch came round to receive the pressure, which was in the form of a blow. The levers used for locking the die-plate at each position soon gave signs of wear and backlash, producing noise and clatter and unevenness in working. The punches also gave the old trouble of



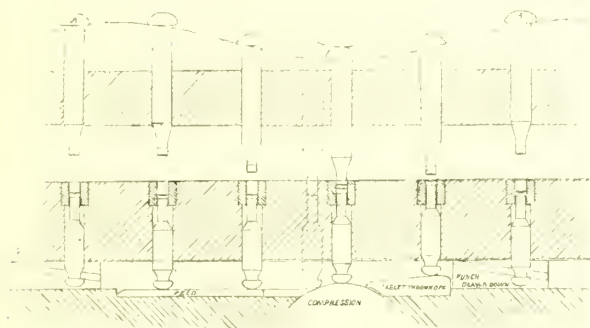
THE CONTINUOUS-MOTION ROTARY MACHINE.
Cross-section of the Compressing Parts.



and the thumping, distressing action of the eccentric-motion machine. After a good many experiments with different types the result was an intermittent rotary machine. The die and top and bottom punches were all fitted into one

crystallisation, on account of receiving the pressure in the form of a blow. It was then recognised that the pressure must be applied in some smooth and gradual manner, hence there was evolved the clever idea of running the die-plate continuously, the punches passing between a pair of vertical hardened-steel rollers, whose distance apart could be varied. A machine was accordingly built on this principle, and driven by bevel gearing, which gave good results, with the exception that after a short time the punch heads and rollers were found to wear considerably, causing different lengths of punch, and consequently slightly different weights of tablets. This was caused by lateral friction due to the punch-heads coming in contact with the upright steel rollers; but the designers were again equal to the occasion and entirely eliminated this lateral friction. The plan was first tried of rounding the periphery of the rollers, but this was a poor job, as unless the crown of the roller coincided exactly with the dome on the punch-head a bending influence was given to the punch, also the points of contact were too fine, and altogether the design was generally regarded by experts as unsatisfactory. They followed an absolutely theoretically correct form of roller,

which consisted of an inclined conical roller, presenting a flat horizontal face to the heads of the punches; the amount of inclination being in exact relation to the circular path taken by the punches and thereby absolutely eliminating all lateral friction on the punch heads. A simple demonstration of this is to start a straight upright roller in motion along a flat surface. It will of course run in a straight line; it can only be made to run in a circle by continually twisting it, which produces the friction. Now take the conical roller, and it will run in an exact circular path, corresponding to the angle of the cone at which it is set out. Attention was now turned to the bevel gearing driving this machine. No matter how correctly designed and cut, this proved very noisy; moreover, an objectionable feature occurred when making hard tablets by the central die-plate kicking or jumping as each punch passed under the roller—that is, from one punch to another. This was an account of the bevel gear not being irreversible; that is to say, either of the two wheels in a bevel gear will drive the other, and so was unsuitable for this form of machine, as it allowed the impetus occasioned by forcing the punches



— DEVELOPMENT OF CAMS —

THE CONTINUOUS-MOTION ROTARY MACHINE.

Diagram showing in extension the Rotation of the Punches.

between the rollers to momentarily overcome the drive, and produced the shocks described.

A gear was now required in which the driven wheel, which is attached to the central die-plate, would be locked against this impetus, and this end was attained by adopting the worm-gear, which, in addition to its being irreversible, gives a smooth and silent drive and is ideal in every way.

It was at this stage of construction that a well-known firm brought the sledge-hammer and scrap-heap into operation on all their machines of the dough-punching variety. The amount saved in steel for punches and dies, the extra production, and the high-water mark reached by their products more than compensated for this. After this a large number of improvements and refinements were effected in connection with the fittings and adjustments, which need not be enumerated here, and as the rotary machine stands to-day the writer is of opinion that it is as near perfection as it is possible for human ingenuity to make it. To stand and watch this machine at work has a peculiar fascination for one, as silently and swiftly, at any rate of speed, it shells out tablets of absolutely uniform and identical weight and appearance containing the fine line of distinction which marks the high-class product from the third-rate, and which is so easily detected and appreciated by the expert.

An important point in the design of a rotary machine is that both the top and bottom punches should act together when compressing the tablet thus: as the top punch is descending to compress the powder the bottom punch should be rising to meet it (pushing the powder before it), the top punch just entering before the powder is pushed out and the tablet made near the top of the die, thus giving a uniformity of pressure that is impossible with the single-punch eccentric machines on account of their bottom punch remaining stationary until after the tablet is made. Another advantage of working in this way is that on account of making the tablets near the top of the die, the die may be reversed when worn and the other end used as a new die. This of course gives great economy in the upkeep of the machine.

It may be convenient or plausible to say that it is with regard to the arrangement of our department of a modern tablet room. It had better be clean, capriciously clean, and free from all emanations of odors, dust, etc., and should be clean before it is used. It should be dark enough pumping type first. The walls are covered with tiles to the ceiling floor, for the water runs off that if fix. On any other floor there was a great deal of dirt in pumpkins, the elves though. Put up the ground floor, so both running relay machine, the second floor. The first middle floor is preferable for many reasons; the principal one being that the drive can be brought up through the floor to the pulley, thereby doing away with all overhead chattering, pulleys, and belts, which cause a great deal of dirt and dust. By being removed from the ground floor, dirt and dirt are less likely to enter from outside by the doors. This room shall be kept private, and no one but those engaged in the work allowed to enter. No account should be thought of be permitted through this room. All this can be more conveniently arranged for on an upper floor than on the ground floor. All operators should wear white jackets and aprons, or, better still, smocks or long white coat-coats, with a clean change at least once a week. Whether one machine or forty are in operation, it is a wise policy to have a lad or youth in constant attendance on each machine, with a keen eye upon the tablets as they are ejected from the machine, as a single tablet with a blemish is quite enough to spoil the reputation of a whole batch. In the bottling and caming room, clean, smooth white paper should be fastened with drawing-pins over the tables every day. If the counting is done by hand, the tablets should be spread on the white paper and divided off with an ivory or bone spatula through a small funnel into the bottle; on no account should the tablets be touched by hand. If any powder is seen to be adhering to the tablets, take a pad of cotton-wool and lightly brush over them as they lay on the paper-covered tables. Remember your chief operator is in charge of a very delicate part of your business, so give him plenty of help, that he may have time for experimenting, as no other department offers such opportunities for new, or improvements in existing, formulae. It is pretty generally known that the cream of the tablet-trade, which includes the Government contracts, is secure in the hands of a few high-class firms; and it is by the adoption of high-class methods that these few firms secure and hold the best of the business.

It is customary before these contracts come out for a Government official to visit the works of the firms who tender, for the purpose, chiefly, of judging the facilities which they have for meeting the requirements of the contract.

It may be useful, before closing, to give some data regarding calculations for the size and speed of pulleys, with which table-makers have much to do, as it sometimes happens (where there is no regular staff of engineers) that the chief operator has to determine the size of a pulley to drive his machines a certain number of revolutions per minute. The following are the rules for calculating speeds of shafts and pulleys:

To find the speed of a driven shaft, if the revolutions of the main shaft and size of pulleys are given. Multiply the revolutions of the main shaft, by the diameter in inches of the pulley on same, and divide by the diameter in inches of the pulley on driven shaft; the quotient will be the number of revolutions. Example: What will be the speed of a driven or countershaft with a 12-in. pulley on, driven by a 30-in. pulley at 180 revolutions per minute? $180 \times 30 \div 12 = 450$.

To find the size of a pulley required if the number of revolutions of main shaft are known. Multiply the diameter in inches of driving pulley by the revolutions of main shaft, and divide by the speed required; the quotient will be the diameter in inches of the pulley required. Example: What will be the diameter of a pulley to make a countershaft turn 450 r. revolutions per minute when driven by a 30-in. pulley at 120 revolutions per minute?
 $180 \times 30 \div 450 = 12$ -in. pulley.

To find the size of a pulley on a main shaft, if the speed of shafts and diameter of pulley on the driven are known, — Multiply the diameter in inches of pulley by speed of driven shaft and divide by the revolutions of the main shaft; the quotient will be the diameter in inches of the pulley required. Example: What will be the diameter of a pulley on main shaft making 180 revolutions per minute to drive a

12-in. pulley 450 revolutions per minute? $450 \times 12 \div 180$
 = 30-in. pulley.

CONDENSED INSTRUCTIONS.

Problem I.—Divide by the driven pulley to get the speed.

Problem II.—Divide by the speed required to get the driven pulley.

Problem III.—Divide by the revolutions of main shaft to get the diameter of driving pulley on main shaft.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Licences under Section 2.

A Folkestone ironmonger has applied to the local Town Council for a poison-licence. The Corporation have deferred the matter pending the receipt of regulations from the Home Office.

An ironmonger, writing to the "Bromley and District Times," complains bitterly that chemists appear for the first time to interest themselves in the sale of sheep-dip, weed-killers, etc., and Bromley chemists acted "by direction of the editor of their trade journal, the idea being to forestall the ironmongers and oilmen."

The Town Clerk has been instructed by the Bromley Town Council to inform the local chemists that no applications for licences have been as yet received (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 321), and that upon receipt of any application the whole of the circumstances will be most carefully considered. The matter has been adjourned until the Privy Council regulations regarding poison-licences have been received.

Requests to the local Councils not to grant any licences have been forwarded by the following:

The Berwick-on-Tweed chemists.

The Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association.

Messrs. Hunt & Co., Jeffery & Co., C. W. Breadmore,

H. S. & S. Frampton, and Hillier & Sons, all of Winchester.

The matter has been deferred in all these cases for further consideration.

The Public Health Committee of Edinburgh Town Council considered, on March 9, the applications of Messrs. R. B. Laird & Sons, Ltd., and William Thomson & Co., seedsmen, for licences to sell poisons under the new Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Mr. Rutherford Hill, Secretary of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, pointed out in a letter that as there were so many chemists and druggists in the city such a licence was unnecessary. The committee decided, before disposing of the applications, to hear the parties.

At the meeting of the Town Council of Castle Douglas last week a communication was received from the chemists of the burgh in regard to the granting of licences for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons. The memorialists stated that the requirements of the Act are fully met by the chemists of the district, and they suggested that no licences should be granted. Bailie Rae stated that no applications had been received, and the Provost said that the matter is worthy of consideration. He moved that it be remitted to the Magistrates' Committee. It is expected that when the regulations come into force several applications will be made by unqualified retailers who have been in the habit of selling these poisons.

The Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster have received the following statement from the Lancaster Chemists' Association:

Re the granting of licences under Section 2 for the sale of certain poisons to be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural purposes, which provides that—

Before granting any licence under this section the local authority shall take into consideration whether, in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on or intends to carry on business, the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances as aforesaid are satisfied.

We, the undersigned qualified chemists, are prepared to meet any reasonable demand for such poisonous substances, and beg respectfully to submit that the issue of such licences is therefore unnecessary in the borough of Lancaster.

At a meeting of the Wrexham Corporation on March 3 an application was received from Mr. C. R. S. Fendick, oil and colour merchant, for a licence to sell certain poisons. Thereupon the Town Clerk read the following letter from the Wrexham Chemists' Association:

Sir,—I beg to inform the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the Borough of Wrexham that the undermentioned chemists are prepared to supply at lowest current prices poisonous preparations in demand in agriculture and horticulture.

(Signed)

Boots, Regent Street.

Barker & Son, Hope Street.

C. G. Caldecott, Regent Street.

L. Edwards, Bridge Street.

Francis & Co., Hope Street and Town Hill.

Rowlands & Co., High Street.

Yours faithfully,

JAS. B. FRANCIS

When this was read a member exclaimed, "Monopoly!" to which Councillor Rowland replied, "No, sir, not a monopoly, but an Act for the protection of the public, not aggrandisement of the trade. Let it be borne in mind that one packet of sheep-dip contains sufficient poison to kill 250 people," whereupon Alderman Williamson said, "Poison is poison, whether you buy it at a druggist's or at an oil-shop—quite as dangerous wherever you get it." Councillor Rowland replied, "But the Act is only intended to meet the wants of scattered districts, and no licence, surely, ought to be granted to tradesmen living side by side with chemists duly registered and qualified." The Town Clerk then gave it as his opinion that the Act was intended for the sale of poisons used in agriculture where scant facilities for the supply of the same exist. He could not advise the Council further until he had received the regulations of the Privy Council. The discussion was accordingly postponed.

A circular has been issued to the horticultural trade in which reference is made to the "premature action of chemists" and their efforts to prejudice county and borough councils. The writer of the circular is the maker of a proprietary horticultural poison. In the course of it he states:

That any decision arrived at (in respect of licences) until the Order in Council has been issued regulating such will be quite premature. Another way of impressing upon the local authorities the claims of the horticulturist under this new Act would be by forming a deputation and attending before the Borough or County Councils. It can easily be shown that all the most important poisonous compounds used in horticulture have been introduced by nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists, and it will be a great injustice now if members of the horticultural trade are to be refused a licence. For instance, take the case of ——— compounds, most nurserymen and seedsmen can prove beyond doubt that they have been selling this preparation for the past fourteen or fifteen years; in fact, ever since it was first sent out by the manufacturers. Surely such a statement as this would at once establish a right for granting of a licence. Very few chemists, indeed, can prove that they sold, to any extent, poisonous compounds used in horticulture.

The Watch Committee of the Canterbury Town Council report that they had considered an application for a licence. They are unable to recommend that a licence should be granted, as they consider that the reasonable requirements of the public are already satisfied. A member said it would be a great hardship to the firm to take from them a business they had carried on for so many years. Councillor Smith (a chemist) pointed out that every chemist in the city was prepared to supply these articles to the public. Mr. Dear called attention to the fact that licences are only to be granted to provide facilities in cases where farmers would otherwise have to send great distances to obtain the commodities they required from chemists. The Town Clerk stated that Taylor Bros. had written stating that they were getting orders and inquiries for the poisonous compounds from Canterbury and within a radius of ten miles, and this, they contended, pointed to the fact that the reasonable requirements of the neighbourhood were not fully met. The Town Clerk said the Act would not come in force until April 1, and they had no power to refuse or grant licences until that date. The question was eventually referred back to the committee, and an amendment by Mr. Stone that chemists only should be allowed to sell the compounds was defeated, it being considered that each case should be dealt with on its merits.

Wine-licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to the following, on giving an undertaking to sell medicated wines only :

Mr. Manton Oldfield, chemist and druggist, 17 Cornhill, Ipswich.

Miss Ellis, Front Street Drug-stores, East Boldon, South Shields.

The Timothy White Co., Ltd., Redruth.

Mr. Alfred Proctor, chemist and druggist, 6 Terminus Buildings, Eastbourne.

Mr. Richard B. Fletcher, chemist and druggist, Carlisle Buildings, Eastbourne.

Mr. Chas. Crane, 235-237 St. Helen's Road, Morris Green, Bolton (C. & D., March 6, p. 357).

At the adjourned West Hartlepool licensing sessions on March 3, Mr. Percy Hornsey Gamlen, chemist and druggist, 225 York Road, was granted an off wine-licence, and Mr. T. Clarkson, chemist and druggist, was allowed to transfer his wine-licence from 41 Brunswick Street to 14 Tower Street.

The Burnley Magistrates, before renewing the wine-licences held by Messrs. N. Tomlinson, chemist and druggist, at 302 Gannow Lane, R. Smalley, Ph.C., 64 Yorkshire Street, and J. W. Wright, chemist and druggist, 141 St. James Street, required the applicants to undertake only the sale of medicated wines or wines for purely medicinal purposes. Mr. Smalley asked if they could use their own discretion, or did they require a medical practitioner's certificate to say what was wine for medicinal purposes? Also were they to be prohibited from selling British wines for cooking purposes? The Clerk replied that he thought those matters were for the Excise to decide.

At the Bournemouth licensing sessions on March 4, Messrs. Graham & Son, chemists, The Parade, Westbourne, Bournemouth, applied through Mr. Sherrin, solicitor, for a medicated-wine licence. Doctors' letters were produced in support of the application. Mr. Salt, who opposed on behalf of about a hundred residents in the district, stated that there were forty-three chemists in Bournemouth and that only about half of the number were licensed. He asked Mr. Graham if he had not seen in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that large numbers of these licences had been refused in different parts of the country? Applicant replied he was aware of the fact but believed that a still greater number had been granted. Mr. Salt, in addressing the Bench, said a licence was not wanted for *bona-fide* medicated wines such as complied with the definition of the Inland Revenue. There was no such thing as a licence for medicated wines. If granted the licence was a full wine-licence. The Mayor (Councillor G. E. Bridge) announced that the Bench granted the licence subject to an undertaking by the applicant that wine was never sold except by written order of a medical man.

The following applications for off wine-licences have been refused :

Mr. J. J. Clayton, chemist and druggist, Ellesmere, Salop.

Mr. G. McIntyre, chemist and druggist, Ellesmere, Salop.

Mr. Albert A. Rhodes, chemist and druggist, Brigg, Lincs.

Mr. Charles C. Smith, chemist and druggist, of Bramall, Stockport, in making application for a licence last week, said :

In the interests of suffering humanity, whose sufferings are especially evident at the present time by reason of the inclemency of the weather, no restrictions should be placed in the way of the sale of medicated wines.

Mr. E. Helm, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Smith, but the Bench refused the licence.

The medicated-wine licence attached to the Canterbury Road branch of Mr. Victor J. Woolls, Margate, has been transferred, along with the business, to Mr. Harkness, 97 Canterbury Road, Margate.

At the adjourned Bradford Brewster Sessions on March 10, Mr. S. P. Myers (Chairman) intimated that the application by John Jackson and others, trading as Messrs.

Harrison, Parkinson & Co., 7 Sunbridge Road and 4 Aldermanbury, chemists and druggists, for a wine-licence (the application being accompanied by an undertaking to sell only medicated wines on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner), would be granted, but he intimated that the whole question of the granting of licences for the sale of medicated wines would be under revision during the year. The question then arose whether the firm would be allowed to sell medicated wines without a doctor's prescription, and the Bench again retired, and after the Magistrates had considered the matter in private the Chairman stated that the licence was granted on the undertaking to supply only on a doctor's prescription.

At the adjourned Colne Licensing Sessions the Magistrates refused an application by Mr. John R. Hankey, drug-stores, 10 Colne Road, Brierfield, for an off spirit-licence.

Prescription Problem.

THE facsimile given in our issue of February 20, p. 299, has been a very hard problem for competitors, probably owing to the fact that it is of the class of local prescriptions easy enough to those who are accustomed to dispense them, but exceedingly difficult to dispensers who are not familiar with the handwriting. The correct solution is as follows :

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| R. Ammon. carb. | ... | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Syrup ipec. | ... | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Syrup | ... | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Inf. serpent. ad. | ... | ... | ... | 5vj. |

Sig. (every) 3 hrs.

Only seven competitors correctly interpreted the last ingredient, infusion of serpentry, and out of the seven one only gives the rendering strictly as above—namely, Mr. Alexander Ralley, c/o Mr. David Storror, 228 High Street, Kirkcaldy, to whom we award the prize (a copy of the "Art of Dispensing"). Consolation prizes are awarded to Mr. L. Robinson, 35 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, and Mr. James H. Thomson, 65 Harrison Road, Edinburgh.

The last item in the prescription has been rendered inf. enegæ by the majority of the competitors, about half-a-dozen named it inf. scoparii, and others inf. lupuli, aqua chlorof., and aether. sulph. Instead of syrup ipec. the majority have given vin. ipecac., and the other ingredient was rendered glycerin, syrup scillæ, oxymel, mucilage, spt. chloroform, spt. aether, and squill; so that if the patient had been a traveller instead of a local resident he would have had an interesting experience in the cure of his cough. Another facsimile is appended, and we should be glad to receive postcard renderings of it not later than March 18 :

[Handwritten prescription: R. Ammon. carb. 5j. Syrup ipec. 5j. Syrup 5ss. Inf. serpent. ad. 5vj.]

[Handwritten signature: J. R. Hankey]

[Handwritten text: Please bring this Prescription with you when you call again.]

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met in the House of the Society, Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on March 3, at 3 p.m., Mr. John Smith (President) in the chair. The other members present were Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. G. D. Beggs, Richard Blair, J. H. Bowden, W. Doig, W. J. Hardy, James Michie, T. N. Moffitt, D. M. Watson, and W. F. Wells.

THE DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR POISONS.

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. Ferrall) read a letter from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, stating that the Draft Regulations under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, would be sent to the Society whenever they were settled.

Mr. WATSON asked if the letter meant that the Pharmaceutical Society was to know nothing of the Regulations until after they were published?

THE PRESIDENT said it looked very like it.

Mr. WATSON: Was the English Pharmaceutical Society consulted before the Draft Regulations were framed for England?

Mr. WELLS said that originally the English Society were consulted, but he could not say if they were with regard to the Regulations that had been published. The Regulations printed for England were not the same as they had when the Bill was in the House of Lords.

A discussion took place as to how best the Society should make representation to the Castle authorities before the Regulations for Ireland were published; and it was left to the President and the Law Committee to decide on what form the representation should take.

SCHOOLS RECOGNISED BY THE SOCIETY.

The REGISTRAR read the following letter:

Privy Council, Dublin Castle,
February 17, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you herewith a copy of a further communication received from the Secretary of the Technical Education Committee for the City of Dublin, on the subject of the application made by the committee to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for recognition of the classes in botany and materia medica held in the Municipal Technical Schools; and I am to request that you will be good enough to favour me with any observations the Society may desire to offer thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

E. O'FARRELL.

The following is the letter referred to:

Technical Education Committee for the City of Dublin,
Lower Kelvin Street,
February 15, 1909.

Sir,—Replying to your communication with reference to the refusal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to recognise the lectures in botany and materia medica at the Dublin Technical Schools, I am requested by the Technical Education Committee to point out:

(1) The fees charged by the Pharmaceutical Society's School are eight times the fees charged by the Dublin Technical Schools. If the latter schools are not recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society, a grievous wrong is done to students of limited means.

(2) The power given by the Privy Council to the Pharmaceutical Society of approving of such schools or courses of lectures as they consider sufficient, was obviously intended only to ensure that courses of study should be of the proper standard. It was not contemplated that where the standard was sufficient a school should be excluded in order to secure a monopoly for the Pharmaceutical Society's school at a higher fee.

(3) If the Pharmaceutical Society are allowed to enforce a privilege granted to them by the Privy Council as an absolute veto, exercisable at pleasure, the anomalous position will be apparent of a Society, instituted by Parliament to discharge public duties, diverting the privileges conferred by the Privy Council to the subsidising of a private school of their own, by compelling students who have recourse to it to pay much greater fees than are paid at the Dublin Technical Schools, which are maintained partly by public money from the Department of Agriculture, and partly by a grant from the citizens. It is submitted that the Privy Council cannot permit any public body to utilize

its powers merely to subsidise a private venture of its own, as is the school of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Technical Education Committee, therefore, respectfully beg the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council to instruct the Pharmaceutical Society that, although they have the power to decide what course of lectures is sufficient, they are also bound to recognise as sufficient any course of lectures which is actually of the recognised standard.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LOTIS ELY O'CARROLL, Secretary.

Dr. WALSH said the same thing applied to the Universities and to the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians. When these bodies recognised the Technical School classes, the Pharmaceutical Society would do the same. (Hear, hear.)

THE PRESIDENT: I may say that Mr. Ferrall had partly drafted a reply to all the points raised, but I suggested that it was quite unnecessary to do so, as I do not think the Society should enter into any argument on the subject with the Technical Education Committee. So far as the Society is concerned, we can say that we do not see any necessity to recognise any more schools at present—(hear, hear)—as the course of instruction given in our own school admirably meets the requirements of our students.

Mr. WELLS said there was no want in Dublin for such classes. If the Society would get a grant from the Government for their school, it could pay boys to come there to take out lectures. The Society is not making money out of its school, but at the same time the young men who came to its classes were able to pay for the instruction given—they are not paupers.

The letters were referred to the Law Committee for consideration.

The Principal of the Municipal Technical School, Londonderry, renewed his application for the recognition by the Society of the chemistry class in that technical school, and it was held over for further inquiries as to equipment, course of instruction, etc.

Mr. Samuel Templeton, Belfast, applied for reinstatement of the name of his school on the list of those recognised for chemistry, botany, and materia medica. Mr. MOFFITT explained that the name of Mr. Templeton's school had been taken off the list when Mr. Templeton became headmaster of the Chemical Section in the Municipal Technical Institute in Belfast; and now that he had left the Technical Institute, and was about to reopen his school, Mr. Templeton simply wanted the name of his school reinstated on the list of the Society. A school like Mr. Templeton's, free from all red-tapeism, was much wanted in Belfast. A discussion followed in which Mr. BEGGS, Mr. HARDY, Mr. MOFFITT, Mr. WATSON, Mr. BOWDEN, Mr. DOIG, Mr. WELLS, and Mr. BLAIR took part. It was ultimately decided to reinstate the school if a satisfactory report were received from Messrs. Moffitt, Hardy, and Doig, who were appointed to inspect it.

BELFAST AMENITIES.

The REGISTRAR then read the following letter:

Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland
11 Waring Street, Belfast,
February 5, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by my committee to send you the following resolution, moved by Mr. William Haslett, and seconded by Mr. S. Sufferin, and passed unanimously:

That the statement made by Mr. William Doig at a recent meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council of Ireland does not represent the opinion of the great body of chemists and druggists of Ireland, as Mr. Doig has not consulted our Society as to what our demands are, and is not nominated to the Council by the members of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

Yours truly,

W. J. RANKIN, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. DOIG said it would be well for the Council to understand that the Mr. Haslett mentioned as moving that resolution had no connection with the large firm of Hasletts, in Belfast.

Mr. MICHIE: I think we should mark that letter "Read." The Society has nothing to say to this matter at all.

Mr. WELLS said, on the contrary, he thought the Council should give it a very plain answer. Any man who read what Mr. Doig said at the January meeting of the Council would see that Mr. Doig then stated that in what he said he represented only his own opinions; he did not say he

represented this Society in Belfast. This resolution stated that Mr. Doig was not nominated to the Council by the Chemists and Druggists' Society. Well, he could not be, as they had no right of nomination. He (Mr. Wells) said there were only six druggists in Belfast district—five in Belfast and one in Bangor—who were subscribers of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Council had two of these sitting at that board. He thought Mr. Doig was there to represent, at all events, the druggists who paid their subscriptions; and he ventured to say that Mr. Doig in his views represented the opinion of a large number of the Chemists and druggists in Ireland. He (Mr. Wells) did not think the chemists and druggists of Ireland would support the action of this small clique in Belfast.

Mr. HARDY: It is nothing but a clique.

Mr. WELLS: Mr. Doig was represented to us as a straightforward, honest man, who minded his own business, and did not encroach on the rights of the licentiates of this Society, and the members of that Council had found him to be all that he was represented. (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, we ought to express our complete confidence in Mr. Doig for the way he has acted here, and tell these gentlemen that their letter is most uncalled for.

Mr. BEGGS: Hear, hear.

The PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Wells has fairly voiced the opinion of the members of the Council present. And I think the resolution of the Chemists and Druggists' Society in Belfast sent to this Society is altogether uncalled for. I would feel very much disposed that the Council here to-day should pass a resolution expressing its high opinion of Mr. Doig, because, although he may not represent the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland, I am sure he represents the opinion of a large proportion of the men in business, especially in the North of Ireland; and for that very reason I would like to place on record our appreciation of Mr. Doig.

Mr. WATSON: I think there is nothing to prevent us marking this letter "Read" at the same time. Mr. Doig, in his letter to the following week's trade papers gave a complete answer to the criticisms of these gentlemen in Belfast.

Mr. HARDY: It would be as well to let the Chemists and Druggists' Society in Belfast know that we do not look upon Mr. Doig as representing that body.

Mr. DOIG: I thank the President and Mr. Wells for expressing the opinions of the Council about me in this matter. I like to act straightforwardly. We are acting under an Act of Parliament. The druggists have got part of it, and I loyally abide by what the druggists have got to do, and I do not want to take anything from the chemists. It is the business of each man to do his own work without infringing on the work of his neighbour. I represent the opinion of a very large number of men in Belfast. Even the ten gentlemen who were present at this meeting of the Chemists and Druggists' Society in Belfast were not of the one opinion as to this resolution, as I understand there was a protest made at the meeting which did not appear in the published report, so that even in that small body there was a difference of opinion. I hold that I express the opinion of the large majority of the registered druggists of Ireland, the men who are loyally carrying out their own department of the trade. I feel very grateful to the members of this Council for expressing their opinion of me in the terms they have done. That resolution from Belfast is entirely uncalled for. I would call it, from top to bottom, a non-sensical resolution. (Hear, hear.)

The letter was marked "Read."

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The REGISTRAR read a letter from the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland stating that all their licentiates were qualified apothecaries under the Act of 1791.

The PRESIDENT said that that was the reply of the Apothecaries' Hall to a communication from the Pharmaceutical Society with reference to the qualifications of two licentiates who had signed declarations for young men. They could not take that letter as the last word on the subject, because when they looked into the matter they found that some apothecaries who got their certificates from the Hall did not comply with the requirements of the Act of 1791. Under that Act they should serve seven years' apprenticeship to an apothecary before going on for examination; but he understood that three years of that time was allowed if the apprentice went in for full medical

qualification, under some regulation made by the Hall authorities. That Society object to take the certificates of apothecaries who are not trained in practical pharmacy.

Mr. WELLS said that the right name of the Hall was the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, not Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. Under the charter each member of it had to take an oath that he would not take an apprentice for a shorter period than seven years.

Mr. WATSON said they must have been acting *ultra vires* all together.

Dr. WATSON said the Apothecaries' Hall act under by-laws which they had power to make under the Act of 1791.

It was agreed to refer the letter to the Law Committee.

ELECTION OF EXAMINER.

Mr. JAMES MOLES, barrister at law, was elected an examiner to conduct the languages portion of the Preliminary examination of the Society, in the room of Mr. L. J. Woodroffe, deceased.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

The Week's Poisonings.

Six fatalities with poisons have occurred during the week, of which three were caused by poisons in Part I of the Schedule. Alfred G. Faulkner (35), waiter, committed suicide by taking Easton's syrup (p. 393). At the inquest at Uckfield upon Ada E. Kenward (39), music teacher, it was shown that death was due to arsenical poisoning. The poison had apparently been taken in the form of a solution, but complete mystery surrounds the mode of administration. The jury returned a verdict to that effect. Peculiar circumstances are also connected with the death of George Cadlin (57), farm labourer, who committed suicide at Kimpton Green. Dr. L. S. Barnes deposed that a cup containing a white liquid was found under the bed, as also a tin containing two bottles. There was, however, nothing to indicate the nature of the liquid. It was not strychnine, or prussic acid, but it might be a form of arsenic, although de-gassed did not die in the way a person who has taken arsenic usually does die. The label had been carefully scratched off the bottle, which, however, bore the name "Ekins." A Juror: St. Albans. The witness proceeded to examine the contents of the tin. He stated that the packet contained enough strychnine to poison fifty people. The jury intimated that they did not think a *post-mortem* examination was necessary, and at once returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity. Dr. Barnes remarked that it was a serious matter if chemists sold strychnine and other poisons to keepers, and that "one never found a keeper's signature in the poisons book." James R. Wardleworth (50) died at Wigan from laudanum poisoning. Margaret Inch was found in a dying condition at Berwick, after drinking a quantity of a "poisonous lotion."—At the inquest on Ada Eves (29), a Reading house-keeper, a verdict of death from misadventure was stated, but it was left in doubt as to whether death was due to spirit of salt or alcohol poisoning.

Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

Mr. THOMAS ROBERT MOSES, of 24 Victoria Street, Castle Fields, Shrewsbury, chemist and druggist, who died December 2 last, aged sixty-three years, left estate of the gross value of 2,152*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, with net personality 1,165*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Mr. ROBERT FORTUNE, of Anstruther and Pittenwee, Fife, chemist and druggist, left, in addition to real estate of an estimated capital value of 2,000*l.*, personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 2,122*l.* 5*s.* (C. & D., January 9, p. 47.)

Mr. JOHN BUTCHER KNIGHT, of 31 Holland Park, W., late of Messrs. John Knight & Sons, Ltd., soap makers, left estate of the gross value of 124,115*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 113,522*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* (C. & D., February 6, p. 220.)

The attempted suicide of two brothers of the firm of Messrs. Pellissier Bros., cream-of-tartar manufacturers, Montpellier, is reported. According to reports current on 'Change they both took poison. One died, and the other is in a critical condition.

A capitally compiled list of flower and vegetable seeds for the season 1909 has just been issued by Messrs. David Gilmour & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, Dunfermline. This firm specialise in horticultural and agricultural requirements.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

THE last evening meeting of the session at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., was poorly attended, although the lecture was of considerable interest, referring, as it did, to the triumphs of biological chemistry—adrenalin and secretin—and the old-age theory of Metchnikoff. Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President) was in the chair, and he was supported by Mr. E. White and Mr. Bremridge. Among those present were also Messrs. T. Maben, J. O. Braithwaite, C. J. Palmer (Twickenham), W. L. Howie, W. J. U. Woolcock, H. Deane, C. T. Bennett, R. R. Bennett, F. W. Gamble, E. M. Holmes (Curator), and Professor Greenish.

After a few introductory remarks, the CHAIRMAN called on Dr. A. HARDEN, F.I.C., of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, to read his paper on

THE RELATIONS TO PHARMACOLOGY OF SOME RECENT ADVANCES IN BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

Biological chemistry, the lecturer explained, is a term applied to the chemistry and physics of the changes that take place in the living organism, thus having a wider application than physiological chemistry. The accumulated facts as to the nature of biological changes have led to the use of a number of natural remedies—substances associated with the performance of particular organs of the body. As an example of a natural remedy, adrenalin was referred to. Adrenalin is the active principle of the secretion of the suprarenal capsules, the object of which had long been a matter of doubt. It is now known that this secretion maintains the blood-pressure of the body at its proper pitch. Adrenalin has a remarkable action in this respect. The digestive tract shows other instances where enzymes are secreted, such as pepsin and pancreatin. The nature of the change of the acid-contents of the stomach to alkalinity on entering the small intestine had been obscure until the discovery of "secretin" in the secretion of the small intestine. This substance, when passed into the blood, acts on the nerves controlling the pancreas, which is then stimulated to secrete juice, together with sufficient alkali to neutralise the acid of the gastric fluid. Secretin belongs to the class of agents called hormones, or chemical messengers, the discovery of which has opened up a whole series of facts of great importance to pharmacologists. After considering the hormones of use to the organism, the lecturer asked if it were not also possible for harmful substances to be produced in a similar manner. The answer is in the affirmative, as some diseases are known to be caused by the production of substances which cause the death of the organism. Dr. Harden then outlined Metchnikoff's theory that old age is hastened by (1) degeneration of the tissues, which renders them less resistant to the attack of harmful bacilli, and (2) by the tissue being gradually destroyed by the white blood-corpuscles of the body. The large intestine becomes impregnated with putrefactive bacteria, the poisonous products of which are absorbed into the body—a fact well known to physiologists. The extent of the absorption can be measured by estimating the ethereal sulphates secreted by the kidneys. Some of the products of putrefactive change have been isolated and found to have a remarkable action in raising the blood-pressure. It is known that when adrenalin is repeatedly injected it has an effect on the arteries resembling that found in old age, and it is suggested that the absorption of the putrefaction bases may thus be a contributing cause to the effects observed in old age. As a remedial measure Metchnikoff proposes to replace the harmful flora of the intestines by the repeated ingestion of sour milk containing the Bulgarian bacillus. This bacillus, found in the Bulgarian beverage *yoghurt*, has the property of secreting lactic acid in large quantity, and thus inhibiting the growth of the native organisms. The treatment with sour milk has been favourably received by medical men. The lecturer then emphasised two essential conditions in the treatment which have been made apparent in the course of investigations at the Lister Institute: (1) The use of a lactic-acid producing bacillus alone is not sufficient, but the bacillus must be

a suitable one. *B. coli communis* produces lactic acid, but not in sufficient quantity to inhibit putrefaction. (2) Useful effects are only obtained by a large inoculation. The lecturer further added that the dry preparations that are sold are of little use when taken direct, as the few bacilli these contain are not in an active condition. Even liquid preparations become inactive after a time. It is best, therefore, to prepare the sour milk and use it as a beverage. The treatment is too recent an introduction to judge of its effect on old age, but there is no doubt that intestinal putrefaction is diminished, as may be proved by the lessened amount of ethereal sulphates in the urine and the absence of faecal odour.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. E. WHITE, Mr. E. M. HOLMES, Mr. F. W. GAMBLE, Professor GREENISH, and Mr. T. MABEN took part. Mr. GAMBLE raised the question of the difference between adrenalin and the synthetic product, referring to the optical inactivity of the latter. The differences in the optical rotation of the two varieties of lactic acid may cause a different pharmacological effect. He understood that optically active lactic acid gives the better effects. In regard to the inactivity of dried preparations for making sour milk he had found that kephir grains, even after having been stored for ten years, were active if previously incubated for forty-eight hours. Mr. MABEN pointed out that no synthetic product obtainable on the market possesses the same activity as adrenalin. Secretin has been obtained in dry-scale form, and, after experiments by Dr. W. E. Dixon, found to be quite active. He also referred to another hormone—pituitrin—which will probably be found of great use in medicine. It is the active principle of the pituitary gland.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, March 4. Sir W. Ramsay, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. The full

LIST OF PROPOSED OFFICERS

of the Society for next session was read. The new nominations are as follows: President, Professor H. B. Dixon, F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents, Sir William Ramsay, Professor Collie, and Professor James Walker; Members of Council, Professor Bone, Mr. C. E. Groves, Dr. Morgan, and Dr. Tutton.

Dr. Divers gave notice that at the annual meeting on March 25 he will move the insertion of a new by-law to the effect that the President on his own motion or at the request of fifty Fellows can order a vote of the body of Fellows to be taken, and that action must be taken on such a vote in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Fellows. This has an obvious bearing on the recent poll of the Fellows on the question of admitting women to the fellowship. During the evening a ballot for the admission of Professor Lunge as an Honorary Foreign Fellow was taken, and the veteran technologist, whose books on the alkali-industry are known all over the world, was duly elected.



DR. LUNGE.

PAPERS.

The first communication read was on the action of anhydro-sulphuric acid on triphenyl-silicol, by Mr. Martin and Dr. Kipping.

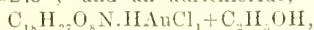
THE IGNITION-TEMPERATURE OF GASES was the subject of the next, by Professor Dixon and Mr. Coward. A new apparatus for the determination of this constant was described. It is constructed of glass and is based on the

same principle as the ordinary foot blowpipe, the inflammable gas being led along a tube placed inside that conducting the "supporter of combustion," and both being heated to the requisite temperature by an electrically heated wire. For hydrogen in this apparatus, with oxygen as the supporter of combustion, the ignition-temperature is about 650°.

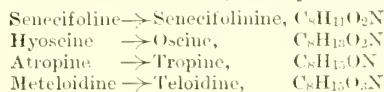
ALKALOIDS OF *SENECIO LATIFOLIUS*.—Dr. H. E. Watt, of the Imperial Institute, gave an account of his work on this subject. *Senecio latifolius*, a near relative of the common groundsel, grows profusely in certain parts of Cape Colony and the Transvaal, and has long been suspected to have been responsible for causing the death of cattle which grazed in the infested localities. Dr. Watt has isolated two hitherto unknown alkaloids from the plant, to which he has given the names senecifoline and senecifolidine respectively. The former possesses the formula $C_{18}H_{27}O_8N$, melts at 194.5°, and has a specific rotation $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +28^\circ 8'$; it forms a nitrate,



which melts at 240° and has a specific rotation $= -15^\circ 48'$; a hydrochloride, m.p. = 260°; a hydriodide, m.p. = 243°; and an aurichloride,



m.p. = 220°, which crystallises from absolute alcohol with one molecule of alcohol of crystallisation. When senecifoline is hydrolysed it splits up (in a manner similar to atropine) into a new base, senecifolinine, $C_8H_{11}O_2N$, and a new acid, senecifolic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_6$. Senecifolinine forms a hydrochloride, m.p. = 168°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -12^\circ 36'$; and also an aurichloride, $C_8H_{11}O_2N \cdot HAuCl_4$, which melts at 150°. An interesting empirical relationship exists between senecifolinine and other bases obtained by the hydrolysis of certain solanaceous alkaloids, as depicted below:



Senecifolidine, the second alkaloid which exists in the plant, possesses the formula $C_{18}H_{27}O_7N$, melts at 212°, and has a specific rotation $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -13^\circ 56'$. It gives a nitrate, $(C_{18}H_{25}O_7N \cdot HNO_3)_2 + C_2H_5OH$, which crystallises from absolute alcohol with half a molecule of alcohol of crystallisation, melts at 145°, and has $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -24^\circ 21'$; a hydrochloride, $C_{18}H_{25}O_7N \cdot HCl$; and also an aurichloride, $C_{18}H_{25}O_7N \cdot HAuCl_4$, m.p. = 195°. The pharmacology of these alkaloids is being worked out by Professor Cushny, who has already reported that senecifoline is poisonous to animals.

HANTZSCH-WERNER HYPOTHESIS.—A new interpretation of this was then given by Dr. Forster, in collaboration with Mr. Dunne. Briefly put, this was an assumption of a tendency on the part of the oxygen in oximes to be tetravalent, which the authors thought would be sufficient to give the third nitrogen linkage the stability which critics of the hypothesis thought was lacking in the original conception. The last paper was read by Dr. Mackenzie, and dealt with a new case of the Walden inversion—i.e., the tendency shown by some optically active compounds to develop optical activity of the opposite sign to that which they originally possessed.

Optical Observations.

By A Chemist-Optician.

The Use of Mydriatics.

There has been a good deal of discussion about the advisability of using mydriatics for the purpose of facilitating refraction. It is only correct that the optician should have a knowledge of the means employed to paralyse the accommodation and dilate the pupil and the effects produced, but I see no reason why he should be anxious to use them in his own sight-testing practice. In the first place, I can see no advantages to be derived from their use in ordinary refraction work, while, on the other hand, there are many disadvantages; for instance, in testing cases of hyperopia when the eye is under the influence of a mydriatic agent,

the pupil being enlarged to its fullest extent and the accommodation suspended, the whole of the manifest defect and the latent hyperopia as well may be corrected, but this often proves to be in excess of the correction which can be worn with comfort when the eye recovers from the effects of mydriasis and returns to its usual condition. It is much more satisfactory to adopt the fogging system, or to correct the manifest hyperopia and then allow for the latent. But the best method in cases of simple hyperopia, when the customer can be kept under observation, is to correct the manifest hyperopia and give instructions that the glasses are to be worn constantly for a certain time, and then that the customer should return for further examination, when the accommodation will be relaxed and the power of the lenses can be increased if necessary.

In the Case of Children

the same means—the fogging system—can be employed. The instillation of drops will frequently make them nervous and frightened, and in consequence there is often a difficulty in persuading them to be tested afterwards. The way in which mydriatics are frequently used unnecessarily was impressed on me recently by the case of a gentleman who came in and asked me how long it was before the effects of atropine passed off. It appeared that he had been to a medical man to have his sight tested, and he had used drops. This had taken place four days previously, and the effects had not passed off. He was a middle-aged man and of rather a nervous disposition, and he was, not unnaturally, becoming anxious as to whether it would pass off at all. And the correction given was +2.0 D. sph. both eyes! One of the best proofs, to my mind, of the needlessness of mydriatics to refractionists is the fact that the examining bodies expressly forbid their use to holders of their diplomas. As regards their advantages from a physiological point of view I have nothing to say, as this is a domain which belongs purely to medicine.

A Medical View

seems to be embodied in the following note from the "Ophthalmoscope." In referring to the regulations of the Spectacle-makers' Company regarding holders of certificates this medical journal states:

Here are the exact words of the regulation which prohibits diplomates of the Worshipful Company from using such drugs as atropine:

XIII. That he will not administer any drug for the purpose of testing the sight, nor test the eye whilst under the influence of drugs, unless the said drugs have been administered by or under the direction of a medical practitioner.

The latter part of this regulation implies a slur upon some members of the medical profession, which we have reason to believe is not wholly unjustified.

I do not profess to know exactly what the last few lines mean, but I take it the "Ophthalmoscope" in this cryptic manner makes known that it is aware of the injury that medical men often do to the eyes of patients by the routine process of instilling atropine.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The form of purulent conjunctivitis which affects newly born children causes such a large percentage of blindness that at lying-in hospitals a drop of silver nitrate solution is instilled as a prophylactic into the babies' eyes as soon as they are born. In France midwives have been authorised to use, and pharmacists to supply, a 2-per-cent. solution of silver nitrate for this purpose, but only for use as a prophylactic. The label bears the following wording (in French):

Preventive solution (silver nitrate 1-50) against ophthalmia of the newly born. One drop in each eye soon after birth.

The Ophthalmometer.

It is a pity that the initial cost of an ophthalmometer is so great, because it is very useful for quickly and accurately determining the axis and the amount of corneal astigmatism present, to say nothing of the impression it produces on your customers. But it would require the sale of a great many pairs of glasses to pay the 14l. or 16l. for an instrument of this description, and there are not many chemist-opticians who would care to invest this sum in an instrument which is not an essential part of a sight tester's outfit.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations

Association Presidents.

THE late Mr. Charles Bains Bell, of Hull, was so long identified with and President of the Chemists' Association of that



Mr. J. F. Robson.

great seaport that his immediate successor in the chair, Mr. Joseph Frederick Robson, Ph.C., will need a stout heart for the work which he has undertaken. The fact that Mr. Robson has been in Hull five years only and has been elected President by his colleagues shows that he starts with their confidence and esteem. Mr. Robson was born at Shildon, near Bishop Auckland, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. James Robinson, Ph.C., Darlington, then came to London as a junior assistant to Mr. Wm. Smith, 48 Porchester Road, W., preparatory to entering the School of Pharmacy in October 1892. He passed the Minor examination in July 1893. He then sought further shop experience, first with a leading Birmingham firm, then for three years he was on the staff of Messrs. Brady & Martin, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and after that was with Mr. Alfred Harburn, of Bishop Auckland, latterly managing his branch pharmacy at Darlington. In 1904 he purchased the business of Mr. Sheffield at 113 Spring Bank, Hull, and since then has taken an active interest in the local Association, of which he was Senior Vice-President when Mr. Bell died.

Brief Records.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.—The junior section of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association met on March 3, when Mr. F. J. Barge gave a lecture on "Gums and Gum-resins."

Stekport Chemists' Association.—At a meeting on March 3 there were present Mr. W. P. Orrell (in the chair), and Messrs. Nicholson, Wilson, Hobbs, Roys, Bowden, Westernman, and Watson. Messrs. Cooper, Burns, C. C. Smith, and T. L. Bennett were elected members. Mr. Bowden, of Cheadle, then read a paper dealing with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, chiefly the new Schedule of Poisons.

Halifax Chemists' Association.—A meeting of this Association was held on March 9, the President (Mr. H. C. Brierley) in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. R. V. Sutcliffe) was instructed to write to Mr. A. W. FitzRoy, C.V.O., Secretary of the Privy Council, stating that the Halifax chemists are stocking everything necessary for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and they hoped that when licences are granted they will receive due notice, so as to have the opportunity of stating their case before the Council.

Optical Formulæ.—The members of the Manchester and North of England Optical Society met at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on March 3, Mr. J. C. Kidd (President) in the chair. At the conclusion of the routine business the President delivered a lecture on "Optical Formulæ." He dealt with the formulæ in connection with thick and thin lenses and combination of lenses, showing the calculations necessary for finding the front and back focus lengths, principal planes, distance between planes, etc. The lecturer was thanked for his paper.

Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.—The monthly meeting was held at 156 King Street on March 4, with Mr. T. B. Male (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. P. R. Hill, J. S. Shearman, A. R. Davies, T. J. Woodcock, H. E. Goddard, W. G. Poll, and Harvey Palmer. The final arrangements for the annual dinner on March 11 were made. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Privy Council re the supply of agricultural and horticultural poisons. It was announced that the first silver spoon offered by the Association for rifle shooting had been won by the captain of the team, Mr. T. B. Male.

Sale and Exchange.—The monthly meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association was held at the Palatine Hotel on Friday, March 5, at 8.45 p.m., Mr. F. Boothroyd (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Laurie, Sankey, Mayson, Steele, Huddart, Rosenzweig, Johnson, Greenwood, and Turver. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Mayson reported that the Sale and Exchange branch had not so thoroughly been made use of as he had hoped and expected,

therefore it was decided to wait until the next meeting before any final steps were taken. Correspondence from the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations was also considered and disposed of.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.—A meeting of this Association was held on March 9, when Mr. Harold Bagshaw read a paper on "Visual Optics." He first described the structure of the eye and then explained the causes of defects in eyesight, and showed how these are overcome by the use of various lenses. Diagrams and the various apparatus, lenses, and test-types, etc., used by the optician were exhibited. Regarding the sale of agricultural poisons, a list of chemists stocking these, or willing to do so, was handed to the Secretary, to be forwarded to the proper authority. It was decided to withdraw from membership of the Federation of Local Associations. The annual meeting was altered to March 30.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act.—A meeting of the Bolton Chemists' Association was held on Thursday evening, March 4, Mr. Robertson presiding over a fair attendance. It was unanimously resolved—

That the chemists of Bolton should make preparations for the supply of horticultural and agricultural poisons.

It was also decided that a deputation consisting of Messrs. Blain, Rothwell, and the Secretary (Mr. Percy Knott) should wait upon the Town Council and inform them of the decision. The meeting afterwards discussed several other topics, and a profitable evening was spent. A meeting of chemists of Sheffield and district was held under the auspices of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society at the Montgomery Hall on Thursday, March 4, when Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister, of London, gave an address on this Act. Mr. R. D. Douglas (President) was in the chair, and there was a splendid attendance, which included representatives from Rotherham, Barnsley, and Doncaster. Mr. Glyn-Jones took the Act clause by clause, and explained the various provisions, after which he invited discussion. The discussion was taken part in by Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, G. Squire, H. Antcliffe, J. E. Alcock, G. Jones (President of the Barnsley Association), J. P. Norwood (Wath), and M. H. Stiles (Doncaster). At the close of the proceedings Mr. Newsholme proposed, and Mr. Jones seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Glyn-Jones, which was heartily carried.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Royal Hotel on March 4, Mr. D. S. Priestley (President) in the chair.

Mr. W. Kirkby, of Manchester, who was to have delivered an address on the "Codex" was unable to be present, owing to a nervous shock sustained in a railway accident.

TREASURER RESIGNS.—A letter was received from Mr. H. G. Dutton (the Treasurer) intimating that as he has had to give up business on account of bad health, and will have to live in the South of England, he regretted to have to resign his office. The Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Dutton for his services, and express the regret of the Association at the cause of his resignation. Mr. Firth, who was appointed Treasurer, stated that he had a balance in hand of 107. 5s.

POISON LICENCES.—A discussion then arose regarding the regulations for granting poison-licences to unqualified persons. Alderman Dunn thought it a matter of considerable importance that they as pharmacists should, if possible, secure an arrangement by which public notice would be given when any application to the local authorities for such a licence was made. He thought the Association might memorialise the Privy Council on this matter. It was also stated that there would be no demand for agricultural poisons in Bradford. Mr. Penty said that at the recent meeting of the West Riding Federation it was mentioned that an arrangement had been made at Huddersfield for one member to stock agricultural and horticultural poisons on behalf of the local chemists. It was stated that some manufacturers are offering to supply users direct. It was agreed to write to the Secretary of the Privy Council.

FREE MEDICINE.—The President drew attention to the question of the Education Authority supplying ointment and medicine free of charge to school-children. It has been suggested that chemists should ask the Pharmaceutical Society to approach the Board of Education on the matter,

because similar conditions probably obtain in other part of the country. Mr. Brenbridge, who had been consulted on the question, expressed the opinion that it is a monstrous thing that the rate-payers should be made to pay for medicines to be given free to the school children, and he suggested that the local members of Parliament should be written to, as well as action taken with the Board of Education in London. The President added that the Association might with advantage approach the medical profession on the question. Mr. M. Firth said it should be brought before the Chamber of Trades. Alderman Dunn said that the West Riding County Council had not yet supplied free medicine. That Council had been advised by the medical officer of the Local Government Board that they should not do anything which would interfere with the practice of medical men. This advice, the speaker thought, should apply equally to pharmacists, who are as much entitled to protection as medical men. He thought the Association should approach the Local Government Board as well as the Board of Education. Mr. Gordon said the medical officer to the Bradford Education Committee has announced that whatever happens the committee are going to treat ringworm and running of the ears free of charge. Mr. Marshall said that he had been told that the Education Authority has decided to instal a 3000. x-ray apparatus. Eventually it was resolved to approach the local Medical Association only in the first instance.

THE ASSOCIATION TITLE.—Some discussion took place as to changing the title of the Association, in order to give prominence to the word "pharmacist." Mr. Gordon said the companies are spoiling the effect of the title of "pharmacist" by boldly advertising their places of business as pharmacies. It was decided that the question be left to the annual meeting.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, March 3, Mr. A. W. Southall (President) in the chair. There was a fair attendance. Mr. F. H. Alcock read the following note on

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.

This important preparation has been the means of using up a good deal of printers' ink, and one is loath to write more about it for fear it be said there is a further unnecessary employment of that commodity; but as what is now recommended may find favour if only as an experiment, especially with the young and less experienced in pharmacy, no apology is made for bringing up the matter again.

Everybody has tried with more or less success to produce quickly and easily a good specimen of this syrup, and many opinions have been expressed upon the many suggestions and processes published. Ferrum redactum, in times gone by, happily, was a poor, unsatisfactory, and very variable substance of doubtful value except as a theme for the reader of papers, or an exercise for the young student's sarcasm or wit, or as a problem for a new assay-process by advanced students and pharmacists. Now, however, reduced iron is a better preparation, and can be recommended with confidence for making syrup of ferrous iodide in place of the iron wire officially recommended. There will be no clearing away of oil, rust, and the other things from its surface, no preservation in lime to prevent rusting, no treatment with dilute acid to remove the tarnish, nor any difficulty like asking for No. 35 wire, and when getting it home finding it to be No. 30 and perhaps not wrought-iron at all.

The U.S.P. demands ferrum redactum to be of 90-per cent. purity, and we have it on excellent authority that it can be obtained of even greater purity at a moderate price. The whole formula of the British Pharmacopœia needs recasting altogether, in the writer's opinion, and should be based upon considerations something like these: In making simple syrup 5 lb. of sugar is dissolved in 2 pints of water (= 2½ lb.); the product measures 90 fl. oz., therefore the volume of 80 oz. of sugar will be represented by the 50 fl. oz. increase over the volume of the water used. Taking the B.P. formula for syrup of ferrous iodide, the sugar on this reckoning occupies a volume equal to nearly 10 fl. oz., leaving the same volume of water to manipulate with. The weight of iron required is ½ oz. (217½ grains), and this is the amount of reduced iron to be weighed, provided it does not fall short of

the B.P. standard of 75 per cent. at least, but this will soon make itself evident by the red colour of the solution, which if it persists should be removed by the addition of more Ferrum redactum. Place the iron with the iodine in a bottle in which, say, 6 fl. oz. of the water has been put, after chemical union, which takes about a minute, filter the green solution through starch and chlorine free filter paper and wash the precipitate with two quantities of 1½ fl. oz. of water—which should be previously well boiled and thoroughly cooled, for much heat is given off during the formation of the iodide. The filtrate is received into a 30-oz. bottle marked at the 20 oz. point, into which the finely powdered clean loaf cane sugar has been placed. Then well cork, put in a warm place, and shake occasionally until solution is effected, and finally make up to the correct volume, or, better still, the correct weight, using the mean or the higher of the official specific gravities stated in the B.P.

In a second note on

FEHLING'S SOLUTION.

Mr. Alcock commented upon the B.P. formula, and remarked that the use of the sulphuric acid with the copper sulphate solution is important, as it prevents precipitation of oxysulphate of copper which is sometimes met with in commercial copper sulphate. The solution should certainly be filtered, this being omitted in the B.P. formula. It might also be recommended that the final solution be sterilised. The following lists from Allen's book, with one or two additions, are useful:

"Fehling" is reduced by dextrose, levulose, maltose, mannitolose, milk sugar, galactose, arabinose, aldehyde, chloral, chloroform, valeraldehyde, resorcinol, pyrazolic acid, gallotannic acid, trichloroacetic acid, arsenious anhydride, and similar reducing-bodies, glucosides, and acetone.

"Fehling" is not reduced by mannite, dulcitol, sucrose, inositol, cellulose, dextrin, arabin, alcohol, glycerin, phenol, benzaldehyde, salicylaldehyde, acetic, lactic, oxalic, succinic, tartaric, citric, gallic, saccharic, mucic, gluconic, lactonic, benzoic, salicylic, and sulphurous acids, and alkaloids.

It has frequently been observed, however carefully the copper-sulphate solution is kept, that it weakens owing to formation of crystals around the stopper, and the stopper in the alkali bottle persistently gets so fast that decantation is necessary. Sometimes injury to the hand results. For these and other reasons a permanent on-bottle solution is a desideratum, and this appears to have been found in preparing the solution of double strength and keeping in one bottle. The author exhibited a sample prepared as follows:

| | | |
|------------------|------|-------|
| Copper sulphate | 7 | grams |
| Rochelle salt | 35 | grams |
| Sodium hydroxide | 15.5 | grams |
| Water to | 100 | c.c. |

After a few days filter through asbestos, and it is ready for use; dilution according to the operator's usual method.

Mr. Alcock usually takes 10 c.c. of this and dilutes with 30 c.c. of well boiled and cooled distilled water. Some unusual operations were referred to which might be extended to the B.P. He has experimented with the reducing-power of some tincture residues, notably those of tr. card. co. and tr. gent. co., before and after boiling with dilute acids, when interesting results have been obtained. The residue of a sample of tr. gent. co. was mixed with 20 c.c. of water and evaporated until the alcohol had been removed. The solution was then filtered and made up to 50 c.c. with distilled water. Of this 3 c.c. reduced 2.5 c.c. of Fehling's solution mixed with 2.5 c.c. of water, and after inversion 2 c.c. only was required to produce the same effect. The residue of 10 c.c. of tr. card. co. was diluted to 100 c.c. and filtered. Then 7 c.c. of this reduced 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution diluted with an equal volume of water. Finally the author suggested other official uses of the solution in testing such preparations.

THE DISCUSSION.

The President, referring to the syrup note, said he thought the original preparation was introduced by a member of his firm many years ago, and they had been able to produce a good specimen by simple means and

without the introduction of any preservatives. He thought it desirable that the ferrum redactum standard should be raised, seeing that the United States Pharmacopœia requires 90 per cent. purity. It is possible, he thought, to get 95 per cent.

Mr. C. Thompson said his experience was that the liquor used for making syrup of iodide of iron is met with in commerce in two strengths, 1 to 7 and 1 to 12, and if care is exercised as to where the liquor is obtained, the results correspond with the B.P.

Mr. Harries said he had also found a difference in the keeping-properties of this syrup. Hypophosphorous acid is usually added, but it is a moot point whether it should be present, for if it prevents decomposition in the bottle it might prevent decomposition in the stomach. Possibly its therapeutic action would be altered by such an addition.

Mr. Twivey and Mr. Tranmer submitted questions.

Mr. Mann mentioned that his firm are careful to use pure clean iron wire in the preparation of both the liquor and the syrup, and he saw that nothing was added in any of their preparations. He had prepared a pint of the syrup, and certainly could say it was what Mr. Alcock claimed for it, a quick method of producing a nice preparation, though it has no great advantage over the use of good iron wire. Steel wire, which he had sometimes met with, is quite unsuitable.

Mr. Alcock, in reply, said the addition of preservatives is not sanctioned by authority and would not be accepted in a court of law. The quantity of arsenic present in ferrum redactum is so minute that it could not possibly interfere with the efficacy of the preparation. A large amount of silica (up to 5 or more per cent.) is now present. The 95-per-cent. variety, he thought, would keep better than those of lower percentage, because decomposition, having started, might continue throughout the whole mass. He had an idea that the original use of hypophosphorous acid was due to the fact that if a minute quantity of free phosphorus is put into ferrous solutions it has a remarkably preservative action upon them.

Mr. Ernest W. Mann, Ph.C. (of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay's staff), then read the following

LABORATORY NOTES.

ACONITE-ROOT.—The question has been raised with regard to aconite-root as to what is the relative alkaloidal value of stem and bud crowned roots. Three samples of foreign-grown and one of English-grown root were obtained and examined by the U.S.P. method, with the following results:

| | | Aconitine | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Foreign grown root.—A. | Bud 48% | ... | 0.47% |
| | Stem 52% | ... | 0.24% |
| | Bud 48% | ... | 0.38% |
| | Stem 52% | ... | 0.32% |
| " " B. | Bud 10% | ... | not assayed |
| | Stem 90% | ... | 0.45% |
| | Bud 100% | ... | 0.58% |
| | Stem nil | ... | — |
| English grown root.— | | | |

It may be noted that the U.S.P. does not specifically exclude stem-crowned roots, but insists on a minimum of 0.5 per cent. aconitine.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA was described by the B.P. 1885 as "native carbonate of zinc, etc.," and "almost entirely soluble, with effervescence, in acids." Dott found (seventeen years ago) most of the calamine of commerce to be fictitious, and to contain much barium sulphate. Owing to repeatedly meeting with samples absolutely destitute of zinc, the writer obtained samples from leading wholesale houses and analysed them, with the following results:

| Samples | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Zinc as oxide (ZnO) ... | 39.23 | 28.24 | 13.46 | 4.03 | nil |
| Loss on ignition ... | 35.41 | 6.44 | 6.53 | 3.82 | 1.57 |
| Insoluble in HCl ... | 0.39 | 51.69 | 70.73 | 86.61 | 92.58 |
| Soluble in HCl— | | | | | |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ + Al ₂ O ₃ ... | 2.62 | 4.17 | 1.38 | 1.31 | 2.39 |
| Calcium as oxide (CaO) ... | 1.09 | 3.95 | 6.95 | 3.31 | 1.21 |
| Magnesium as oxide (MgO) ... | 2.37 | 0.41 | 0.22 | 0.17 | traces |
| Sulphur (as SO ₃) ... | 5.79 | 1.21 | — | — | 1.22 |

The greater part of the large amount of insoluble matter present in samples B, C, D, and E consisted of barium sulphate. Samples B and D also contained appreciable amounts of lead—as regards D, wholly as sulphate; but B also contained lead compounds soluble in dilute acid. Sample A, in most respects notably superior to the remainder, proved

to contain no less than 4.33 per cent. of sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) and 9.69 per cent. of sodium sulphate (Na₂SO₄). It is obvious from these figures that very little improvement has been effected in this article since Dott's work.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF HYDRASTIS.—The therapeutical activity of hydrastis is usually attributed to hydrastine. The author tried the assay processes of the U.S. and German Pharmacopœias, and the former was found to possess many advantages in point of rapidity and ease of working, concordant results were obtained, and the separated alkaloid was not unduly coloured. Four samples of the fluid extract made by first-class manufacturing houses, and a fifth (E) specially prepared on the large scale, were assayed, with the following results:

| Samples | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Specific gravity ... | 1.0155 | 1.0340 | 1.0249 | 1.0364 | 1.0381 |
| Total solids w/v ... | 16.73% | 20.92% | 20.94% | 23.39%* | 21.61% |
| Alcohol by volume ... | 37.36% | 34.74% | 36.96% | 39.92% | 34.16% |
| Hydrastine w/v ... | 1.39% | 2.01% | 2.02% | 1.27% | 1.90% |

* This is an approximate figure, as this sample was proved to contain glycerin.

The parcel of autumn-collected rhizome from which sample E was prepared, after grinding and bulking, yielded on assay 3.46 per cent. of hydrastine. It would appear from the results that about 2.0 per cent. of hydrastine might be regarded as the proportion of alkaloid to be expected in a carefully made preparation. This is the U.S.P. standard. The most important point to be drawn from the figures seems to be that a rhizome containing 3.46 of hydrastine should yield a liquid extract (1-in-1) containing but 1.9 per cent. This is a large discrepancy, and further work has been put in hand with a view to clearing up the point. At present experiments made point to the explanation being that the alcoholic strength of the menstruum is insufficient to retain in solution the whole of the hydrastine extracted.

The assistance of Mr. W. P. Pailing in the experimental work for these notes was acknowledged.

DISCUSSION.

The President said the paper represented a large amount of work, and he briefly commented on the subjects.

Mr. Poole, speaking in regard to calamine, said that when he was at Corbyn's he frequently saw the earth which was used for the production of their calamine, which they made a speciality.

Mr. Thompson having referred to the necessity for calamine being uniform, as it is used for the skin, Mr. Benson mentioned that on one occasion he made up a preparation for a lady of title and used the genuine calamine. It was, however, brought back with the explanation that in the West-end of London it had been made with a preparation of a different colour and of a smoother nature, and the result was that he lost the custom of the lady.

Mr. Mann said he could not recommend any of the specimens he had shown as being in accordance with official requirements. He thought the best thing would be to use the B.P.Cx. formula.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Mann, Mr. Tranmer mentioned that a calamine lotion which he prepared the other day had a supernatant liquid of a permanent pink tint, and he rejected it.

Following a suggestion made by Mr. H. W. Jones (Coventry), that members might exhibit at the meetings anything of interest they came across, Mr. Alcock showed an unusually fine specimen of belladonna-root grown in his own garden; also ramie in seven stages of manufacture. It was suggested that ramie fibre might be used for surgical purposes.

THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.—A Reuter telegram from Santiago de Chile states that the Chilean Minister of Finance has appointed an influential committee to report on and advise the Government in regard to the nitrate industry and principally with reference to the centralisation of the sales of allied chemical manures by the various provinces of the Republic.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—This is one of the few proprietary articles which has given a word to the English language. A writer in the "Evening News" tells that when he was a boy Mr. Rowland lived at Rosenthal House, Rushey Green, Catford, and among other things the writer remarks: "They used to say that his oils would make hair grow on a lamp-post, and I, as a lad, went up to Hatton Garden to find a lamp-post on which it was said the experiment had been successfully tried."

Festivities.

Whist and Dancing.

UNDER the auspices of the Grimsby Chemists' Association a most successful whist-drive, followed by a dance, was held at the Foresters' Hall on March 4. The games were played in quick time, twenty-four hands occupying just over two hours, and the company then adjourned to the supper-room. Mr. Cornelius Willson presented the prizes to the winners. The ladies, two of whom played as gentlemen, carried off seven prizes. The scores were as follows:

Ladies.—Miss E. Knight, 182; Miss E. Oliver, 176; Miss H. Goodwin, 174; Mrs. Maddison, 174; Mrs. Caulfield, 171.
Gentlemen.—Mr. E. Whitlam, 178; Miss Willson, 176; Miss Hopkins, 175; Mr. Emptage, 169; Counsellor F. Forbes, 169.

The sealed prize was secured by Mr. W. Elvidge, the hidden number being 149. The dancing that followed brought to a close a thoroughly enjoyable function at an early hour in the morning. Messrs. C. H. Ashton, C. N. Chapman, T. W. Ellis, F. W. Heely, and A. Oliver were responsible for the excellent arrangements.

THE Huddersfield Chemists' Association held their annual whist-drive on March 10, when about forty ladies and gentlemen spent a most enjoyable evening. Mrs. R. C. Walshaw, wife of the President of the Association, handed the prizes to the winners, who were:—Ladies: (1) Mrs. P. Cardno; (2) Mrs. W. Brook; sealed number, Mrs. J. H. Wood. Gentlemen: (1) Mr. H. Haigh; (2) Mr. P. Cardno; sealed number, Mr. E. Bairstow. Interspersing the programme songs were contributed by Mr. Stephens, Mrs. J. B. Wood, Mrs. W. Brook, and Mr. S. Taylor. Mr. W. Rogers supplied the pianoforte accompaniments.

The Twenty-Eighth Junior.

THE "Junior Chemists" and their friends who danced the merry hours away on March 10 and 11 at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., numbered well over 300. The scene was brilliant; the dresses were dreams; the floor was excellent; the fun was infectious and the supper was good. Mr. J. E. Southon presided at the supper and proposed the only toast—"The Ladies"—in a neat, humorous, and commendably brief speech. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Umney, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Southon, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cassie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Arrow-smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Present, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. G. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Trick, Miss M. Watson, Miss Giddens, Messrs. Herbert C. Wright, W. T. Idris, T. Desnos, Lionel Cooper, Sidney Jamieson, J. Owan Evans, A. H. Solomon, T. Godbold, and Alec. Boyes. Much of the success of the evening was due to the ubiquitous and irrepressible M.C.s (Mr. C. A. Martin and Mr. R. L. Cassie), and to Mr. Southon, whose anxiety was replaced by relief as the evening wore on towards morning and everybody looked happy.

D., F. & Co.'s Social Evening.

THE London staff of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. had a pleasant social evening at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn, W.C., on Monday, March 8. Dr. and Mrs. Inglis Clark, who have celebrated their silver wedding by a month's skiing in Switzerland, were passing through London that day, and received the guests, of whom about 150 were present. At 7.30 all gathered in an improvised lecture-room for the purpose of hearing two lectures by Dr. Inglis Clark, and here Mr. A. Proctor Atkinson, the London manager, presided. In introducing the lecturer, Mr. Atkinson mentioned that it was on March 12, 1896, that he came to London to found the branch business, and the number of the audience that night was a fair indication of the effort then commenced on a man-and-a-boy basis, and now "cribbled, cabined, and confined" in a six-floor building in Farringdon Road. Mr. Atkinson added that the story of the progress in Edinburgh was even more remarkable, and it was that which Dr. Inglis Clark told by means of a series of about fifty lantern-slides showing the manufacturing and wholesale buildings of the firm in South Canongate, Edinburgh, just under the shadow of Salisbury Crags. The

pictures were to those who have not seen the place for a decade a revelation of internal progress, and to all a lesson in mechanical ingenuity applied to the production of official galenicals, capsules, etc., and the manufacture of chloroform and ether. Dr. Inglis Clark mentioned that the business was founded by Mr. John Duncan in 1818, and when he became an apprentice to the firm in 1872 it was commonly said that D., F. & Co. would be extinct in ten years. Instead of that, the firm took a grip of the whole sale and manufacturing business, and in 1876 built a small factory at South Canongate. Matters have since gone ahead so much that this factory now looks like a dog's kennel beside the huge buildings that surround it. The progress has been in many directions, and not less in chloroform than in more modern products. After this lecture there was an interval of half-an-hour for refreshments, then Dr. Inglis Clark gave his lantern-lecture on "The Austrian Tyrol in Summer and in Winter," showing over 150 magnificent slides and entrancing the audience with his vivid descriptions of the places. About a score of nature-coloured pictures (Lumière, Thames, and three-colour processes) were also exhibited, and on the motion of Mr. Sandford, seconded by Mr. Dean, thanks were accorded to the lecturer, and felicitations extended to him and Mrs. Clark on the happy event which they have just celebrated.

The Alternative.

[Certificates drawn up for those who are not members of the Society will be issued at a charge of 1s. each. Mr. J. F. Harrington, at Leicester.]

O, gentlo pharmaeist, beware,
 Let not the critics set you straying,
 But ponder o'er your ways with care:
 You cannot get aught without paying.
 You *must* have a certificate,
 So to encourage you We're willing.
 "A guinea is too much," you state,
 Why then We'll touch you for—a shilling.
 This glorious chance We dare not lose,
 Our funds are low; We're ever needy;
 You coyly shun the guinea nooze,
 And leave the Purse threadbare and seedy.
 Be loyal; and for pity's sake
 Do something towards th' Exchequer filling.
 Remember Bloomsbury on the make;
 If not a guinea—send a shilling.
 "You'll see Us hanged first"! That's unkind,
 "Your henroosts we've already raided"!
 If Minor parehments you've in mind,
 Remember ink that may have faded.
 So if the Guinea-fowl are shy
 (Old birds are wary of the killing),
 At trapping We must have a shy,
 Somo Jays may gobble—at a shilling.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 239/37. Where can Aseptiform be obtained?
- 237/56. Makers of or agents for Tannothymol.
- 239/19. Manufacturers of Lambert's Viorita Talcum.
- 238/21. Where can "Thaolaxine" (made by Duret & Raby) be obtained?
- 235/20. Who are the makers of thiarsol (colloidal arsenium trisulphide)?
- 235/22. Present addresses of manufacturers of Henne-Slater Bros., surgical-instrument makers (late of 2 Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, W.C.).
- 232/49. Where may empty olive-oil jars be obtained? These jars, of a capacity of about 8 or 10 gals., were formerly used for importing olive oil into Great Britain.
- 232/18. Where can "Little Don" soothers and gum-rings, "Favourite" brand cachets, and Heinrich Baenschman's medicated biscuits (formerly of Harlesden), and of feeding-cups can be obtained?

Trade Notes.

"CERTINAL" is the name of a new photographic developer which Messrs. Iford, Ltd., are placing on the Market. We hope to have an opportunity of trying this developer.

MESSRS. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Maiden Lane, New York, in intimating the death of Mr. George John Seabury, president of the company, state that the corporation will continue the business as heretofore.

CARDINAL RADIUM SALVE, made by the Cardinal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Spencer House, 1 Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., is supplied on P.A.T.A. terms. The salve is advertised in this issue.

VITTORIA is the special brand of liquorice-juce which is sold by Messrs. Horner & Sons, 24 George Street, Tower Hill, London, E.C. The other specialities of the firm, as stated in their advertisement, are essential oils and powdered drugs.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.—"My Girl's a Yorkshire Girl" is the title of a popular song sung in the North by Miss Florrie Gallimore. The last line of the chorus, "I've a sort of a Yorkshire relish for my little Yorkshire Rose," is a topical allusion to the famous condiment made by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds.

SAUERIN, a culture of vigorous strains of *bacillus acidilactici*, has already been referred to in these pages. In the advertisement pages of this issue will be found further information, and an illustration of the apparatus, sold by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 37 Lombard Street, London, E.C., for preparing soured or curdled milk.

"SELTONA," which is a popular self-toning paper, is being advertised in this issue by the Leto Photo-materials Co., Ltd., 3 Rangoon Street, London, E.C. At the opening of the photographic season it is the practice for chemists to revise the list of papers and plates that are kept in stock and add modern papers. The list of the specialities of the Leto Co. which is given will assist in this revision.

LAST CHRISTMASIDE we illustrated and described the artistic and odorous sachets which Mr. W. F. Charles, of the Zenobia Laboratories, Loughborough, introduced as Christmas cards. Afterwards several of these came to us as Christmas greetings from abroad, thus showing that colonial and Indian chemists had taken up the novelty. Mr. Charles informs us that chemists abroad should now place their orders for the sachets and his dainty little calendar, which can be obtained with name and address printed on them.

"SYNDETIKON" in tubes, to retail at one penny each, is the latest novelty issued by Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. It is an adhesive of very strong sticking power, and is so nicely put up that the wonder is how it can be sold at the trade-price of 7s. 3d. per gross. Each dozen is sent out fastened to a new style of showcard, and with each order a well-executed poster is supplied. "Syndetikon" is adapted for export, as it is believed to be totally unaffected by climatic conditions.

SICILIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.—Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, 3 Lloyds' Avenue, London, E.C., draw attention to the fact in our advertisement columns that their principals, Messrs. Samuel Francesco di Pasquale & Fratelli, of Messina, have supplied leading manufacturers with the finest quality of lemon, bergamot, sweet and bitter orange oils for over forty years, and that these oils are in strict accordance with the requirements of the British, United States, Japanese, and German Pharmacopœias. The firm is now booking contracts for future delivery, and will be pleased to submit samples and prices to wholesale buyers.

WORKMEN'S SAFETY-APPLIANCES.—Messrs. Zimmer & Co., 32 Mark Lane, London, E.C., have just issued a second edition of their catalogue of workmen's health-protecting and safety appliances. The catalogue gives particulars of workmen's respirators, helmets and head-masks, safety-garments (acid-proof and fireproof), safety-spectacles for protection against light and vapours, india-rubber goods (gloves and gauntlets), and oxygen-inhaling apparatus. The list also gives particulars of a benzoline blow-lamp

and the "Record" machines for limewashing, painting and spraying. Some kinds of the last-mentioned machine are specially adapted for using with the sprays needed by modern horticulturists and agriculturists.

PACKED DRUGS. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., have sent us a new edition of their list of packed drugs, perfumes, and toilet-soaps, which has been revised and extended. The list is a very handsome one, well printed and splendidly illustrated, enabling those who consult it to form an excellent idea of the goods they are buying. The arrangement is now in alphabetical sections, but there is no doubt that the recipient of the list will turn over every page if only to note the beauty of the typography. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., inform us that they will gladly send a copy of the list to any pharmacist who has not already received it, and they are also prepared to send samples of any line which may specially interest them.

MESSRS. H. BRONNLEY & Co., LTD., Warple Way, Acton, Vale, London, W., inform us that in the action against them by an American firm of soap manufacturers in regard to the "put-up" of one of their series of shaving-sticks (see p. 398), the defence was undertaken on a question of principle of importance to the whole trade, manufacturing as well as retailing. They had used the package complained of for several years before the soap was offered in this country, and it was one of a number which they used, according to customers' desires, for their own make of shaving-soap, the chocolate cover constituting less than 40 per cent. of the containers employed. They had undertaken, in the event of failure of their defence, to pay all the expenses of Mr. Williams, of Bournemouth, and they also gave Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., a letter of indemnity as regards the cost of the action. The matter is one in which the whole soap trade is directly interested, and in the event of it going further Messrs. Bronnley are prepared to maintain their defence.

VAPOROLES for hypodermic solutions, sent out by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., are in the dainty form shown in the illustration. The little scratch just beneath the label is the starting-point for snapping off the elongated portion. The needle of the hypodermic syringe can then be inserted into the liquid, and sufficient drawn up for use. Each contains the stated weight of medicament dissolved in water, sterilised and ready for immediate hypodermic injection. The firm have sent us samples of Vaporole cocaine hydrochloride and Vaporole morphine hydrochloride. The contents of each of these Vaporoles consists of 1 c.c. of water containing in solution 0.01 gram of the specified salt. They are sent out by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in boxes of ten phials, the selling price of each box being 2s. 6d.



LESS THAN THREE YEARS AGO Messrs. Henry W. Bush & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of druggists' sundries, removed to "Rembrandt" Works, 34 Commercial Street, London, E., and already the great expansion of business is cramming the accommodation to its utmost limit. The firm, who make a speciality of the export trade, manufacture trusses, blow syringes, and graduate the measuring-vessels for their own requirements. The serried stacks of measures, piles of douche-cans, and rows of syringes are a testimony to the industry of the employees. Being unbelievers in the German variety of bottle in which the stopper fits where it touches, Messrs. H. W. Bush & Co. grind their own stoppers to fit the bottle-necks to their satisfaction, which is also that of the buyer. Clinical thermometers are another speciality which the firm make. The policy which has brought about the expansion of the firm's connection is that of "a good thing at a cheap price." The latter our subscribers can judge for themselves by sending for the firm's list of 124 pages, which is profusely illustrated and contains interesting photographs of the workshops.

THE LATEST ADDITIONS to the works and warehouses of Messrs. Shirley Bros., Whitecross Works, London, S.E., are a two-storey building and a couple of railway arches

within a hundred yards of the works. The former premises are used solely for stocking empty tins, of which 5,000,000 are always available. They comprise over 500 varieties, of which fifty patterns are for tooth powder alone. The latest style of packing for this last named dental commodity comprises tins to imitate Comport, Crown Derby, and Wedgwood ware. The result is very pretty and the price for the handsome tin is 24s. per gross. A hinged flap affixed to one of the tins when raised attracts attention. In the show-room are numerous trays of sample tins of special designs, which the chemist can have re-cased for his own use. The most recent additions are tins with Spanish characters, devised for South America. The coloured ointment tin, with the "Excellor" name and bottoms and chemist's name round the edge and centre and the name of contents (or blank for stick labels, which are supplied), should prove a conspicuous advertisement as well as a profitable line. The recently devised mode of filling tooth salt into airtight tins has been subjected to the test of time, with the result that the salins can be guaranteed to keep in good condition from year to year. The tins are filled from the bottom which is then spun on and double-seamed. Another new line representing splendid value for the masses is a filled insect-powder bellows, to sell at 5d., the cost of which is 2s. per dozen. The taper bottles of Vaseline with decorated caps are a cheap competitive line which is appreciated by many chemists. A journey through the works reveals what a veritable hive of packing industry the place is from the filling of Vaselines on the ground floors to the making and ear-ling of "soothers" on the top floor, which has been added to the old building.

TIME-DEVELOPER.—Mr. J. E. Lockyer, 244 Evelyn Street, Deptford, London, S.E., sends us a sample of his new time-developer for photographic plates and films. The developer is diluted with ten parts of water, when, at a temperature of 65° F., a correctly exposed plate is fully developed in ten minutes from the time of immersion. For tank development twice as much water is added, and the time required is then twenty minutes. Should the temperature not be that stated above, an allowance must be made in the time, but definite information on this point is given on the label, so that no difficulty should be experienced by amateur photographers. This developer marks a distinct advance on anything Mr. Lockyer has hitherto done in the way of developers, and by simplifying what is really the most difficult operation of photography a popularity is assured for the new developer. Most amateurs can appreciate the automatic character of the solution. The time-developer sells at 1s. 3d., 2s., and 5s. 6d. per bottle.



"PRANA" SPARKLET SYPHONS.—Aerators, Ltd., Upper Edmonton, N., are shortly entering upon an extensive advertising-campaign to the public, in which chemists, as sellers of the siphons and of the CO. Sparklets, are directly interested. The occasion is this: The company send with their books of instructions postcards inviting comments and criticisms on the Sparklet siphons. Of these cards about 25,000 have been sent back to the company: practically every one of these is a testimonial, and most of the writers want a larger siphon. This suggestion Aerators, Ltd., are now carrying out, having succeeded in producing a 40-oz. siphon, with valve-head (similar in principle to the head of the "Prana" seltzogene) admitting the use of two Sparklets one after the other. This siphon is put on the market to retail at 4s., and costing the chemist 59s. per doz. net. The retail price is less than the cost of manufacture, and the old 20-oz. siphon is so very much less than cost that the company is simultaneously advancing the retail price of it from 2s. to 2s. 6d., and the wholesale price in proportion, so as to still leave the retailer 25 per cent. profit on the selling-price and more on the transaction. All the money which the company get out of this advance will be spent in publicity between May 1 and September 1, 1909, so that with the demand for the 40 oz. siphon the

sales of Sparklets next summer should be materially increased, and chemists will reap an advantage. These siphons are nickel plated, but the company are also introducing silver plated siphons, which, as the heads are heavily coated with silver, and the interior of the head is also silver lined. The 40 oz. siphon in this style will retail at 7s. 6d. It is a handsome addition to the table, and commends itself where shown. The company invite inquiries from buyers and will be glad to furnish circulars and showcards when desired.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objection to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Mr. Temple Frank, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office. The figures in parentheses refer to the classes applied for.

- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 24, 1909.)
- "PILGRIM'S WITNESS"; for a hair preparation (3). By J. A. Welling, 251 F. St., Berlin, 11, G. 1, 1, 95.
- "SHY"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Zygmunt Co., 13 John Street, New York, U.S.A. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- Pictures of a head of a boy; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. Brox, Ltd., 145 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 4, 3, 1, 95.
- "SIEGEL'S AVALIN TARTER, ANIMAL AND MINERAL" in ring device; for dental chemicals (3). By Siegel & Co., Rudolfsheimstrasse 15, Kreuznach, Germany. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "KATHIN"; "KATHIN"; "KATHIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Brad & Martin, Ltd., Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "PINAXONE"; for a medicine (3). By J. Singleton, 41 Corporation Street, Manchester. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "EMERALD"; for an ointment (3). By R. Taylor, 153 Upper Richmond Road, Putney. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "R. SIGALIN"; for a medicine (3) for all goods (3 and 42). By R. Sigalin, 29 Buxton Road, Chislehurst. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "IODIUM"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). By A. Galbraith & Fils, 1, rue Oberkampf, Paris. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "ZINSHO"; for a food preservative (42). By F. A. Zimmermann, 5 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- Label device of a shaft of barley and sun, etc.; for mineral waters (44). By Whitworth, Sons & Nephews, Ltd., Watlington, near Rotherham. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "OMI" and "POMMY"; for all goods (44 and 47). By Wm. Pink & Sons, 114 Commercial Road, Portsmouth. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "QUINQUOS"; for mineral waters (44). By R. R. Wilson's Table Waters, Ltd., 52 Trent Street, Sheffield. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "CLARISSA"; for a skin preparation (45). By T. Clarissa Co., 30 Elizabeth Street, London, S.W. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "NATRIOL TOOTH-CLEANSER," and label device; for a tooth-soup (48). By O. R. Winden, 113 Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "PEDICORN," and foot bath, etc., label device; for perfumery, etc. (48). By "Wobler," Ltd., Delzigerstrasse 27, Schöneberg, near Berlin. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "KOLONDO"; for a hair lotion (49). By J. H. Raw, 10 Jefferies Avenue, Bradford. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "SUNLIGHT," and label device; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (41). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "NIXONA"; for perfumery, etc. (49). By J. Teuzenau Saunders, Ltd., 98 St. John Street, London, E.C. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 3, 1909.)
- "THOMAS E. EDISON," facsimile signature; for chemicals (1). By Edison Manufacturing Co., Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "LAVIN" and "NIVINE"; for all goods (1). By L. Cassella & Co., 50 Fehrbellstrasse, Frankfurt-on-Main. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "HOMO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Homoea, Ltd., 35 King William Street, London, E.C. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "RHT-REM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Timpson & Co., Ltd., 14 Golden Lane, London, E.C. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "CHRISTIA"; for a dark-room illumination paper (39). By Thos. Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. 3, 1, 1, 95.
- "GRAND NUTS"; for food substances (42). By C. W. Post, Baitor House, Shoe Lane, London. 3, 1, 1, 95.

- "ZIMPA"; for food-substances (42). By A. J. Colley, 29 North Street, Bristol. 309,927.
- "CHIN-CHIN"; for aerated waters, etc. (44). By Smiths (Cardiff), Ltd., 2 Eldon Road, Cardiff. 308,917.
- "VERETTA"; for an aerated beverage (44). By J. L. Bowen & Son, Ltd., Clydach Road, Morriston, Swansea. 310,224.
- "SNOWLEEN"; for toilet preparations (48). By F. H. Ibbetson, 121 Selsdon Road, South Croydon, London, S.E. 297,924.
- "PER-SE"; for toilet preparations (48). By G. C. Clark, Shakespeare Road, Worthing. 309,077.
- "KOLYNOS," and device of laurel wreath; for all goods (48). By Klewe & Co., Struvestrasse 32, Dresden. 309,605.
- "MAY QUEEN"; for perfumed soap (48). By H. Shaw & Co., Crescent Road, Dukinfield. 309,970.
- "AVOLITE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By G. Foulis, 8 Westmoreland Villas, Oldfield Park, Bath. 310,052.
- "BLA-NO"; for a chilblain-cure (3). By F. W. A. Bucknell, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor. 308,457.
- "CELROX"; for medicated articles (3). By Celrox, Ltd., 145 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 308,708.
- "GALE'S GOLDEN ARCANUM OINTMENT"; for an ointment (3). By W. E. Gale, 16 Loehend Road West, Edinburgh. 308,734.
- "CINNAMINE," and label device; for headache powder (3). By E. F. Wood, 92 Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, London, N. 308,813.
- "NEODORA"; for a skin preparation (3). By The Neodora Co., 23 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 309,088.
- "SPALINE"; for all goods (3). By J. Farren, 83 Poplar Road, Birmingham. 309,457.
- "CONSOL"; for all goods (1). By W. E. Fischer, 70 and 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. 310,201.
- "AUTOMORS"; for a disinfectant (2). By Heyl Bros., Ltd., 19-20 Water Lane, London, E.C. 309,505.
- "TAESAP"; for a disinfectant soap (2). By Matthews & Price, Ltd., 38 Haggerston Road, London, N.E. 309,903.
- Label device, with mystic signs; for fertilisers, etc. (2). By B. R. Ikin, 7 Diamond Terrace, Greenwich, London, S.E. 310,221.
- "NOZON"; for a medicated-air injector (3). By the Nozon Medicated Air Co., 88 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 303,069.
- "QUA-HIA"; for all goods (3). By J. W. Whyte, Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast. 308,449.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 10, 1909.)
- "WESTRON" and "WESTROSOL"; for chemicals (1). By Weston Chemical Co., Ltd., 13 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 310,198/9.
- Device of shaded lamp; for chemicals (1). By Bronner, Mussett & Co., 116 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 306,530.
- "SILVER FLEECE"; for sheep-dip (2). By Shettleston Oil and Chemical Co., Ltd., Shettleston, near Glasgow. 309,978.
- "VIRAMA" for goods (2), and "EVICTO," for goods (3). By James M. Whyte, Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast. 310,352/3.
- "DECITAS"; for disinfectant powders (2). By Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E. 310,360.
- "SOLUBIC"; for chemicals (2). By Strawsons & Co., 71a Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 310,432.
- "EVAN'S ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES" (by order); for medicated throat pastilles (3). By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool. 301,100.
- "BOX'S GIANT PILL," and label devices; for medicines (3). By W. H. Box, 161 King Street, Plymouth. 304,095.
- "NERVANTO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Southall Bros. & Barclay (Lim.), Birmingham. 308,570.
- "CELROX," and device with head of celery; for medicated preparations (3). By Celrox, Ltd., 145 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 308,735.
- "THYRESOL"; for pharmaceutical preparations (3). By Friedrich Bayer & Co., 217 Koenigstrasse, Elberfeld, Germany. 309,579.
- "TEABRO"; for corn ointment (3). By the Teabro Co., 45 Upper North Street, Brighton. 309,853.
- "FLATULOID"; for a medicine (3). By H. D. Hayward, 39 Leicester Square, Walsall. 310,158.
- "TI"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. W. Warriek, 76 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 310,506.
- "KANTELU"; for camera-exposure recorders (3). By J. Hillman, Basils Road, Stevenage. 309,273.
- "MAGNAR"; for optical instruments (3). By Carl Zeiss, 29 Margaret Street, London, W. 309,992.

Reviews.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus. By J. H. MAIDEN, Government Botanist of New South Wales, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 10. Pp. 349, in ten parts with 43 plates. 2s. 6d. per part. (W. A. Gullick, Sydney.)

PART X., which has been recently issued, completes the first volume of this work. To indicate its scope we may say that forty species of *Eucalyptus* are covered—a description of the species being given with supplementary notes. Any synonyms and its range and affinities are also fully dealt with. The plates, which give principally the forms of juvenile and adult leaves, flower-buds, mature fruits, and anthers, all of which are intimately concerned in diagnosing the species, are clear, and the explanations are quite adequate to point out specific details. There is no doubt that the work, with its numerous references to other authors, will do much to elucidate the tangle of Australian eucalypts.

The Key to Sight-testing. By H. L. TAYLOR and V. H. MACKINNEY. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 418. 10s. 6d. (Birmingham: J. & H. Taylor, 54 Tenby Street North.)

THIS is the second edition of one of the first published books on sight-testing for opticians' use. Mr. W. S. Baxter, who was associated with Mr. Taylor in writing the previous edition, has since died; but his place is now taken as co-author by Mr. V. H. Mackinney, who is well known as one of the newer generation of practical opticians. Mr. Mackinney has also, we believe, the advantage of practical knowledge in spectacle-lens making. The present edition is entirely re-written, and is arranged on a different plan from the former edition. The sections are: (1) Geometrical and Physical Optics, (2) Physiological Optics, (3) Vision and Lenses, (4) The Testing-room, (5) The Workshop. In addition there are many useful optical tables at the end. The present edition has about seventy more pages than the first issue, and is easier to read because of the use of a quieter type and unglazed paper. The mathematical part is entirely new, and is now the feature of the work.

General and Practical Optics. By LIONEL LAURANCE. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6. Pp. 413. 10s. 6d. (London: The Orthos Press, 21 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.)

WHEN the new syllabus of the Spectacle-makers' Company was published last April certain text-books were officially recommended to candidates. Among these were two by Mr. Lionel Laurance. One on "The Eye" was issued in July (see *C. & D.*, July 25, p. 139), and now the second volume of the series has appeared. This book covers the syllabus of the general and practical examination of the S.M.C., and is a necessity for candidates for that examination. It deals especially with the mathematical side of optics. A list of the headings to the chapters will serve to show the scope of the work: (1) Light, (2) Shadows and Photometry, (3) Reflections and Mirrors, (4) Refraction and the Refractive Index, (5) Refraction by Prisms and Lenses, (6) Lenses, (7) Analysis and Neutralisation of Lenses, (8) Transposing, (9) Prisms and Prismatic Effect of Lenses, (10) Effectivity and Equivalence of Thin Lenses, (11) Thick Lenses and Compound Systems, (12) Aberrations, (13) Polarisation and Pebbles, (14) Simplest Principles of some Optical Instruments. The appendix deals with the elementary principles of sight-testing adjuncts, and contains also many useful optical tables. The book is well arranged, and will doubtless be the classic work on optics for ophthalmic opticians for many years to come.

WE notice an importation of 11 cases "opium leaves" from Singapore on behalf of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. Probably this is a consignment of the anti-opium plant.

"KAPOK" AND "KAPOK" MIXTURES.—Captain R. Muirhead Collins notifies the following decision of the Customs Department of the Commonwealth of Australia: That labelling of kapok, or a mixture of kapok and cotton, as "Finest Absorbent Cotton" or "Finest Absorbent Cotton-wool" is misleading and would not be accepted. Also that the name or names of the component materials should be stated on the label when necessary.

A Continental Review.

(By the "C. & D." Special Correspondent.)

COUPLED with the present acute political situation on the Balkans, two of those interesting countries are enjoying the extra excitement of new pharmaceutical legislation and from the reception this kind of reform has met with it would seem that it contributes its share towards kindling the general feeling of unrest. The "Kingdom" of Bulgaria, in the person of M. Orachovatz, the President of the Sanitary Board, has elaborated a new pharmacy law, and the single-handed efforts of this legislator have met with practically universal condemnation at the hands of Bulgarian pharmacists, who only hope that the next Sobranje will repeal it with an amount of unanimity equal to that with which it was passed with by the present Parliament. The new pharmacy law provides that every parish will be entitled to open a pharmacy to supply medicine free to the poor. For every 5,000 souls (instead of 8,000 as at present) a pharmacy may be opened by any Bulgarian qualified pharmacist over 25 years of age, provided he has worked for at least three years, after obtaining his diploma, in a public pharmacy. All pharmacies are to be purely personal concessions, i.e. may not be sold or inherited, and upon the death of the holder the stock and fittings are to be valued and handed over to the successor. The last paragraph provides a reduction by 30 per cent. of all the charges and prices stated in the Medicinal Tariff, which will place Bulgaria in the enviable position of possessing one of the lowest prescription tariffs. As soon as these drastic measures became known, many protest meetings were held, but without result. As the author himself feared that its acceptance would be followed by a strike of the pharmacists, he had a special paragraph inserted in the law, and which was also passed, to the effect that any owner of a pharmacy not adhering to the provisions of the new law would have his business closed and be debarred from owning another public pharmacy. This means the establishment of forty-two new pharmacies in the "Kingdom," of which Sofia will obtain seven.

In Roumania the Government proposes to abolish the existing system of privileges and concessions and to grant to every qualified pharmacist the right to open a pharmacy. The Health Board is at present engaged in investigating whether the State will have to indemnify the existing owners of pharmacies in the event of increased competition affecting their returns. Another proposal occupying the attention of the Government is to grant a concession for every 3,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, in order to increase the number of pharmacies in the country.

Hungarian pharmacists have decided to take up as a side-line the selling of tea, and the Central Pharmaceutical Depot is at present buying in large quantities of English and Chinese teas on behalf of all the pharmacists of the country. These teas will be sold to the public in the original packages, only to be obtained in pharmacies.

There is apparently a universal tendency in the pharmaceutical world to lament the fact that the pharmacist of to-day does not enjoy the position he is supposed to have occupied in former times, and in practically every country there are agitators who endeavour to promote the passage of laws tending to reinstate the apothecary into possession of those honours he is supposed to have enjoyed in days gone by. Even in Germany, where the State lends its aid to endowing the apotheker with a number of salient privileges peculiar to members of his profession, it is openly acknowledged that neither his social or financial position is equal to that enjoyed in bygone days. This state of affairs is the outcome of a number of factors. The introduction of compulsory insurance against sickness plays a very great part in this question; the sick clubs practically compel the doctor to prescribe as cheaply as possible, and the rigid control maintained over all prescriptions, whereby an offending physician is quickly reminded that an expensive remedy might be replaced by some other cheaper preparation, naturally in time blunts the doctor's perception to distinguish between sick-club and ordinary patients as far as prescriptions are concerned, and this is reflected by the fact that of late years the average charge for prescrip-

tions has steadily decreased, thus depriving the apotheker of the benefits derived from the most lucrative side of his profession. The competition by druggists, a relatively recent feature, is now a very serious consideration, especially as he is restricted from retaliating by the law making it practically impossible for the apotheker to turn his attention to some profitable side line. A more recent factor, too, is causing him considerable uneasiness. The leading chemical works have for some time past been placing their pharmaceutical or synthetic preparations on the market in original packages, especially in tablet form, with the result that the doctor gets into the habit of prescribing "an original tube," and here again the pharmacist loses the benefits otherwise accruing to him from an application of the charges of the medicinal tariff for the preparation of a prescription. In fact, he is sinking more and more to the level of a middleman for the sale of factory-made products. Many attempts have been made, hitherto unsuccessfully, to artificially restore to the pharmacists the scope of work they formerly commanded. The latest proposal in this direction is to the effect that in future all German pharmacists will be required to personally prepare their own galenical preparations, and in cases where this would be impracticable to obtain them from some other pharmacy. A list of compulsory preparations is at present being elaborated, and to ensure the enforcement of this regulation a strict control will be exercised over all the orders, bills, and other papers regarding the purchases made by each apotheker. Experience has made the German apotheker accept with resignation the promulgation of trenchant regulations affecting the exercise of his profession, yet it was pardonable on his part to receive the first rumours of the above proposals with considerable incredulity. The far-reaching effects of such an innovation need not be discussed, for it is owing to stress of circumstances that he has been forced to obtain his supplies from manufacturing houses instead of making use of the expensive plant that he is forced to have, in so many cases merely kept bright to satisfy the eyes of the revising authorities on their periodical visits of inspection. However, it now transpires that these proposals are being elaborated with a view to their immediate enforcement. The seriousness of the position has been fully recognised by the leading pharmaceutical factories, and at a meeting recently held of the board of the society for the protection of the interest of Germany's chemical industry it was decided to take steps to prevent the passage of this enactment, and the carrying-out of this decision was entrusted to a special commission, composed of representatives of the firms of F. Merck, Gehe & Co., and J. D. Riedel. The Government is now faced by the very much more serious opposition undertaken by one of the foremost industrial factors of the nation, and the weal and woe of its commercial resources plays a far greater rôle than the aspirations of a small class of privileged persons. It is also interesting to note that the State of Hamburg in its pharmacy law of 1906 requires that the pharmacists shall themselves prepare the galenicals enumerated in the German Pharmacopœia, or for which accepted formulæ exist in Hamburg, or to obtain them from other pharmacies of the Hamburg State, also that preparations made from crude drugs not obtainable on the spot (e.g., from fresh plants) may be procured from other apotheken of the German Empire, provided the latter undertake to prepare them themselves. Unfortunately there are no data as to the practical aspect of the working of this law since its enforcement.

Re J. F. J. CAMMACK. 153 Dawes Road, Fulham, former Chemist.—The first meeting of creditors in this case was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on March 11. It transpired that the debtor purchased the business in 1886 for 500*l.*, payable by weekly instalments of 3*l.*, and traded until last April, when execution was levied for rates. The landlord paid out the execution and took over the business, of which he appointed the debtor manager at a weekly salary of 30*s.* The receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition; he owes about 250*l.*, and has no assets. Bad trade and competition are the alleged causes of the failure. In the absence of any offer the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver. The creditors include: J. Bell & Co., 10*l.*, 15*s.*; J. Evans, 37*l.*, 10*s.*; Dr. Whileham, 188*l.*; S. Turner, 26*l.*; and E. Gent, 10*l.*

Java Government Cinchona.

THE "Annual Report of the Agricultural Department of Java," issued recently, contains a section of seventy-eight pages dealing with the working of the cinchona-plantations during the year. In the "Indische Mercur" of February 2 last Dr. van Gorkom devotes seven columns of most vigorously criticism to this report. He apologises for his generally hostile attitude, but excuses it on the ground that he is trying to take the view which history will take of the present management of the Gardens. The following is a summary of the principal points commented on by the critic:

Reproduction.—The total number of plants in the open was reduced from 6,189,000 to 5,846,000, a decrease of 343,000, due in part to unfavourable weather, and in part to the uprooting of 212,000 "hybrids" on succirubra stems. These are to be replaced by *C. Ledgeriana*, which not only gives a greater out-turn of bark per acre, but also yields well for a longer period. It is found best in growing "Ledger" plants to fill up the vacancies in a plantation caused by the removal of diseased trees with "grafts" rather than "seedlings," since the former branch more rapidly and so fill up gaps sooner than the latter. The loss of the valuable "Ledger" root-bark which this procedure involves is compensated for in part by using "hybrids" as material on which to graft "Ledger" plants, since in this way root-bark containing the equivalent of from 9 to 10 per cent. of quinine sulphate is obtained. The common opinion that grafts on hybrids are less successful than on succirubra is not well founded, and appears to be due to the use of ill-developed "stocks" for the grafting experiments. Dr. van Gorkom's comment on this is that it would be better to substitute for the loose planting now in vogue in all cinchona-gardens a condition of things approaching more closely that in which the cinchonas grow in their native habitat.

Nurseries.—At the end of the year these contained 265,000 "Ledgers," 1,455,000 succirubras, 1,400,000 hybrids, and 180,000 robustas—i.e., a total of 3,320,000 plants—showing an increase of 570,000 over the preceding year. Dr. van Gorkom's opinion is that the size of the nurseries is greatly in excess of all possible requirements.

New Planting and Maintenance.—No new ground was broken for cinchona-planting, but as the result of improvements in roads, enlargements of borders, and the filling up of borders already in existence, considerable increases in the total area under cinchona were made. At the end of the year the acreage of the seven establishments was 1,512 bouws. Of this total, 916 bouws were occupied by *C. Ledgeriana*, 175 by hybrid grafts, 181 by *C. Succirubra*, and 239 by *C. robusta* (*C. officinalis* × *C. Succirubra*). Full details of the various changes are given in the report, but only one of these need be referred to. Perhaps the most interesting is the clearing of three bouws of hybrid grafts at Tjinjroewan to permit of the planting of "lantana" with a view to ascertaining whether this can be used to improve soil exhausted by continuous growth of cinchona. Dr. van Gorkom states that he has already pointed out that "lantana" carefully grown can be used with advantage to renovate the soil of cinchona-gardens. He strongly disapproves of the new station at Poentjak-Gede (opened in 1904), since in his opinion any necessary extensions could have been made at the gardens already existing. He also objects to the occupation of nearly one-sixth of the whole area with the comparatively valueless species *C. robusta*, which appears to have been taken up in the first instance on the suggestion of an American firm, who offered to purchase 5,000 kilos. of cinchonidine per annum for five years at the rate of 24fl. per kilo. This firm also stated that they expected this price to be maintained for this alkaloid, whereas it has now fallen to 8fl. per kilo. In May of 1903 a parcel of *C. robusta* bark was offered for sale at a reserve price of 22c., and finally realised from 3½c. to 8c., while in January 1909 another parcel of the same bark realised only 6c.

Insect-pests.—About 100 bouws at Poentjak-Gede were badly attacked by *Helopeltis*, and Dr. van Gorkom complains that remedial measures against this were not taken at an earlier date.

Harvest and Finance.—The total yield of bark was 897,715 kilos., as against 874,139 kilos. in the previous year. Of this, 553,503 kilos. went to Amsterdam, 361,307 kilos. to the Bandung Factory, and 2,900 kilos. to the Dutch East Indian Medical Service. The "Ledger" and hybrid bark amounted to 737,981 kilos., containing on the average the equivalent of 7.02 per cent. of quinine sulphate, which is the highest recorded quinine-content. The output of succirubra was 158,472 kilos., of which 74,864 kilos. was shipped to Amsterdam, 80,703 kilos. was used at the Bandung Factory, and 2,900 by the Medical Service in the Dutch East Indies. The total cost of the undertaking was 347,612fl. Sales during 1907, mostly of the previous year's harvest of bark, realised 274,885fl., leaving a profit of 72,727fl.

Chemical Researches.—It had been shown previously that *C. Ledgeriana* bark reached its maximum quinine-content when the trees were from five to six years old, but that with hybrids and *C. robusta* the maximum was reached at a later stage. Further micro-chemical investigation shows that in bark from grafts the cinchonidine-content is about the same in all varieties and generally larger than in that of the mother plant. Many experiments have also been made on the effect of manuring cinchona-plants with potassium chloride, superphosphate, or ammonium sulphate in various combinations. These all seem to exert a favourable influence on the formation of quinine, but the effects are rather doubtful, since unexpectedly good results were obtained with bark grown on two unmanured plots. In his comments Dr. van Gorkom calls attention to this point, and also mentions that definite conclusions cannot be drawn from such experiments unless full information is available with regard to the composition and condition of the soil in which the experiments were carried out. Much attention has also been devoted to micro-chemical work, and the results obtained are summarised thus:

(1) More alkaloid is present in young "Ledger" roots than in the stems of the same plant, and quinine is formed at an earlier stage in the roots than in the stem. (2) The rapid formation of quinine and quinidine does not begin until the plant is about one year old. (3) The nature of the humus added to the seed-bed has great influence on the formation of quinine in the root, and on this it mainly depends whether any quinine will be found in roots seven months old. (4) In well-developed hybrids quinine can be detected by the herapathite reaction at the age of six months, whereas it can only be found in the stem at the age of eleven months. (5) It was shown previously that in *Ledgeriana* leaves from trees thirteen months old amorphous alkaloids were always found in addition to cinchonine and cinchonidine. New researches lead to the conclusion that in all well-developed leaves of a certain age cinchonine, cinchonidine, and amorphous alkaloids are all present.

On these results Dr. van Gorkom's comment is that such definite conclusions should not be based on the results of so few experiments.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MISS BESSIE WALKER, chemist and druggist, has commenced business on her own account at Cumbernauld, Glasgow.

MR. D. MAIN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch business, at St. James's Road, of Mr. George Mackie, chemist and druggist, 73 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

MESSRS. W. R. WRIGHT & SON have purchased the business of the late Mr. D. L. Evans, chemist and druggist, at the West End Pharmacy, 27 Walter Road, Swansea.

MR. VICTOR J. WOOLLS, chemist and druggist, of 16 Cecil Square, Margate, has disposed of his Canterbury Road business to Mr. Harkness, who has transferred it to 97 in the same thoroughfare.

MELIGRINE, which the manufacturers state is a condensation product of methyl-phenyl-acetamide and dimethyl-oxyquinoline, is, according to Albert ("Apoth. Ztg.") a simple mixture of antipyrin with a body analogous to phenetidine.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 11.

THE general business tone in drugs and chemicals continues exceedingly slow, although there is rather more doing in certain lines of the heavier chemicals. The depressed tone was fully reflected at to-day's drug-auctions, comparatively few parcels finding buyers. Few price-alterations are noted, the chief one being a sudden and unexpected drop of 3*d.* in morphine-salts, owing to an easier feeling in opium. Citric acid is easier, and cream of tartar is steady. Acetate of lime and acetic acid are very firm. Copper sulphate is about 5*s.* higher. Glycerin is firm, it still being difficult to obtain delivery, and the stringency in santonin has increased. Norwegian cod-liver oil is dearer, and looks good for a further rise. Refined camphor has a firmer tendency. Lemon oil is steady and bergamot is firm, orange being neglected. Peppermint oil very quiet here, but firm in U.S.A. The changes of the week are as follows:

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| Buchu | Coriander | Citric acid | Cardamoms |
| Cod-liver oil | seed | Cubeb | Gentian |
| Copper | Podophyllum | Gambier | Morphine |
| sulphate | Soda nitrate | | Opium |
| Honey (Jam.) | | | Shellac |
| Wax, bees' (Zau.) | | | |

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, March 10:—The fishing is much poorer, and with a somewhat excited market, prices of the finest Lofoten quality are much dearer at the equivalent of 67*s.* f.o.b., or equal to 70*s.* 6*d.* per barrel c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, March 11:—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is easier at \$4.55 for druggists' by case lots. Jalap is unsettled at 25*c.* per lb. Copaiba balsam is firm at 50*c.* for Central and South American. Peru balsam is easier at \$1.65, and peppermint oil is firm at \$1.45 for Wayne County in tins. Cascara sagrada is steady at 8½*c.* per lb.

ACETATE OF LIME is very firm, American grey offering at 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton c.i.f. net, principal ports, on the basis of 80 per cent., for large quantities.

ACETIC ACID.—Glacial (99 per cent.) B.P. is firm at 31*l.* per ton, other strengths in proportion. It is anticipated that the cheaper stocks of acetate in lime in makers' hands will shortly be worked off, when an improvement in price is looked for, as the present range of values is below the parity of acetate now ruling, added to which the principal consuming season for acetic acid is due shortly.

ACID, CITRIC, is ½*d.* per lb. easier, second-hands offering English at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.*, first-hands being nominal; foreign is 1*s.* 6*d.*

ANISEED.—Very little business is passing, and quotations are unchanged at 19*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Russian and 36*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* for Spanish.

ASAFETIDA.—Small sales have been made privately at from 45*s.* to 65*s.* for medium, but good almondy is now very scarce.

CANARY-SEED is quiet at late rates. Turkish, 35*s.*; good clean River Plate, 34*s.*; good Morocco, 35*s.*; and fair to fine Spanish, 57*s.* 6*d.* to 77*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 40*s.* to 42*s.* per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch.

CITRATE OF LIME.—According to a Palermo advice dated February 27, prices are firmer, owing to local speculators covering in blank sales for February delivery, and, as both lemon oil and citrate are handled by the same class of people, the position of one is frequently influenced by the other. Foreign buyers (England and Germany) have shown more interest in the article, and a few orders were placed early in the week.

COPPER SULPHATE is about 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton delivered on the week, quotations in Liverpool having advanced to 19*l.* per ton spot and forward delivery.

CORIANDER SEED is firmer at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for common, and 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* for good Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady and in rather more inquiry on the basis of 75*s.* 6*d.* for 98 per cent. powder and 72*s.* for 95-per-cent.

CUMIN-SEED is scarce, and both Malta and Morocco are held for 45*s.* per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED is unchanged at 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Morocco.

GLYCERIN.—Although there has been an easier feeling in dynamite glycerin, druggists' qualities, on the other hand remain firm, and as there is a good request from distributors, the difficulty in regard to obtaining delivery is almost as apparent as ever.

GUM ARABIC.—In Bushire so-called insoluble gum, sale of sorts have been made at from 16*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* for fair ordinary, and for pale picked amber 25*s.* 6*d.* has been paid.

LINSEED is firm at 48*s.* to 52*s.* per quarter for good clean qualities.

MORPHINE.—The makers intimate a reduction of 3*d.* per oz. in morphine salts and alkaloid, and now quote the hydrochlor. cryst. at from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 11*d.*, powder at from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per oz. according to quantity. Sulphate cryst. and powder are also quoted at the above prices. The terms are net and no failing clause.

MUSTARD OIL.—We understand that the price for pure foreign essential oil of mustard from seed was advanced some time ago to 25*s.* per lb., owing to the complete change which the supply of raw material has undergone on the Continent. Buyers who wish genuine oil should view with suspicion any low prices, such being easily explained by the fact that artificial mustard oil can be had at 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb. When buying, a guarantee should be obtained which any trustworthy firm is willing to give, that the oil is absolutely pure and free from any admixture of artificial oil.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 8 that the past week's fishing has not shown any marked improvement, and fishing in the east of Lofoten so much yearned for, has not been a success up to date and people believe that the cod will again migrate this year to the West without making a serious entrance into the spacious waters of the East. Still, it is yet too early to relinquish the hope of a good fishing in East Lofoten. There is a feature that people interested in the trade must now make themselves familiar with, as we already pointed out in our last reports, viz., that the cod no longer yield such large livers as last year at this time. We print the official figures as follows: On March 7, 1908, 240 cod caught in nets gave 1 hectolitre of liver, and 300 cod caught on hooks yielded 1 hl. of liver (the netted cod are as a rule almost always the largest) and the percentage of oil yielded by the livers was 50 to 57 per cent. Now this year (March 6, 1909) 300 netted fish and 380 hooked yielded 1 hectolitre, with a percentage of oil-yield of 48 to 52 per cent. We have ourselves just now received reports, even of 400 "hooked" fish to one hl. liver. The difference this makes in the output will readily be seen. To-day's official statistics for the whole of Norway corroborate this fact. They are as follows:

| | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Catch of cod (millions) | 7.7 | 7.3 | 4.3 |
| Cod-liver oil (barrels) ... | 8,270 | 10,070 | 4,120 |
| Livers (hect.) ... | 3,823 | 3,624 | 3,331 |

Owing to the facts pointed out above, the market is much

stronger. There is no actual price to-day as producers are holding back and asking too high a figure to permit business, but 66s. per barrel c.i.f. is near the mark. (See cable.) The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 2,556 barrels, against 1,639 barrels in 1908. In London increased attention is being shown, and agents are now asking higher prices—say from 64s. to 68s., and even 70s. per barrel c.i.f. terms for prompt shipment. Some business was done early in the week at 63s. c.i.f., but not for well-known brands. The latest quotation is given in our Bergen cable, and at the close the market is firm and rising.

Advices from Norway from other sources state that the fishing has by no means yielded satisfactory results. In East Lofoten the results so far have been almost *nil*, and in West Lofoten they are exceedingly small, and it is only in central districts that anything like good results have been obtained. The liver, which at the beginning of the season was practically of the same size and fatness of last season, has become leaner, and this will doubtless influence the output. Possibilities point at the moment to a considerable declension in the quantity produced unless the fishing develops in a favourable manner.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—According to advices from Sicily, bergamot is firm and unaltered, but the prevailing opinion is that, as a result of the disaster, the production will be below consumers' requirements.

OIL, LAVENDER.—The growing crop is said to have suffered from the severe weather in the South of France, and higher prices are spoken of in several instances; from 6s. 6d. to 7s. is quoted for good French.

OIL, LEMON, is quotably unaltered on the spot, good brands of which are obtainable at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., and for shipment 3s. 6d. f.o.b. Messina has been paid for a good brand, and further sellers. Others ask 4s. c.i.f. Letter advices from Sicily indicate a better feeling and firmer market, owing to the completion of buying for February deliveries. In the drug auction twenty cases of Palermo oil, guaranteed pure by Ogston and Moore, were limited at 4s. 6d. per lb. Writing further on March 6, a Palermo report states that the better feeling, already reported, continues to prevail. Reports of higher prices having been spread amongst sellers, some have held back, hoping for a further improvement. Actual business, however, has been limited, and the improvement in price to its fullest extent was, up to the present, more nominal than real, the larger buyers having refused to follow the movement. Nevertheless the market remains firm, and the tendency is rather uncertain, the more so as the previous forward contracts, which ought to be taken up by Reggio buyers (and about the fulfilment of which nothing certain can be said), continue to act as a disturbing element in the position, giving occasion to speculative manoeuvres. As regards the demand from abroad, trade has been handicapped this week by telegraphic interruption with the Continent owing to the heavy gales and snow-storms in the north. Still, buyers abroad continue to show interest, and the demand may be looked upon as fair.

OIL, ORANGE, is unchanged and somewhat neglected, but holders maintain their prices at production sources.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Practically nothing is doing on spot, good Wayne County offering at 6s. 3d., but probably more would have to be paid to come forward as the American market is very firm, and a fairly large business has lately been done there among distillers, the quotation in the West being \$1.50. On the spot H.G.H. is still quoted 8s. 11d. to 9s., and Japanese 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.

OIL, TURPENTINE, closes firmer at 27s. on the spot for American.

OPIMUM.—With offers of lower prices from Smyrna and Constantinople, business in London is very slow, and at the moment buyers lack confidence. Good Turkey druggists' offer at from 15s. 3d. to 14s. 6d., seconds at 11s. 6d., Malatia at 13s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb., and Tokat 14s. to 15s. 6d. Holders of Persian show more disposition to meet the market, and sellers quote 14s. to 14s. 6d. spot for 10-per-cent. gum. A Smyrna correspondent writes on February 27 that no sales have taken place this week. Fair quantities are being taken on Constantinople account, where continual sales at the rates formerly ruling are being made. From 50 to 60 cases have been sent off by sea and by railway,

only three cases have come in. All the plantations are covered with snow, and the new crop cannot be estimated before the end of March. Market closes uncertain.

A Smyrna report, dated March 5, states that early this week some excitement prevailed by the appearance of a large buyer from the U.S.A. who is on a visit to his agents here. It was rumoured that this gentleman came over here to buy largely, but after inspecting a good many baskets of various qualities he only secured five cases of common low grades at the high figure of 11s. 6d. Other buyers, however, came forward also for the States and for the Continent, and some nineteen baskets changed hands at 12s. to 13s. As the weather continues favourable for further sowings there is more disposition on the part of new opium holders to clear out, and so long as consumers do not respond we may look forward to slight concessions being offered by weak holders.

PODOPHYLLUM is rather firmer at 36s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms in round quantities.

QUININE is unaltered and in quite retail demand, the German makers quoting 7½d. second-hands, 7d. to 7½d., and Java 6¾d. per oz. spot. At the auction of quinine held by the Amsterdam Quinine Works on March 5, 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II. were offered and sold at an average unit of 10.82½fl. per kilo., against 10.80½fl. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on March 23, and will consist of 1,417½ kilos.

SANTONIN.—The situation as regards supplies is more acute than ever, inasmuch as the heavy falls of snow and severe weather in Turkestan has prevented transportation. Makers are therefore in a worse plight than before as regards delivery, and *force majeure* has been pleaded by them.

SHELLAC.—At auction on Tuesday the large supply of 1,060 cases was offered, and about 900 sold without reserve at irregular but lower prices. Fine Orange declined 4s. to 5s., second Orange 3s. to 4s., and Garnet 4s. to 5s.; button was also cheaper. The following prices were paid:—Fine Orange Acme, 103s.; Lion, 101s. to 102s.; S. S. O., 95s.; B. O., 92s.; Octagon, 93s. to 99s.; good pale broken B. G., 85s.; matted and blocky F. O. lemon, 80s. to 85s. TN qualities—Good bronze (Angelos), 74s. to 88s.; fair flat red free, 67s. to 68s.; flat reddish livery free, 61s. to 64s.; flat livery, 57s. to 61s.; dark red matted to blocky, 62s.; palish broken blocky, 57s.; blocky and hard block, 52s. to 54s.; low blocky, 46s. to 49s.; black blocky, 37s. to 39s. Garnet, A.C.—cakey to blocky, 62s. to 65s.; blocky, 57s. to 61s. G A L in circle—cakey to blocky, 57s. to 58s. Button—Pure (stamped), 84s. to 113s. for dark to good pale; pale resinous B L I, 80s. to 81s.; thin mixed worked, 71s.; common dark resinous, 48s. to 67s.; and Kala free, 40s. to 41s. per cwt. Since the auctions the market has been very quiet, TN selling on a basis of from 69s. to 71s. for fair free.

SODA NITRATE is firmer at 10s. 4½d. for refined and 10s. 1½d. for ordinary on the spot, and at 10s. 5½d. and 10s. 3d. respectively in Liverpool.

STRYCHNINE.—The negotiations between the various makers are said to be still pending, the delay no doubt being due to the difficulty in giving satisfaction to all the parties concerned. It is practically certain that some arrangement will be concluded, but meanwhile buyers have taken advantage of the recent keen competition to lay in fair stocks.

TRAGACANTH.—A fair amount of business has been done, chiefly in the medium and lower grades, at firm values except for qualities over 14½, holders of which are willing to meet buyers. The business done includes Bagdad descriptions at from 70s. to 12½, and Persian at from 8½ to 10s. downward.

WOOD NAPHTHA.—For American testing 92 per cent. to 94 per cent. Tralles' 2s. 8d. per Imp. gal. net c.i.f. terms (drums returnable) is quoted.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of new and old drugs the demand was exceedingly poor, and by far the larger proportion of the goods offered passed the hammer unsold. Cape aloes was mostly held above market values, but where business was effected prices were firmer; Curaçao, on the other hand, appears to be tending easier; buchu-leaves were a feature of the sale, prices advancing 2d. to 2½d.; Siam benzoin was held for very high prices, but Sumatra, which is in large supply, was very slow of sale. Cardamoms appear to be arriving

more freely, and buyers were not eager, prices declining about 1d. to 2d. Seeds, however, were firmer. Dragon's blood and gamboge are quiet; new crop Jamaica honey advanced about 2s. per cwt. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha was quite neglected, but Cartagena sells steadily. Myrrh neglected. Rhubarb continues slow at easy prices, and the offerings of sarsaparilla were mostly uninteresting. Jamaica beeswax was held for higher prices, and Zanzibar sold at an advance of 2s. 6d. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

| Offered | | Sold | | Offered | | Sold | |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|-------------------|-----|------|--|
| Aconite (Ind.) | 22 | 0 | | Ipecacuanha— | | | |
| Aconite (Jap.) | 10 | 0 | | Cartagena | 8 | 8 | |
| Aloes— | | | | Matto Grosso | 17 | 0 | |
| Cape | 49 | 9 | | Minas | 6 | 2 | |
| Curacao (bxs.) | 48 | 0 | | Lime-juice | 8 | 8 | |
| Socotrine (kegs) | 10 | 0 | | Mastic | 4 | 0 | |
| Zan. (skins) | 8 | 1 | | Myrrh | 84 | 0 | |
| Ambergris | 3 | 0 | | Nux vomica | 204 | 11 | |
| Ammoniacum | 6 | 3 | | Oil— | | | |
| Anatto-seed | 160 | 0 | | bay | 1 | 0 | |
| Antimony | 30 | 0 | | cumpher | 10 | 0 | |
| Argol | 18 | 0 | | castor | 35 | 20 | |
| Asphaltum | 49 | 0 | | cinnamon | 10 | 0 | |
| Bael fruit | 5 | 5 | | citronella | 1 | 0 | |
| Balsam— | | | | cod-liver (Newf.) | 5 | 0 | |
| Copaiba | 10 | 2 | | eucalypt | 4 | 0 | |
| Peru | 2 | 0 | | gurjum | 40 | 0 | |
| Tolu | 5 | 0 | | lemon (es.) | 20 | 0 | |
| Benzoin— | | | | lemongrass | 14 | 0 | |
| Siam | 30 | 11 | | lime | 9 | 0 | |
| Sumatra | 226 | 0 | | orange (W.I.) | 5 | 0 | |
| Buchu | 33 | 24 | | patehoul | 5 | 0 | |
| Calumba | 18 | 0 | | Olibanum | 55 | 0 | |
| Camphor— | | | | Orange-peel | 47 | 1 | |
| (Ceylon et.) | 5 | 5 | | Papain | 13 | 7 | |
| Jap. ref. | 3 | 3 | | Rhubarb (China) | 62 | 11 | |
| Canella alba | 14 | 0 | | Sandarac | 3 | 0 | |
| Camabis indica | 10 | 0 | | Sarsaparilla— | | | |
| Cantharides (China) | 5 | 0 | | Honduras | 10 | 0 | |
| Cardamoms | 282 | 86 | | Jamaica (grey) | 1 | 1 | |
| Cascara sagrada | 150 | 0 | | Lima (Jann.) | 2 | 0 | |
| Cascarilla | 31 | 6 | | Native | 13 | 2 | |
| Cashew nuts | 20 | 0 | | Tampico | 5 | 5 | |
| Cinchona | 10 | 0 | | Scammonium | 1 | 0 | |
| Civet | 5 | 5 | | Scopolia (Jap.) | 20 | 0 | |
| Coca-leaves— | | | | Seedlac | 69 | 0 | |
| (Ceylon) | 3 | 3 | | Senega | 3 | 0 | |
| Cochineal | 17 | 0 | | Senna— | | | |
| Colocynth-pulp | 10 | 10 | | Alex. | 75 | 18 | |
| Cubebs | 25 | 10 | | Mecca | 2 | 0 | |
| Cuscuta | 26 | 0 | | Tinnevely | 25 | 1 | |
| Cuttlefish-bone | 23 | 3 | | Squill | 5 | 0 | |
| Dragon's blood | 28 | 5 | | Sticklac | 39 | 0 | |
| Elemi | 20 | 0 | | Strophanthus | 50 | 0 | |
| Ergot | 22 | 0 | | Tamarinds | 95 | 10 | |
| Fennel-seed | 24 | 0 | | Turnerie | 397 | 1 | |
| Galangal | 23 | 0 | | Turtle, dried | 3 | 0 | |
| Galls | 6 | 0 | | Wax (bees)— | | | |
| Gamboge | 21 | 0 | | China | 8 | 0 | |
| Gentian | 48 | 20 | | Egyptian | 14 | 0 | |
| Guaiacum | 4 | 4 | | East Indian | 33 | 0 | |
| Gum arabic | 50 | 0 | | Jamaica | 23 | 5 | |
| Honey— | | | | Madagascar | 17 | 0 | |
| Honolulu (es.) | 199 | 0 | | Morocco | 9 | 0 | |
| Jamaica | 10 | 10 | | Spanish | 20 | 0 | |
| Kanala | 4 | 0 | | Zanzibar | 60 | 60 | |
| Kino | 16 | 1 | | Wax (veg.) (Jap.) | 25 | 0 | |
| Kola | 2 | 2 | | | | | |

ACONITE.—Ten bags of ordinary Japan were held at 35s. per cwt. Twenty-two bales of Indian which have been offered on several occasions were bought in at 45s.

ALOES.—Cape was held for prices above buyers' ideas, the principal holder to-day offering 36 cases, and refusing 32s. 6d. for fine hard bright Mossel Bay (usual 20-per-cent. tares), this quality being bought in at 35s.; from this parcel only four cases sold, comprising fair rather dullish seconds at 31s. Three cases Algoa Bay (estimated tares) sold at 28s. 6d. to 29s. for slightly drossy to fair bright hard firsts, and 27s. for common drossy. Eight cases Zanzibar skin aloes offered, of which one sold at 62s. 6d. for fair hepatic, part drossy black mixed; good pale hepatic was limited at 80s. Curacao is neglected; 42s. was refused for fair liver.

AMMONIACUM.—Two cases of fair small to medium yellowish tear, slightly blocky, sold at 62s. 6d. subject, and for a bag of dark blocky pickings 10s. subject was paid.

BAEL FRUIT.—Five bags of fair bright dried sold at 4d. per lb., subject to seller's approval.

BALSAM COPAIBA. Two cases of thin opaque sold at 1s. 8d., and for 4 cases of clear reddish American from New York ("B.P." according to Parry's analysis) were limited at 2s. 1d.; 1 cask of thick unfiltered Maranhao was held at 2s. 1d.

BALSAM PERU. Two cases of direct import from Acapulco were held for 6s. 3d.

BALSAM TOLU. Five cases of good hard, of fair flavour slightly drossy, were bought in at 1s. 1d.

BENZOIN. Quiet. A parcel of 30 cases Siam offered, of which 11 sold at from 12l. 10s. to 12l. 15s. per cwt. for pea and bean size, part slightly blocky, and at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. 6d. for dark drossy pickings. Fine medium to bold free well-flavoured reddish almonds were retired at from 25l. to 27l. per cwt. A large quantity of Sumatra was offered and bought in; a bid of 5l. is to be made for 19 cases good thirds. Good seconds were bought in at 8l. 10s.

BECHU met with keen competition for the U.S.A. at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. on the sale a fortnight ago. 15 bales of fair green round selling at from 11½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. (the average price working out at about 1s. per lb.). Three bales of bronzy longs sold at 5½d. to 5¾d., three bales ovals at 4d., and a bag of spurious scented at 2½d. per lb. Privately business has been done at 11½d. for shipment.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE). Five cases of common dull damp Ceylon sold at from 117s. 6d. to 120s. per cwt. Privately business in China crude has been done at 132s. 6d. to 134s. c.i.f. for March-April shipment.

CAMPHOR (REFINED). Three cases of Japanese ¼ oz. tablets sold at 1s. 9d. Privately the market is firm, with a better tendency, and 1-oz. Japanese tablets are not now obtainable under 1s. 7d. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS. With fair arrivals coming forward, buyers to-day were not so eager, and with a quiet tone prices were distinctly easier, especially the bold sizes, which were 1d. to 2d. per lb. cheaper, but seed was firmer. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore—Extra bold long palish to pale, 2s. 4d. subject to 2s. 7d.; bold and medium long palish to pale, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; very small pale, 1s. 7d.; brown and split, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; medium to bold splits, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. Seed was firmer at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb. Ceylon—Malabar—Small to medium pale, 1s. 8d.; small, 1s. 4d.; brown and split, 1s. 4d.; and seed, 1s. 11d. Native—Good small to bold full (six cases), 1s. 9d. subject to 1s. 10d.

CASCARA SAGRADA. A lot of 100 bags, one year old, was held at 37s. 6d. per cwt.

CASCARILLA. In slightly more demand, several sales being made at from 74s. to 75s. for fair small silvery quill, and at 62s. 6d. for small broken stringy quill; siftings were limited at 55s.

CIVET. Five horns of stiff pasty, adulterated, sold without reserve at 1s. to 1s. 5d. per oz.

COCA-LEAVES. Three cases of fair to good green Ceylon-Huanuco sold at from 8d. to 8½d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH. Ten bales of good pale Turkey pulped sold cheaply at 6d. per lb.

CUBEBS. Lower. Thirty-eight bags of small genuine stalky sold at 70s. per cwt. to a number of buyers.

CUTTLEFISH-BONE. Three cases of small pale mostly whole bone sold at 2½d., and for 20 bales of low broken, offered without reserve, there were no bids.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD. Five cases offered and sold without reserve at 95s. for very dull mixed lump, and at 6l. 7s. 6d. for dull bag-shaped lump.

ERGOT. Sixteen bags of good sound Spanish, new crop, were retired at 1s. 6d. per lb., and for 6 bags of slightly wormy sifted Spanish 1s. 4d. was wanted.

GALLS. In auction 6 bags of good Persian blue were offered at 60s. Privately the demand is slow, and prices are easier at from 60s. to 65s., and greens at from 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d., small sales having been made at the latter price. Blues are offered for prompt shipment from Bagdad at 56s. c.i.f., but buyers hold off and refuse to make further forward contracts, in consequence of the quality of recent tenders proving inferior.

GENTIAN partly sold at 18s. per cwt. net for fair Spanish, being easier.

GUAIACUM sold cheaply, two casks of fair glassy block realising 5½d. to 7½d. per lb. subject, and for two casks of common slightly drossy block 3½d. subject was paid.

HONEY.—The ten packages of Jamaica honey offered were the first arrivals of new crop, which, according to current report, is going to be very small. They realised an advance of about 2s. per cwt., fair amber liquid selling at 27s. 6d. to 29s., and brownish set at 25s. 6d. per cwt. For shipment 24s. c.i.f. is quoted for Jamaica, and a bid of 22s. has been refused. Honolulu is neglected, good set white in cases offering at 36s.

IPCACUANHA.—Exceedingly quiet. Seventeen bales of Matto Grosso were offered, but nothing sold, the limits being from 5s. to 5s. 2d. for ordinary dull lean to good bright plump. Cultivated Minas was held at from 4s. 11d. to 5s., and a bid of 4s. 9d. was refused, the lowest price at which business could be done being 4s. 10d. for fair quality. Two bales of Minas pickings sold at 4s. 2d., and for 4 bales of Cartagena from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. was paid. A bale of reddish from another catalogue realised 4s. 2d., and a bale also sold without reserve at 3s. 6d. for common woody pickings.

KINO.—A single case of small black Ceechin grain sold at 6¾d. per lb.

KOLA.—Two bales of fair dried Jamaica halves sold at 1¾d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—Eight hogsheads from Montserrat sold at 1s. 3d. per gal. for good pale raw.

MASTICH.—Slightly specky tear was obtainable at 2s. 2d.

NUX VOMICA.—Ten packages common dark Madras, partly pickings, sold at 5s.; good small Madras were held at from 7s. to 8s. per cwt.

OIL, CASTOR.—Twenty cases of Calcutta seconds sold at 5d. per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Small sales of fair Tripoli strip were made at 6½d. per lb.

PAPAIN.—Five cases of fair brown flake were limited at 9s. per lb., and for seven cases of common dark perished from Singapore 2d. to 4½d. was paid without reserve.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Three cases of small to bold flat dull-coated High-dried (a few round), with three-quarters good pinky fracture, sold without reserve at 1s. 1d. per lb. On the usual terms, a case of bold flat Shensi with three-quarter good pinky break, realised 2s. Four cases of medium round Canton, with three-quarter fair pinky fracture, a little rough, sold at 1s. 2d. Bold and medium round orange coated Shensi, with three-quarter good pinky fracture, was held at 2s. 3d., and for Shensi trimming-root the buying-in price was 2s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.—A single bale of genuine grey Jamaica, all that offered, sold at 1s. 4d., and for two bales of common Lima 1s. 1d. was wanted. Five bales of common rough chumpy Tampico sold at 4d. per lb. net, no allowances. Honduras was bought in at 2s., and 10 bales native Jamaica were also retired at 1s. to 1s. 1d., 10d. being refused for ordinary red and yellow mixed. Two bales of fair to good red native Jamaica sold at 1s. 1d.

SCAMMONIUM.—A box of virgin testing 54.7 per cent. resin was bought in at 25s. per lb.

SENEGA.—Three bales of good bright pale were offered, the limit being 1s. 10½d. per lb. Privately spot is quoted 1s. 10½d. net.

SENNA.—About 300 bales Tinnevely were advertised for the auction, but were not landed in time. Small sales of Alexandrian were made without reserve at 3¼d. for half-seaf and at 6d. for dark pods; fair pale pods were limited at 7d. to 8d. as to quality. Five bales of dark and partly damaged Tinnevely pods sold at from 2¾d. to 3d.

TAMARINDS.—Ten barrels of ordinary dry palish Antigua sold without reserve at 7s. 6d. per cwt. in bond.

TURMERIC.—Small Bengal finger was retired at 20s., and Ceechin split hubs were held at 13s., at which sales have been made privately.

WAX, BEES.—Jamaica sold at unchanged rates, 5 barrels of fair red, part darkish realising 7l. 12s. 6d., partly subject. The principal offerings, however, were bought in at 7l. 17s. 6d. to 3l., buyers responding with bids of from 7l. 10s. to 7l. 12s. 6d.; 60 bales of Zanzibar realised 6d. 17s. 6d. for rather darkish brown block, being an ad-

vance of 2s. 6d. on previous auction prices. Bleached Calcutta was held at from 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s., according to colour.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of change or of special importance to report with regard to the heavy-chemical market. General demand still continues poor, though it seems to be a little heavier than of late, and more particularly so on export account. Prices continue very steady, considering the state of business.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quietness is the prevailing feature of this market just at present, since the state of the weather both at home and abroad has been so unfavourable. Sales have been of a sufficiently heavy character to prevent any large accumulation of stocks, and tendency of prices is more towards advancement than towards decline. Present nearest figures are: Beckton forward 11l. 17s. 6d., Beckton terms 11l. 7s. 6d., London 11l. 7s. 6d., Leith 11l. 12s. 6d. to 11l. 15s., Liverpool 11l. 8s. 9d. to 11l. 10s., and Hull 11l. 7s. 6d.

Benzols continue very quiet, and prices are very low. Present figures vary according to market as follows: 90 per cent. 5½d. to 6d., and 50 per cent. 6d. to 6¾d. per gal.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS show some slight improvement in general demand, though not of any material importance. Values continue steady at practically unaltered figures. Crystal alum lump 5l. 8s. to 5l. 12s. 6d., lump in tierces 5l. 10s. to 5l. 17s. 6d., and ground in bags 5l. 15s. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per ton on rails Lancashire and Yorkshire or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities, and practically free of iron, ordinary strength 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton delivered in ordinary casks, with usual extras for similar pure quality in higher concentrations, and with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Alumino ferric 50s. to 57s. 6d. per ton, and aluminous cake 50s. to 55s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and condition. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and highest strength, Al₂O₃, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per ton, free on rails in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina 15s. to 17s. per cwt. c.i.f. Special pulp quality, dried and in lumps, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. c.i.f., and ground 38s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Aluminate of soda, purest quality and high strength, Al₂O₃, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

Manchester Chemical Market.

Manchester March 9.

The export returns of heavy chemicals for the past month are regarded, under the circumstances, as fairly satisfactory, although this remark does not apply to fine chemicals, drugs, and colours, which show a decrease of 223,931l. on the corresponding period of last year. Bleaching materials and soda compounds show an increase in quantity, while values are fairly maintained. Locally there has been little variation in the last-named department during the past week, although in some cases output has been lessened to meet a smaller demand. Caustic soda is steady, but in slow movement. In secondhands 70 per cent. is being offered at 5s. to 10s. per ton under official rates. Sulphate of copper continues to decline, and for prompt delivery is again about 5s. per ton under last week, but at the close shows a firmer tendency. English brown acetate of lime has had rather a sharp advance, and is quoted 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per ton, while English grey is also rather dearer. Acetic acid is dearer, and arsenic is steady. Coal-tar products remain quiet and generally in buyers' favour.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ARICA is exciting more interest in Hamburg owing to the lower prices, and considerable sales are reported at about 30m. spot and 26m. for shipment.

COCAINE has lately been in active demand, first as regards raw material and then in hydrochloride, which is not now obtainable under 230m. per kg. The cause of this greater activity is probably to be found in the improved consumption, especially in foreign countries. The probability is that the activity will continue, and even lead to increased prices, as the present quotations are not in keeping with the prices of raw material.

FORMALDEHYDE.—Makers have had to raise prices, and nothing is obtainable under 75m. to 78m. per 100 kilos.

HYDROKINONE. The convention has long manipulated market prices; nevertheless there have recently been lower offers occurring here and there. These refer to an "outside" maker. It is presumed from this that a general fall in prices may be expected to take place at no very distant date.

A Moscow correspondent writes us on February 28 that ergot is very scarce at 18 roubles per pood. Lycopodium, of which there is very little left on the market, is quoted 18r. to 20r. per pood, and anised at from 2.60r. to 2.80r. Coriander of primo quality is offered at 2.50r., and second ditto at 2.2r. Liquorice and calamus roots are quoted at 3.50r. and 2.95r. per pood respectively, and santonica at 3.40r. per pood. The amount of lycopodium collected annually in Russia is about 10,000 poods, mostly in the north-eastern district.

ADRESSEBÜCHER

Sir, I am informed that under the new Act the exhibition in my shop of my Major diploma is not sufficient, but I must have a certificate of registration issued by the Pharmaceutical Society and exhibit that. I would especially point out that on the Major diploma it distinctly states that I am registered, and also gives the number. Minors have the title "Pharmacist" granted them; surely the man who has been to the trouble and expense of passing the Major will not be compelled to exhibit the same certificate of registration? I think the exhibition of the Major

diploma ample and sufficient to comply with the meaning of the Act.

Yours faithfully,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. (231/11.)

[In our opinion there is no question at all that pharmaceutical chemists must exhibit the Major diploma in the premises where they carry on business. That is what the Act requires, as explained in our issue of February 27, p. 333. Although statements have been made under the aegis of the Pharmaceutical Society to the effect that the examination certificates are useless for the purposes of the 1908 Act, and that a special and annual certificate of registration is necessary, the Council of the Society has been careful not to endorse such statements, which we believe to be as erroneous as they are misleading.—EDITOR C. & D.]

SIR.—At this early stage, while we are fondling our new 1908 Act and looking at it from this side and from that, admiring its beauties or bemoaning its imperfections, we can well pardon extravagant criticisms and make allowance for some of the wild forecasts of how it will affect us. Now ought we to take matters soberly and seriously, to the end that we may strengthen the position of pharmacy and mutually help those in the calling. But in our most charitable mien, how can we regard the action of the Pharmaceutical Council, in failing to recognise the Minor certificate (or Major) as a certificate of qualification, sufficient for the purpose of Section 3 (1)? The compulsory exhibition of a certificate is distasteful to many professional men, and a permit issued under the new conditions, resembling as it does a pedlar's licence or cabman's badge, can only be still more objectionable. You say the Council have the whip-hand; but what can they do in the face of a passive resistance to this move? Let those who have no certificate obtain one under Section 7, Act 1852, exhibit it in the premises, and—wait.

When the Society hands over the certificate to the examination candidate it does not make a bad bargain, and it would appear that now the certificate can be of a slight service it must be taxed at one shilling per annum. Shall we petition the Privy Council to amend the draft regulations under Section 2, so that qualification certificates may be granted to pharmacists by local authorities? We could all rejoice in additional power for the Society, power which would assist the pharmacist conducting his business in a straightforward manner, power which would correct the transgressor and penalise the unqualified competitor; but, unfortunately, there has been a poor show of power for years past, and the new Act, alas! is a sorry monument to the Society's weakness. Why, then, this inopportune and misdirected imperiousness?

Yours truly,

Southsea, March 8. THOS. POSTLETHWAITE, Ph.C.

SIR.—I am enclosing a cutting from the "Pharmaceutical Journal" and a letter from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. It seems that if the Society claims to protect and to be of use to chemists (who raised it to the position it holds), it does not show it by deeds. The enclosed plainly shows that the Minor certificate, for which we have worked and given our hard-earned guineas, is now no use, and we must throw more money into a very greedy maw to come into line, and must therefore buy another certificate, which may be likened to a hawker's licence. I would like to know if it is necessary to obtain this second certificate, as I for one do not wish to give more money to a Society that takes all and gives nothing.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. H. (232/35.)

[The enclosures include the following letter, dated March 1, 1909:

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Dear Sir.—The certificate of registration for the use of registered persons who do not possess a certificate of membership of this Society is under consideration by the Council. The conditions of issue and the fees to be paid in connection therewith will be announced shortly in the "Pharmaceutical Journal."

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. BREMIDGE, Secretary.

The cutting is from a journal of an anterior date, and is to the effect that the Major and Minor certificates are not certificates of membership within the meaning of the Act, but the Society's membership certificate is. This is a misleading statement which some divisional secretaries have interpreted to mean that every chemist must now become a member of

the Society. We have already shown that the Council does not endorse it, and that the Registrar is to provide a shilling certificate to duly registered persons who have no other to exhibit.—ED. C. & D.]

SIR.—I subjoin a copy of my certificate of registration, and wish to ask you if you consider the exhibition of the same is sufficient to carry out the law?

Yours truly,

A. V. (236/28.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
19 February, 1869.

SIR.—I beg to inform you that you have passed the Modified examination, and are duly registered as a chemist and druggist.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

ELIAS BREMIDGE, Registrar.

[In our opinion this is all that is required by Section 3 of the new Act, when prominently exhibited in the premises conducted by the holder.—ED. C. & D.]

Minor v. Hall Qualification.

SIR.—I cannot help being amused at the numerous letters *re* the above, especially the one in last week's issue by "K. L. B. C.," in which he says that the Hall examination is almost the same and as hard as the Minor, without practical chemistry. As one who has negotiated both the examinations within recent years, I should like to add my testimony to the fact that there is no comparison between the two. Like many more, I took the Hall as a preliminary to the Minor, and before even taking any college course. The Hall fee, until a few years ago, was 3*l.* 3*s.*, with a re-entry fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* Another advantage of considerable importance is the crediting of all subjects passed, so that a candidate having the misfortune to fail in, say, chemistry, would only require to read up that one subject for the next attempt. In practical dispensing three-quarters of an hour is allowed for perhaps a couple of prescriptions which, as a rule, are very simple. (I had a bismuth mixture and a zinc lotion with tinct. lavand. co.—What was the lavender for, and I would put a "shake" on?) A friend of mine had something very similar, and got through after six months' coaching of one hour daily—had never dispensed or even read a prescription previous to this. Then there is no botany in the Hall, and I did not even have any prescription-reading. Surely this ought to convince the most sceptical that to put the two examinations on the same basis is absurd. As for Minor men who have failed to negotiate the Hall, I can only say that each candidate was asked whether he had—or was studying for—the Minor, and I, having had the "tip," replied in the negative. In conclusion, since the Hall men are so anxious to join our ranks, and the examinations, according to some of them, almost equal, surely an extra hour in study daily for a few months and a visit to Bloomsbury Square would be all that is necessary. Until they make up their minds to do this, I am afraid they must remain "incognito."

Yours, etc.,

NIL DESPERANDUM. (236/7.)

Registration without Examination.

SIR.—It has been interesting to read the letters appearing in recent numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST with regard to the question of registration without examination. A large number of your correspondents appear to have only a slight knowledge of the new Act, and most of the suggestions are *ultra vires*. The first thing to do is to study the Act and see what are the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society under it. By Section 4 they have power to provide by-laws for the following purposes:

- (a) To provide for a preliminary training satisfactory to the Council.
- (b) To provide for the registration of persons holding Colonial diplomas, military dispensers, and apothecaries' assistants who produce evidence satisfactory to the Council that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered.
- (c) To provide for a curriculum and division of the qualifying examination into two parts.

With regard to the registration of persons without examination, your contention that they should have gone through a course of training not materially different from that taken by those who seek the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society is a just one, and as you would safeguard the

interests of apprentices in pharmacy at the present time, so military dispensers, etc., should be allowed to register on showing that they have complied with the regulations in force at the time they obtained their qualifications as military dispensers, etc. The Pharmaceutical Society still allows anyone who was in business before 1868 to register on production of the necessary evidence, and following these lines registration might be allowed under Section 4 as follows:

1. Persons mentioned in Section 4 (b) who were qualified before 1868 should be allowed to register on production of the necessary evidence.

2. Candidates for registration who obtained any of the qualifications mentioned in Section 4 (b) from 1868 to April 1, 1909, should have passed a Preliminary examination as required by the Pharmaceutical Society at the time they obtained their qualification, or hold a first-class Army certificate, and have been apprenticed for three years, or have been engaged in dispensing physicians' prescriptions for a similar period.

3. Persons who desire registration after April 1, 1909, should conform to the regulations then promulgated by the Pharmaceutical Society.

4. All persons applying for registration should have been qualified as mentioned in the section for fifteen years.

5. Registration-fee, twelve guineas.

There is a difficulty with regard to Army dispensers and apothecaries' assistants, as no Preliminary is required, but in the case of the Army dispenser the first-class certificate of education might well be accepted. This is sufficient for a man who receives a commission from the ranks and probably becomes a general officer, and it ought to be good enough for the Pharmaceutical Society. With regard to the Apothecaries' assistant, if he has not passed a Preliminary examination, he should be compelled to take it if he wishes to register.

The scheme outlined would enable a large number of men to register, and inasmuch as no one would be allowed to register who had not gone through a course of training similar to the Pharmaceutical Society's requirements, it would not be unfair to those who have passed the Society's examination.

Yours, etc.,

DISPENSER. (229/10.)

Globulus Eucalyptus Oil.

SIR,—The question raised in the correspondence-columns of your current issue is an important one for us, holding, as we do, the agency for H. T. Gould & Co.'s "Blue-Finch" brand Globulus oil. We can confirm your correspondent's statement that the eucalyptol-content in Globulus oil does not reach nearly to the high proportions found in the cheap oils of eucalyptus, and in this connection it may be of interest to your readers if we give the analyses of the last five consignments into this country of Gould's oil, which is distilled in Tasmania exclusively from *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or blue-gum tree:

| Sp. Gr. | Rot. | Eucalyptol per cent. by volume | Phellandrene |
|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 0.915 | + 84° | 60 | Absent |
| 0.9135 | + 61° | 62.5 | " |
| 0.9175 | + 1.0° | 61 | " |
| 0.921 | + 5.2° | 58.5 | " |
| 0.9213 | + 3.0° | 60 | " |

It is to be hoped that your editorial comment (that there appears to be a tendency to describe as "Globulus" oil any eucalyptus oil which contains the Pharmacopœia percentage of eucalyptol) is not intended to apply to pharmaceutical chemists, either retail or wholesale. For the latter we claim the honour to speak and to say that the existence of such a tendency comes as a surprise. True Globulus oil is distinguishable readily enough to an expert by its aroma. The only difficulty likely to arise is in the case of an admixture, *à propos* of which we may recall an article entitled "Misleading Trade-names" (*C. & D.*, March 24, 1906), wherein the writer had occasion to state that Tasmanian Globulus oil was being shipped to Australia, there to be mixed with a cheaper oil, and the whole reshipped as Tasmanian Globulus oil. We conclude this letter with a warning (which,

however, we believe to be unnecessary) that the "tendency" above mentioned might lead to difficult explanations in awkward situations—the tribunal a magistrate, the venue a police court.

Yours faithfully,

For THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.,

CHARLES ALEX. HILL, Managing Director.

64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

The Messina Disaster.

Mr. Arthur Whittaker, Newton Heath, Manchester, sends us an urgent appeal in aid of his principals, Messrs. Santi de Pasquale & Figli, of Messina. A meeting of the customers of the firm has been held, and an endeavour is being made to raise 500*l.* in order to try and ship to Messina comfortable wooden houses and furniture, and in the event of that sum not being raised, the amount subscribed is to be devoted to whatever the survivors feel they are most in need of. Among the subscriptions are the following: Rowntree & Co., Ltd., 20*l.*; L. Rose & Co., 10*l.*; A. Salfield & Co., Ltd., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Perry & Hope, Ltd., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Baker & Co., Ltd., 5*l.* 5*s.*; John Stow & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.*; and others. Piteous appeals are coming forward from Sicily, the greatest need being for shelters of some kind, but at least 500*l.* is required before the work can be put in hand. Those firms who would like to help are asked to send their remittances, however small, to Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, Founder's Court, Lothbury, London, E.C., or to Mr. Whittaker, at the above address.

Medicated (?) Wine Licensees.

SIR.—It seems quite farcical to see the way the Licensing Magistrates are granting licences to chemists with the understanding that medicated wines only will be sold. Such a document as a medicated-wine licence does not exist, and if you read the licence issued by the Inland Revenue you will find you *pay for the privilege* of selling "Foreign wine in reputed quarts or pints only, sweets, made wine and metheglin, not to be consumed on the premises," etc. And, again, the Magistrates have no power to refuse the renewal of such licence, provided no complaint of misconduct is proved. The very fact of the Licensing Magistrates telling an applicant he must sell medicated wines only is simply "bluff." What should exist is a 1*l.* 1*s.* licence for the sale of medicated wines only, which would meet the case; but as long as the Inland Revenue charges 50*s.* nothing can prevent the holder from taking full advantage. Some years ago our Magistrates' Clerk told me I was to sell medicated wines only. My reply to him was "Rats!" He then acknowledged they had no power to enforce it. Now, I am not talking through my hat, I am sure of my statement.

ONE WHO WAS NOT BLUFFED. (93/91.)

Goodwill.

SIR,—As a good deal has been written of late about the buying and selling of businesses, especially by your correspondent Mr. Jay Mack, would any of your readers kindly give their opinions as to what at the present day constitutes the goodwill of a business? Faithfully yours,

INQUIRER. (213/17.)

Union is Strength.

SIR.—A movement is definitely on foot for the formation of a Qualified Assistants' Union, and already over sixty men have sent in their names. The object of this letter is to appeal to qualified employees who are convinced, or convincible, of the necessity for such an organisation. Briefly, the objects—subject to modification or extension, as decided by the general inaugural meeting to be held shortly in London, or the most generally convenient provincial town—are as follows:

1. The fixing of the minimum wage for a competent qualified man.
2. The reduction of hours, where necessary, and the remedying of the defects in the indoor system (including night and Sunday duties).
3. The dealing with the serious encroachment of the unqualified man upon the duties of the qualified.
4. Direct representation upon the Pharmaceutical Council (by combination of the "Union" assistant members when voting), to watch and press forward the qualified employee's interests.

Minor objects are the formation and maintenance of an employment bureau; and, if necessary, the keeping of a "black list" of undesirable employees, etc.

All employees (male or female)—whether "store" or "non-store"—holding the Minor certificate are eligible for membership.

The names, and suggestions, if any, of all who approve, and who may be willing to become members after consideration of the official policy, which will be laid before them, should be sent in to Mr. Dowty, Cotham Brow Pharmacy, Cotham, Bristol, the originator and acting hon. secretary of the movement. Communications will be treated confidentially, and progress reported from time to time. A parent society based in London is being first contemplated, and later provincial town and county auxiliaries. This does not debar men with initiative and convictions holding informal meetings and canvassing generally for "Union" recruits. The subscription, which will not be excessive, cannot, of course, be fixed until the general meeting takes place.

Yours faithfully,

PHARMACIST. (93/90.)

Old Dispensing-charges.

SIR,—I am anxious to gain an approximate idea of the changes which have taken place in the nature of the medicaments ordered by medical practitioners during the past fifty years, and also what changes, if any, have taken place in the various centres of Great Britain in the prices charged for dispensing prescriptions. I should feel very much obliged if pharmacists who have long-established businesses would let me know, by writing direct to me, the prices charged in various places fifty years ago, twenty-five years ago, and to-day for the following:

1. Mixtures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 oz.
2. Liniments, 2, 4, 6, and 8 oz.
3. Lotions, ditto.
4. Pills.
5. Powders.
6. Other forms of administration.

Any information I may receive will be regarded as confidential. I shall not mention the name of any pharmacist or firm, or say anything prejudicial to the interests of pharmacists generally, should I make public use of the information so furnished to me.

Yours faithfully,

5 Chapel Street, Peterhead.

J. F. TOCHER.

Joint Proprietaries.

SIR,—I have for some years been endeavouring to persuade a number of brother pharmacists to concentrate their efforts upon running proprietaries jointly owned, and so avoid the considerable outlay (often entirely unproductive) of having each a host of own proprietaries which it is impossible to pack attractively or to advertise sufficiently to create any real demand. I was, therefore, very pleased to read the letter signed "A Manchester Chemist," and hope that sufficient replies may be received to warrant him in going on with his scheme. I shall be glad to subscribe towards preliminary expenses and do all in my power to help the sales of any articles which are put on the market or produced for sale by pharmacists only, which will yield a good profit and replace some of the 5, 10 and 12½ per cent. proprietaries we now handle. If "A Manchester Chemist" means business, I can promise him considerable support from a number of chemists (some 120) who favourably received a proposition of mine some four or five years ago, and who, I have no doubt, are still prepared to help a similar scheme.

A MIDLAND CHEMIST. (235/71.)

SIR,—The principal advantages of the suggested co-operation among chemists appear to be:

- (1) The chemist-company's proprietaries would bring new trade at big profits;
- (2) Would divert some money now going into pockets of big patent-medicine proprietors to the pocket of the retailer;
- (3) Would enable the retailer to purchase reliable proprietaries, well got up, and with trade-compelling window advertisements, in small quantities, at cost, thus saving him the labour and expense of producing a proprietary himself, which is no small matter, as every chemist knows.

I suggest the following as a basis for the scheme:

Shareholders to be chemists in retail business who would undertake to stock and make window displays of goods prepared by the company.

Goods to be charged at very low rates to ensure large profit to retailer.

Any balance remaining to company to be returned to retailers as dividend or bonus or to be expended in advertising the proprietaries.

Suitable material for window display to be supplied by company.

Approximate composition of proprietaries to be made known to retailers, as such knowledge helps in conscientious prescribing. Goods to be issued with label of guarantee of purity and harmlessness signed by an imposing body of chemists in order to favourably impress the public.

LONDON CHEMIST. (235/59.)

SIR.—I think "A Manchester Chemist" has evolved a splendid idea. Evidently the public has an inordinate love for advertised proprietaries, and a great proportion of the business of a chemist and druggist—or pharmacist, if you like—nowadays consists of the retailing of these at cost price or a fraction over. It is high time something was done to get us a more reasonable margin of profit, and the packing and placing on the market of a series of good proprietaries bearing a good protected profit should commend itself to all and help us in some degree to get something like an adequate return for our training and qualification.

ANOTHER MANCHESTER CHEMIST. (238/12.)

[Up to the present such schemes have failed because (1) wholesale houses have specialised so well in put-up goods, that the bulk of retailers have their wants well met through this channel; (2) competitive opposition to advertised "patents" implies an annual expenditure of many thousands of pounds—an appropriation of 10,000£ for a single article is not unusual; and (3) retail chemists seem not to be enamoured of co-operative proposals. Several projects of the kind have been inaugurated since 1868, and have failed.—ED. C. & D.]

Letters in Brief.

AN APPRENTICE'S EXPERIENCE.—A correspondent (203/47) tells us that while cleaning a warehouse an apprentice discovered a collection of small bottles, most of which were deprived of their labels by the action of age and moisture. Among them was one containing some small white chunks covered with what smelt like benzine. He poured off the liquid, and to his amazement and horror those innocent white pieces commenced to smoulder. Contact with air caused rather a startling effect, so to cover up this uncanny chemical he placed the neck of the bottle under the tap and allowed one or two drops of water to fall upon the contents. A more surprising result still occurred, for it immediately burst into flame. Thinking how easily the straw in the warehouse would ignite, the bottle was placed in the yard. Once being free from this dangerous foe, courage filled his heart; so, getting a bucket with water, he threw its contents upon the bottle. The chemical immediately exploded, scattering fragments of glass all around, and burning little holes in the garments of the young pharmacist. The report caused heads to appear from all quarters, and attracted the attention of the owner of the warehouse, who immediately left a shop full of customers to find his inquisitive apprentice discovering the action of air and water on sodium.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.—A correspondent (159/43) sends us an extraordinary letter he has received from a business company, which opens as follows:

We have stamped the floor, pawed the earth, frothed at the mouth, and tugged at our curless locks now for more than four weeks in an exhaustive effort to show our appreciation of your patronage, until we now find ourselves with bald heads, bedimmed eyesight, shattered nerves, and broken constitutions; still anxiously waiting, yearning, hoping, and praying that you will finally and graciously relent and send our hearts bounding with indescribable joy by seriously considering the enclosed "final Christmas offer," and sending it on to us by return post with your signature affixed thereto.

Our subscriber adds: "So far I have not replied, but have left these people 'frothing at the mouth.'"

Legal Queries.

Before submitting questions for reply in this section please refer to the "C. & D. Diary, 1909" for the following subjects. Income-tax, p. 220; Pharmacy Law and Poisons, p. 216, (abroad) p. 211; Spirit Laws, p. 229; Stamped Medicines, p. 221; Trade-marks, p. 104; Wines, Sale of, p. 231; and Legal matters generally, p. 233.

Uet (236/6).—You are quite within your rights as a chemist in using the word "veterinary" as you do on your card—i.e., "veterinary and consulting chemist" and the company title.

Cera (236/23).—No statutory qualification is required to practise sight-testing or sell spectacles. You will find full particulars regarding the voluntary qualifications in "The Chemist-Optician," published at the offices of the C. & D.

Decco (224/31).—(1) A, B, C, and D are to have equal shares under a will. D is not of age, so her share is banked until she is twenty-one. When that time arrives is she entitled to interest on the sum while it has lain in the bank? [We are unable properly to answer this query without seeing the will, but we think that D will be entitled to the interest earned by her share of the estate while it is invested during her minority.] (2) Is deed of gift the best way of conveying property from one person to another in order that the receiver may at all times maintain undisputed possession? What is the approximate cost? [Voluntary deeds of gift are looked upon with suspicion, and are void for two years and voidable for ten years after execution in the case of bankruptcy of the transferor. A safer plan is to transfer the property by actual delivery and removal; but this, too, would be liable to be upset if voluntary in the case of the bankruptcy of the transferor. The usual deed of gift and declaration of trust would, we should think, cost about 5*l.* 5*s.*]

F. N. (231/68). (1) There is no alteration in the law as regards the sale of morphine, cocaine, and other poisonous vegetable alkaloids; they remain Part 1 poisons to be sold only to persons known to the seller or introduced as the law prescribes. The only exception is in respect to the dispensing of them as medicines. As to the preparations of these alkaloids, see the Poisons Card published by us. (2) A guard placed round the stopper of a bottle containing a scheduled poison complies with the regulations as to the keeping thereof.

Remija (232/36).—(1) The Poisons and Pharmacy Act can be obtained from the C. & D. office for 3*d.* in stamps. (2) Carbolic acid and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues are specifically scheduled. The general entry in Part 2 brings in all admixtures and preparations of poisons except those the exclusion of which is indicated by the words relating to carbolic acid, etc. From the fact that "liquid preparations" of the acid are specifically mentioned we infer that solid preparations (*e.g.*, carbolic ointment) are excluded, but this is subject to administrative and judicial interpretation. (3) As the manager for a chemist's widow you must exhibit your certificate of qualification in the shop.

Irish Exam. (235/62).—The Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain are approximately the same as regards subjects and their extent. The manner of conducting them differs, and the failures in the Irish examination have been heavier recently than the failures in the Minor. See our last Educational Number (August 15, 1908) for further particulars.

Vermilion (235/65).—(1) All the particulars which you submit as to the name of the seller do not really arise under the new Act, and are controlled solely by Section 17 of the 1868 Act, under which the administrative practice is to regard the trading-name of the duly registered chemist or chemists as sufficient for the purposes of the section. (2) In the case of two duly registered chemists trading in partnership—say, J. Black and J. White—who are daily engaged in the business, but not at the counter, and who have a qualified assistant (Tom Green) at the counter, the certificate of qualification of one of the partners should preferably be exhibited in the shop, as he conducts the business. The assistant only conducts the sales. (3) Section 17 requires that the name of the person on whose behalf the sale is made should be on the label, not the name of the assistant who conducts the sale. In Acts of Parliament the singular includes the plural. Read this with (1).

Wine (234/45).—It would be illegal for a chemist who has not a wine-licence to dispense the following prescription without first obtaining the authority of the Board of Inland Revenue:

Cort. cinchonae ʒiiss.
Malaga ad Oj.

Stand forty-eight hours.

Sig.: ʒj. t.d.s.

The exemption as to spirituous medicines does not extend to medicines made with wine.

J. E. R. (236/90).—See the Poisons Card which has been sent to you. Pills containing ext. nucis vom. are in the schedule; pill. coloc. co. e. hyos. probably comes under the principle *de minimis non curat lex*. Kaputin does not contain a scheduled poison. We do not know the composition of Harrison's pomade.

Jacobus (235/11) asks if he must display his certificate in view of his customers, or would any conspicuous position do? Surely it cannot be "conspicuously exhibited" on the premises if it is placed where customers or other persons visiting the shop cannot see it? What is wanted is that any member of the public may be able to ascertain without inquiry who is the manager of the shop.]

W. W. (233/66). If the title of the pamphlet fully discloses the medicinal ingredient, the label brings the preparation under the known, admitted, and approved remedies exemption; but assure yourself as to the former point. You do not tell us anything about the composition of the pastille.

W. T. (233/25).—You do not give us a *bona fide* plume. Your best plan is to register the business as a private company; you will find full particulars about the matter in Mr. Freeman's article in the C. & D. *Diary*. As you are pharmaceutical chemists, after registration as a company you must stop using that title—"dispensing chemists" would suit your purpose well. The pharmaceutical chemist who is appointed managing director need not exhibit his name in the premises, but his name as superintendent must be sent to the Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. For the other questions see the C. & D. *Diary*.

Cylin (228/42). As you are unqualified, you cannot free yourself from the penalties of the Pharmacy Acts by employing a duly registered chemist and exhibiting his certificate in the shop—in fact, that would tighten the statutory coils round you, for it would go to show that you are carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist.

H. C. (234/9). There is no medicine stamp duty in the United States. If you send your proprietary to agents there, it need not be stamped here if it is consigned in bulk, but the medicine may have to pay an import duty at the port of entry.

Partner (226/74). Your question substantially means, Is it illegal outside the Pharmacy Act, 1903, for an unqualified person to enter into a partnership with a qualified person to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist? [Lindley on Partnerships] says: "Whether a partnership is illegal by virtue of any particular statute obviously depends upon the construction of the statute in question. With reference, however, to those statutes which prohibit unqualified persons from carrying on certain trades or businesses, it may be observed that such statutes are not infringed by an unqualified person who does nothing more than share the profits arising from those trades or businesses if they are in fact carried on by persons who are duly qualified. The unqualified person is not within the mischief of the statutes in question, and the partnership of which he is a member is therefore not illegal."

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

Kerry (227/62). The prices of the C. & D. books to which you refer are: "Diseases and Remedies," 3*s.*, by post 3*s.* 3*d.*; "Pharmaceutical Formulas," 10*s.*, by post 10*s.* 6*d.*. The books are obtainable at published price from any wholesale house.

Hawthorn (226/2).—TOBACCO-HABIT CURE.—The remedy for excessive smoking to which you refer was to rinse the mouth before smoking with a 0.25 per-cent. solution of silver nitrate. An older remedy is to suck a large acid-lemon tablet after smoking, but the latest suggestion is the quassa anti-smoking gum referred to in the C. & D., March 6, p. 373.

W. P. K. (234/30).—We doubt whether any ballroom floor polish will render acceptable dancing on a stone floor.

Culicera (217/57).—(1) Cattle "wasters" or "piners." If this is due to strongylus in the bowels, which causes pinning or wasting in cattle, the following drench may be tried; it has often proved successful after one or two doses:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Turpentine, | |
| Tincture of asafetida, | |
| Sal volatile | of each 1 oz. |
| Ether | 2 oz. |
| Extract of male-fern | ½ dr. |
| Linseed oil | 10 oz. |
| Water to | 1 pint |

This is one dose for a full-grown animal. It can be repeated every second day if necessary. (2) The company clause of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act does not apply to Ireland.

Lingvist (222/54).—How can a cracked carboy be coloured inside, crimson or any colour suitable for window? [With gelatin film as suggested by Maltby Clague (see "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 597).]

Water-glass (223/52).—CEMENT-INGREDIENT.—This is magnesium chloride. Some particulars of the use of this

ingredient in making an artificial-stone paving were given in the *C. & D.*, August 8, 1908, p. 250.

Mollah (212/1).—LINEN-GLAZING PASTE.—A similar paste can be prepared by making curd soap into a jelly with water and then well mixing with about a fourth of its bulk of French chalk. The paste is rubbed on to the starched linen just before ironing.

Chemicus (213/45).—THE NEURALGIA-POWDER we make out to be simply phenacetin.

Pottery (233/54).—POTTERY-GLAZE.—The salt-glaze applied to stoneware and the glaze applied to hard-paste porcelain are hardest and best. As you require an inexpensive glaze we should think the salt-glaze will be suitable. To obtain the best results the paste must contain a considerable excess of silica uncombined with alumina. Wet salt is thrown directly into the oven at the termination of the biscuit-firing. The preparation of a china or porcelain glaze is a more complicated matter. Such a glaze is compounded of a "fritt" or coarse glass containing all the soluble ingredients (borax, soda, etc.), together with other ingredients needed to form a well-vitrified insoluble glass as one of the materials of the glaze. To the fritt are added flint, china-stone, and white-lead, and the whole is then ground to a fine powder. It is employed by being mixed with water, and into the liquid the biscuit is dipped. The following is a characteristic formula for an earthenware glaze:

| Fritt | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Borax | ... | ... | ... | 48 parts |
| Chalk | ... | ... | ... | 38 parts |
| Flint | ... | ... | ... | 62 parts |
| Soda | ... | ... | ... | 26 parts |
| Kaolin | ... | ... | ... | 30 parts |
| Glaze | | | | |
| Fritt | ... | ... | ... | 250 parts |
| Flint | ... | ... | ... | 60 parts |
| China-stone | ... | ... | ... | 160 parts |
| White-lead | ... | ... | ... | 120 parts |

T. W. H. (212/28).—DENTAL PLASTERS.—These are lozenge-shaped plasters applied to the gums over an aching tooth. Small pieces of half-strength mustard-paper cut to size answer the purpose, but plaster-makers supply a special kind under the name of capsicin-plasters, in the manufacture of which oleo-resin of capsicum is employed.

Gregory (218/30).—We cannot at present add to the information on dental anæsthetic liquids which we have given on several occasions within the last few months.

W. B. (231/40).—CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER.—You will find that if the carbolic acid is first triturated with starch-powder the activity will be preserved. The quantity of starch is about one-eighth of the bulk of the tooth-powder.

T. A. J. (233/68).—STAGE EFFECT.—You do not say how the lighting of the stage is arranged. When electricity is employed the problem of coloured lights is a simple one—an alternative set of green lamps being switched on. If a localised effect only is desired the optical lantern with tinting glasses is employed.

H. B. R. (217/73).—FAT-REDUCING TABLETS.—These were examined by a public body in the United States, but yielded negative results as far as medication goes. They appear to be a form of biscuit, and it is not unlikely that a little thyroid extract is present. The only other ingredient that is employed for the purpose of reducing obesity is extract of bladder-wrack.

Easton (224/33).—You do not state whether the irritation of the skin is due to itch (scabies). The ointment you refer to is suitable for the treatment of itch, but if, as we gather, the case is one of an irritable condition of the skin, the ung. resorcin. co. (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 132) would be the best ointment to employ.

J. R. H. (219/53).—(1) CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER.—See reply to "W. B." (2) HAND-TABLETS:

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Curd soap | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Hot water | ... | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Borax | ... | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Anhydrous wool-fat | ... | ... | ... | 5ij. |
| Powdered camphor | ... | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Oil of rose-geranium | ... | ... | ... | ʒiv. |

To be moulded into cakes.

C. C. (220/55).—PHOTOGRAPHIC DERMATITIS.—The photographer whose skin is susceptible to metal must also leave off using rodinal, which is of a similar nature (see "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 532), or wear rubber gloves as a protection. After removing the cause of the trouble,

anointing the fingers with a soothing ointment is generally all that is needed to effect a cure. A good soothing-lotion for allaying irritation is as follows:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Liq. carbonis detergen. | ... | ... | 5iv. |
| Ac. carbol. | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Glycerini | ... | ... | 5ij. |
| Aq. ad | ... | ... | 3xij. |

Misce.

Uctis (220/8).—TATTOOING-COLOURS.—These are Venetian red, Chinese blue, lemon chrome, Brunswick blue, and the various umbers and ochres. The colours should be finest qualities, as sold by artists' colourmen in powder and cake form—not ground in oil. The colour is mixed with water for use.

A. T. M. (227/70).—The information you require is given in Scott-Mitchell's "Practical Gilding," 3s. ("Decorator" office, 365 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, London, W.C.).

A. C. (221/12).—Varnishing lettering in imitation gold is not a simple problem. With ordinary varnishes a yellow tarnished appearance is at once obtained, and when celluloid-varnish is employed an unsightly effect results if the application goes beyond the stamping. To expend labour in varnishing the imitation gold does away with the saving which was the object of using Dutch metal.

Borax (200/14).—NON-POISONOUS NIT-POMADE.—The following recipe is a basis upon which your experiments can be founded:

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Extract of quassia | ... | ... | 5iss. |
| Naphthalene | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Oil of verberna | ... | ... | ʒiv. |
| Soft paraffin | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Hard paraffin | ... | ... | 5ss. |

Mizpah (226/22).—The addition to the hair-restorer of a little tincture of cantharides or tincture of capsicum seems to meet your requirements.

J. L. P. (179/39).—POULTRY-SPICE, founded on your sample:

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| Powdered anise, | | | |
| Powdered capsicum, | | | |
| Powdered fœnugreek | of each | 4 oz. | |
| Salt, | | | |
| Turmeric | ... | ... | of each 8 oz. |
| Linseed-meal | ... | ... | 4 lb. |

Mix.

Dancer (228/60).—BALLROOM-FLOOR POLISH.—We find this to be a mixture of paraffin-wax and French chalk—the proportions seem to be 3 of the wax to 1 of the chalk.

Kingston (216/14).—TONIC PILLS.—The active ingredient in these pills is dried iron sulphate. Each pill contains about one and a-half grain of iron sulphate with some liquorice-powder and a trace of a green extract which we believe to be belladonna.

Rhci (228/51).—(1) A little yellow ochre will give to the ointment the tint you require. **(2)** Belladonna-plasters are in Part II. of the Poison Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. **(3)** NON-POISONOUS NIT-OINTMENT.—See reply to "Borax."

R. H. (219/57).—The "Natural" electric-massage instrument referred to in the *C. & D.*, March 6, p. 366, is a good method of applying electricity as a stimulant for the hair.

C. C. (220/24).—The varnish used for protecting silver and electro-plated articles from tarnishing is a solution of celluloid 1 oz. in amyl acetate 20 oz. Another method is to paint the silverware with a diluted collodion. We do not know of a preparation of silica used for this purpose.

Gastric (227/64).—Acute pain in the stomach always coming on one hour after meals is very suggestive of gastric ulcer. Your customer should confine himself to milk diet with finely minced meat and white of egg-water, and should get as much rest of mind and body as possible. The bowels should be kept regular with a mild saline aperient (such as soda tart. 2 dr.) taken first thing in the morning with plenty of warm water; and half a drachm of bismuth carbonate, with 10 grains of sodium bicarbonate, may be given half-an-hour before meals. If there is no amelioration of the symptoms, a medical man should be consulted, as, at the age of forty-four, ulcers are apt to perforate and cause an acute abdominal catastrophe.

Scot (212/17).—We should have done the same had we been in your place.

E. D. (236/8).—We do not publish formulæ for "preparations similar to the largely advertised" so-and-so.

Eminent (137/43).—The reply to "II. D." covers your query as to the use of acid astringents.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

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*anything long, if you are in the
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Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

- 1.—LIVERPOOL STREET STATION (near).—Old-established Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns between £2,500 and £3,000 per annum; scope for development; profits above the average; price £2,500, or Partnership would be entertained.
- 2.—LONDON, W. (Suburban).—Old-established Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns average £800 per annum; net profit £260; single-fronted shop, main thoroughfare, roomy house; private entrance; long lease; price £250.
- 3.—LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Middle-class Business, situated in busy main thoroughfare; held by vendor 26 years; returns under management about £500 yearly; present rate less; rent £50; sub-let £49; early sale desired; no reasonable offer refused.
- 4.—BANKS OF THE UPPER THAMES.—General Retail and Prescribing Business; chiefly Ready-money; returns last year £700, increasing; net profit 35 per cent.; attractive shop; capably situated; comfortable residence; new lease will be granted; price £350.
- 5.—ESSEX.—Unopposed Business, chiefly Ready-money; returns £500 (about); net profit exceeds £150; vendor leaving; purchased another Business, which requires his whole attention; is willing to sell for the sum of £250.
- 6.—KENSINGTON (West).—Dispensing and Light Retail Business; established about 30 years; returns between £1,500 and £1,400 per annum; gross profit £550; comfortable house; private entrance; price £850.
- 7.—LONDON, N.E. (Death Vanney).—Neglected Business; Retail and Prescribing; established many years; excellent opening

for a young energetic man with small capital; price required for stock, fixtures, and goodwill £15.

8.—NORTH OF ENGLAND. Modern Pharmacy; capably situated in the centre of town; returns exceed £1,500 at fair prices; hand-omely fitted shop, fully stocked, including investor, with £1.25 at command will find this a sound investment.

9.—GREAT WESTERN. Main Line, about two hours from Town.—Ready-money Business; Retail and Prescribing; returns £500 (about); net profit one-third; large well-fitted shop; nice house; rent £35 yearly; price £400.

10.—YORKS (Health Resort).—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns, including small branch, about £900 yearly; present hands 30 years; immediate sale desired; no reasonable offer refused.

11.—SURREY (Charming Locality).—Retail Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; position unique; returns over £1,000 per annum; net profit £50; vendor retiring; further details on application.

12.—LEEDS.—Old-established Business; Retail Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns between £700 and £800 per annum; gross profit £50; well appointed house; rent £50; valuation about £100.

13.—BRIGHTON (near).—Good-class Business; Retail Dispensing, and Photographic; returns average £500 per annum; handsome shop, single fronted; comfortable residence; held on long lease; price £250; immediate sale desired.

14.—NORTH WALES.—Vendor retiring; good-class Business; held by vendor 20 years; returns between £600 and £700 yearly; good prices obtained; roomy house, new lease; no reasonable offer would be accepted.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

VALUERS,

8 WEST ST., LEICESTER.

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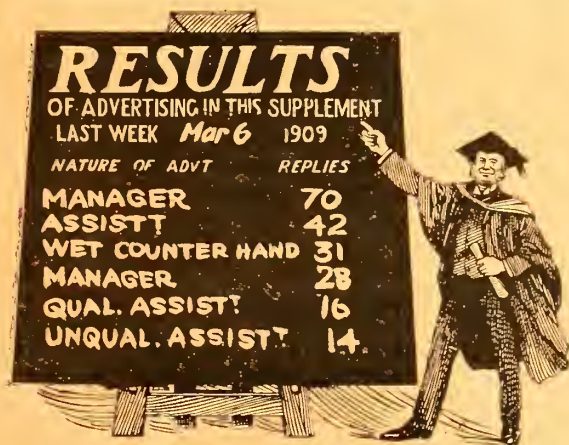
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LAST WEEK **Mar 6** 1909

| NATURE OF ADVT | REPLIES |
|------------------|---------|
| MANAGER | 70 |
| ASSISTT | 42 |
| WET COUNTER HAND | 31 |
| MANAGER | 28 |
| QUAL. ASSISTT | 16 |
| UNQUAL. ASSISTT | 14 |

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BARNET.—Qualified Assistant wanted for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business; must have had good experience and be well recommended; knowledge of Photography desirable. Apply, giving full particulars, photo, salary required (indoors), to J. T. Sambrook, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Barnet, N.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Qualified Assistant for a branch; single man (indoors) or married man (to live on premises); must be an abstainer. Please state full particulars, with reference, to "Pharmacist," 4 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.

BRADFORD.—Wanted, an outdoor Assistant; about 23. Must be a good Counterman, quick and attentive to customers, and a reliable Dispenser. State age, height, salary, and references, F. M. Rimmington & Son, Ltd., Bridge Street, Bradford.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, immediately, competent Assistant; indoors; first-rate experience in Dispensing essential. To save correspondence, kindly give fullest particulars with application. Jeeves & Son, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, in April, indoor Junior Assistant (19 to 23), with good knowledge of Dispensing, for permanent position only kept; comfortable berth; easy hours and time can be arranged for study. State age, salary, and all particulars in first letter, Mr. Hall, 154 Marine Parade, Brighton.

BULWELL, NOTTINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant to Manager Branch; if married may live on premises. Apply, James Stanley, Bulwell.

CARDIFF.—Qualified Assistant wanted; one accustomed to Shipping preferred; good Salesman and Window-dresser. Apply, stating age, height, experience, references, and salary required (outdoors), with photo, Duck & Son, Chemists, Cardiff.

CITY.—Qualified; outdoors. State age, experience, salary. 32 Church Street, Croydon.

CLIFTON, Bristol.—For April 4; a qualified Assistant; indoors, aged about 26; accustomed to high-class business. State salary and enclose photo to Giles, Schacht & Co.

DEMERARA.—Wanted, Assistant; Minor qualification; Englishman preferred; age not more than 25 years; unmarried; a good Salesman and possessing practical knowledge of the Wholesale trade; must be of sober habits, honest, reliable, and trustworthy; three years' engagement; salary first year £75, second year £85, third year £95, with board and lodging in principal's house; first-class passage paid. Letter only, H. E. Stevenson, 4 Jewry Street, E.C.

DUNDEE.—Qualified Assistant required; good Prescriber and Tooth Extractor; active; good salesman; smart appearance. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and whether abstainer, also send copy testimonials, to 228 24, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued).*

E.C.—Qualified Assistant-Manager, chiefly to work up branch; aged 24-35; meals in, sleep out; salary will depend considerably on results; good commission on sales (patents excepted); hours of duty: 72 weekly, including 4 hours alternate Sundays. Please state experience, salary required, and enclose photo if convenient, "Statim" (230/5), Office of this Paper.

EASTBOURNE.—Junior Assistant, unqualified, early in April, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, to J. Forbes, Chemist, Eastbourne.

GILLINGHAM.—Manager; young, qualified, for Branch; good Counterman and Window-dresser essential; modern Store business; permanency to good man; present manager 8 years. Apply, giving full particulars in first letter, married or single, salary required, and photo (if possible), to H. Cook & Co., 189 High Street, Gillingham, Kent.

ILFRACOMBE.—Wanted, a competent and trustworthy Assistant; age 23 to 30. State full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required (outdoors), and, if possible, enclose photo, to Reed, Chemist, Ilfracombe.

LANCASHIRE (Manufacturing Town).—Chemist's Assistant wanted; qualified; aged about 30; Mixed trade. Apply, stating height, salary, etc., to 225/38, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Good reliable unqualified Assistant; up-to-date and Dispensing experience; outdoors; man between 30 and 40 and desiring a permanency preferred; references must bear strict investigation. All particulars, salary, etc., to "Adrenalin" (227/17), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Gentlemanly Assistant wanted on 19th; good Dispensing experience essential; indoors; weekly half-holiday. Apply, with full particulars or a personal interview, C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, Manager, qualified, for Branch in working-class district; small house. Apply, personally or by letter, with full particulars, to Enness & Co., 91 High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.

LONDON.—Wanted, indoor qualified Assistant, about 23 years of age; must have had good Dispensing experience. Apply, Plaister & Co., 13 Gledhow Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, early in April, a Junior Assistant accustomed to good-class business; unqualified; abstainer preferred. Please state age, experience, salary required (indoors), reference, and enclose photo if convenient, to "Pharmacist," 25 Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

LONDON, N.—Manager, qualified, at once, for a new Branch; one used to Store methods of trading. "Chemicus," 19/21 Pitfield Street, London, N.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Junior wanted for a few weeks; 32s. indoors or 4s. outdoors; no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, "Chemicus," P.O., Alexandra Parade, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, shortly, qualified man (about 25, outdoors), for up-to-date Light Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photographics essential; abstainer preferred. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars, to C. Breese, 73 Mitcham Lane, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted; indoors; comfortable home; weekly half-holiday. Apply, with usual particulars, to "G. S." (224/38), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant, at once; indoors; aged about 26; salary £75 and commission; afternoon and evening free once a week and two early night's. Apply, Marsh, 270 West End Lane, West Hampstead.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Manager; not over 30 years; outdoors; hours 8.30 to 10 p.m.; Sunday duty 6 to 10 p.m. alternate Sundays; must have knowledge of Photography and be good Counterman. State salary required and when disengaged. 226/4, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (West-end).—Qualified Junior required; principally for the Dispensing Counter; must be accustomed to first-class business. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary asked (outdoors), etc., to 229/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Young qualified Assistant (indoors) for Suburban business; capable of management. Please state age, salary required, experience, and references, enclosing photo, Tiltman, 215 High Street North, East Ham.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant for a Prescribing business. Apply, with full particulars as to salary, etc., to D. U. Still, 9 The Village, Old Charlton, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant required for good-class Retail and Dispensing business, with Photography; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, photo, and salary required, to "Z." (239/44), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, a qualified man. Apply, before 10 a.m., 70 Tottenham Court Road, W.; if by letter, state salary required.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, qualified Dispenser for high-class trade; outdoors; hours 9 to 7. Apply, by letter, stating particulars and salary, to "Chemist," Civil Service Co-operative Society, Ltd., 28 Haymarket, S.W.

LOWESTOFT.—Qualified Assistant wanted; no Sunday duty; outdoors; Extractor preferred. State age, references, salary, and full particulars, Fisher, Chemist, Lowestoft.

MALVERN.—Qualified Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing and high-class Retail. Apply, stating usual particulars as to previous experience, salary required (indoors), etc., to A. Mander, The Belle Vue Pharmacy, Malvern.

NEWBURY.—Assistant, fully qualified preferred, for Country trade; between 24 and 30; short hours; no Sunday work; outdoors; must have the best of references. Apply, with full particulars as to age, salary, references, etc., Fielder & Co., Newbury.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Qualified Assistant wanted; one with a knowledge of Sight-testing and Photography preferred; hours about 62 per week; close at 1 o'clock Wednesdays. Please give references, salary required (which must be reasonable), and fullest particulars in first letter, to 225/5, Office of this Paper.

OLDHAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; outdoors; state age, height, experience, references, and salary required, with photo. Address, 223/5, Office of this Paper.

POPLAR BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

APPOINTMENT OF A DISPENSER OF MEDICINES.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Poplar Borough will at their meeting to be held on the 14th April, 1909, proceed to appoint a Dispenser of Medicines at the Bow Dispensary, Fairfield Road, Bow, E.

Salary £120 per annum, increasing after 4 years to £140 per annum, and thence by biennial increments of £10 to £180 per annum.

Candidates must be qualified in accordance with the Local Government Board Regulations, and the person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office.

Forms of application, with further particulars, to be obtained from the undersigned, must be returned not later than the 22nd March, 1909.

Selected Candidates will be written to.

By order,

G. HERBERT LOUGH.

Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices, 45 Upper North Street, Poplar, E.
March, 1909.

PARIS.—Qualified Assistant, speaking French, required, early in April. Apply, stating age, height, and previous experience, to Roberts & Co., Rue de la Paix, Paris.

RANGOON.—Qualified Assistant wanted; about 23 years of age; good Dispenser; Store experience desirable; abstainer essential; salary £200 per annum, with annual increments of £25; passage paid out and home; agreement for 4 years to be signed. Apply, by letter, to May, Roberts & Co., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

SOUTHSEA.—Qualified Assistant for Light Retail; Extractor preferred; single or married man. Apply, with full particulars, height, salary required, experience, etc., in first letter, to W. J. Page, Chemist, 179 Albert Road, Southsea, Hants.

TAUNTON.—Assistant wanted; indoors; unqualified. State full particulars and enclose photo to Gregory & Wrenn, Chemists, Taunton.

TORQUAY.—Qualified Assistant for Dispensing business; competent to take charge; outdoors; married preferred. Applicants please give full particulars of experience, state age, height, and salary required, and, if possible, enclose photo, Fredk. March, 90 Belgrave Road, Torquay.

WALES.—Branch Manager, qualified, married preferred wanted for a Country business, Welsh speaking not necessary, for a permanency; must be steady and have best references. Apply, stating age and salary required, to "Wales" (227/32), Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Qualified Manager (Lady not objected to) for small Branch with Post-office; no telegraphs; one having had Postal experience and willing to take entire charge when necessary preferred; half-holiday weekly; abstainer, and thoroughly recommended. Particulars to "Rayner Somath" (226/35), Office of this Paper.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Assistant; preferably qualified; must have had good Dispensing experience and be capable of taking charge occasionally; married man with furniture might have rooms over branch establishment. Full particulars, stating salary required, enclosing photograph (if possible), to Widgery, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

WIMBLEDON HILL, S.W.—Junior Assistant; indoors; accustomed to Dispensing; with Optical and Photographic experience preferred; suit one reading for Optical examination. "Chemist-Optician," 76 High Street, Wimbledon.

YORKSHIRE.—Wanted, qualified Branch Manager to live on premises; married; must be a total abstainer, Extractor, good Counterman. Apply, stating age, salary required, enclose photo, references, to 222/40, Office of this Paper.

ALLEN & LLOYD, Chemists, Aldershot, require, immediately, a competent Junior. Please state all particulars as to age, salary required, experience, etc., in first application. All applications not answered in 3 days declined.

ASSISTANT required for 2 or 3 months; outdoors. Toon, Pinxton, Alfreton.

ASSISTANT, outdoors (age about 25), with good knowledge of Dispensing, Retail, and Photography, for good-class business in small seaside town. Full particulars, age, experience, and salary required. Reply, first instance, W. Toogood & Son, 77 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

BRANCH Manager wanted at once; Minor qualification; about 25 to 35 years of age; must have had good business training, energetic and enterprising; an abstainer preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, age, height, whether married or single, to 223/9, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER wanted by the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Paddington for their Out-door Dispensary at No. 3 Woodfield Road, Harrow Road, W.
Salary £120 per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Poor-law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, to the production of a medical certificate of health (to be given by a medical practitioner approved by the Guardians), and to the approval of the Local Government Board.

Applications must be made on forms, which will be sent by the undersigned upon receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope or wrapper, and must be sent in not later than SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

By order.

HENRY F. AVELING.

Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices, 313/319 Harrow Road, W., March 3rd, 1909.

JUNIOR Assistant; accurate Dispenser; passed Preliminary; abstainer; £30, indoors; also Apprentice; 3 years; outdoors. J. H. Smith, "The Pharmacy," Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

JUNIOR.—C. Hanson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Crossington, Liverpool, requires, about middle of April, a good Part-time Junior; splendid opportunity for one requiring time for classes or study; time can be mutually arranged. State fullest particulars as to experience, age, height.

MANAGER; qualified; a gentleman required to manage and buy for Drug and Dispensing Department in a high-class Store; one who has filled a similar position preferred; salary and interest in profits. Full particulars, Cater, Stoffell & Fortt, Stores, Bath.

MANAGER (elderly), qualified, wanted for quiet Branch; country town near Birmingham; unfurnished house and gas. Apply, with full particulars and state salary required, to 225/2, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, for small Branch near London, married preferred; early April; must be smart. State salary (with house over shop) and fullest particulars in first letter, and send photo (to be returned), "Aspirin" (229/13), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER wanted; energetic, gentlemanly Pharmacist; must be good Salesman, Dispenser, and Window-dresser, and accustomed to modern Store business. Apply, stating age, salary required, full particulars of experience, etc. (permanency to suitable man), 239/17, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Required, the services of an elderly qualified gentleman; would suit one with small private means; light duties; abstainer preferred. Apply, 229/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man for City business; first-class experience; entirely outdoors; early closing; no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, 222/24, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for Mixed Country Business; indoors. State age, experience, and salary required; good references. "Midlands" (221/39), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Junior, to take charge during temporary illness; indoors; abstainer; must have references of unquestionable character; full particulars and salary required, photo if possible; one with a view to succession entertained. Apply, Taylor, Chemist, Loughborough.

QUALIFIED Assistant, single or married; board and lodging provided at business premises; permanency. Apply, stating fullest particulars as to age, height, reference, salary, and photo, Stouham & Son, Maidstone.

QUALIFIED Assistant (about 27 years, indoors), for Mixed business in small Lancashire town. Please give details of experience, references, and salary required. Apply, 225/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Junior required, immediately, for good business, in the Midlands; splendid opportunity for gaining sound experience and making a good permanent and lucrative position. 226/60, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted in provincial business, good Counterman; an opportunity of investing some capital in the concern would be offered to an energetic and capable man able to increase turnover. Full particulars to "Progress" (225/36), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Dispenser, of good experience. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars of experience and salary required, to "Salicem," c/o R. J. Reuter, 5, 6, and 7 Denman Street, W.

SMART qualified Assistant wanted for Drug-department, Lancashire; short hours; no Sunday duty. Usual particulars as to experience, references, wages required, etc., to "Eucaine" (227/28), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, outdoors, N.W. District, for quick Cash trade and Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, and photo, to "Statim" (229/27), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Lady Dispenser. Apply, stating qualification and salary required, to Dr. Graham, 13 Queen Street, Wigan.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 23 to 25 (qualified), for Dispensing business. State age, height, salary (indoors), when disengaged, experience if Dispensing and Photography, names of two last employers, and time with each. 223/28, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, smart Junior or Improver; outdoors; Mixed Country business; preference given to one having a knowledge of Photography and able to speak Welsh. Apply, stating salary and experience, J. W. Ellis, Apothecaries' Hall, Flint.

WANTED, a qualified man to Manage small business in East-end; outdoors; age immaterial as long as references are good. Apply, stating salary required, and giving full particulars, to 224/27, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in April, qualified Branch Manager for Lancashire manufacturing town; salary 45s. a week, and increasing bonus on profits; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty in summer; highest references required; state usual particulars, age, married or single, etc. Address, "P. S.," c/o James Woolley, Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

WANTED, early in April, Assistant with good knowledge of Dispensing, General, Retail, and Photography for country business in Midlands. State all particulars, age, height, etc., salary required (outdoors), references to last two employers, and enclose photo (to be returned), "B. W.," c/o Messrs. Evans Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, at once. Apply, P. S. Gaubert, Chemist, Wembley.

WANTED, qualified; good Prescriber; Birmingham; salary £2 5s. State age and when disengaged. Apply 226/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for up-to-date Cash business in London, smart unqualified Assistant; age about 30 to 35. Give full particulars of experience in first letter, and state salary required. 226/6, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Manager for old-established Retail, in important town, Eastern Counties; exceptional opportunity and good prospects for capable man; must have all-round knowledge of good-class Country, Family, and Dispensing business; outdoors. Apply, stating particulars as to age, testimonials, experience, and salary. 227/14, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

JUNIOR Assistant.—Required, immediately, a young man as Junior Assistant, possessing the Minor qualification and constructive abilities. Apply, stating age and salary, to "F. O. B." (239/43), Office of this Paper.

PACKER, aged 25 to 30, required by London Export Druggists; must be thoroughly experienced in the trade; steady, capable, and with good record; permanency for suitable man. Write full particulars of previous situations and wages expected to 228/39, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required in all districts to introduce a high-class Packet Tea showing a handsome profit, the sale of which is restricted to Chemists; liberal commission off-red. Apply, "W." (224/25), Office of this Paper.

SALESMEN required, at once, by high-class Toilet-soap house; those already having a connection in London and the Home Counties preferred; opportunity for a good man. Reply, in confidence, stating age, full experience, salary expected, to 222/22, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Traveller (lady or gentleman) to sell two Cleaning Preparations to Chemists, Druggists, and Drapers; good Side-line, and good commission given. Apply to T. W. Winter, 3 George Street, Hanover Square.

WANTED, an Advertisement Canvasser having a connection amongst Advertisers in the Medical journals; first-class man required; must furnish proofs of connection. Write, J. 42, c/o Shelley's, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

YOUNG British Chemist required, with Laboratory experience, for special Research work. 229/3, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

QUALIFIED Chemist desires active Partnership in sound Wholesale or Retail business in London; must bear strict investigation; capital available £400. State particulars (in confidence) to 228/37, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, single, and with good varied experience, is open to negotiate with view to Partnership in sound Business, or would act as Director or Superintendent of Company; class of trade no object, but brisk business in working neighbourhood preferred. Replies, stating capital required, invited by "Bona Fide" (229/16), Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. D. Tudor-Williams, Dentist, Aberdare, has a vacancy for a well-educated youth as Apprentice; personal tuition; experience in all branches of Mechanical Dentistry.

AGENCIES.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Traveller or Agent, with sound connection amongst Importers of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, and Rubber Goods, open for first-class additional line; please communicate with Manufacturer competing successfully in Europe and North America. 237/34, Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN having suitable offices in the City wishes to correspond with Manufacturers who desire to be soundly Represented amongst Merchants, Shippers, etc.; 12 years' experience in Drug trade; satisfactory references. Address, 224/15, Office of this Paper.

AGENCY wanted; Wholesale firm with City office, central for shipping trade, is prepared to undertake the representation of one or two good lines on commission. Apply, first instance, 210/37, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, with Office, Showrooms, centre Liverpool, employing several Travellers, calling upon all Chemists, Lancashire, Cheshire, and having several valuable Agencies, is open to Represent another firm of good standing; I have gigantic connections with all Chemists here; will save expense of having man solely to represent a firm. Jones, 20 Oakdale Road, Liverpool.

MR. JOHN KERR, representing Alexander Greeuberg & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Druggists, and Sundriesmen, of Johannesburg, recently arrived, is open to entertain Agency propositions and to negotiate business generally with those interested in the South African market. Communications to J. Kerr, Junior, "Dalgorm," Lamlash, Scotland.

MR. RENARD, Docteur en Pharmacie, ancien interne des Hôpitaux, owner of an important Paris Chemist shop, would accept to keep in dépôt an English Pharmaceutical Speciality; would undertake, if desired, to send booklets and samples to the Medical body. Write to Mr. Renard, 142 Avenue de Clichy, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

HOSPITAL Dispenser; qualified; day or week. Irving, 116A New Kent Road, London.

JUNIOR (21) in good-class Dispensing business. Whiteside, St. George's Quay, Lancaster.

ASSISTANT; reliable; good all-round experience. "Veritas," 14 Naden Road, Handsworth.

LOCUM or Part-time; qualified; abstainer; active; disengaged. "Borax," 535 Holloway Road, N.

DISPENSER wants Locum work at once. Miss Saul, "Wor-rinho," Worrin Road, Shenfield, Essex.

DISPENSER, Assistant, or Locum; excellent references; London; age 33. "S. S.," 175 Kennington Road, S.E.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, requires post with Doctor; Bookkeeping, Typing. G. Vickridge, "Grenfell," Worthing.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper; experienced; good references. Taylor, 3 Florence Terrace, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.

ASSISTANT; 37; married; unqualified; excellent references; disengaged March 17. "A.," 68 Cranbrook Road, Chiswick, W.

MANAGER of one or more large Stores; now holding similar position; Major qualification. Write, "Chemist," 157 Evington Road, Leicester.

AS Assistant; experienced in all branches of the Retail business; sober, energetic, and obliging; middle aged; temporary or permanent. "Statim," 63 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

QUALIFIED Italian Chemist; 27; London, West-end, Continental experience; disengaged April; English, French thoroughly; highest references. Write, Cairoly, Pharmacie Anglaise, Place Alpes, Geneva.

QUALIFIED; 24; 7½ years' experience; good references. Morgan, 30 King Street, Carmarthen.

TALL; excellent references; 6 years' Photographic, Window-dressing, Stockkeeping, Dispensing; in or near London preferred. 229/37, Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS from 6; Dispensing, Books; experienced; 25. "Salol," 35 Penryn Road, Kingston, S.W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 26; good Dispenser and Counterman. "Statim," 14 St. Aldate's, Oxford.

LOCUM or Part-time; qualified; experienced; take entire charge. "Chemist," 5A Cottage Grove, Walworth, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; reliable; Locum, Part-time, permanent. "E. L.," 37 Charteris Road, Finsbury Park, N.

ASSISTANT; 27; outdoors; smart Counterman, Window-dresser, neat Dispenser. "Celeritas," 8 Devonshire Road, Holloway.

NEW PHARMACY ACT.—Unqualified Managers should at once communicate with "Advice," 3 Barrow Road, Streatham Common.

LOCUM; accustomed to high-class Dispensing; qualified; Photography; highest references; to start end of April. "Aspirin" (226/18), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIEN allemand, parlant couramment français, notions anglaises, italiennes et russes, cherche place pour le 1. 4. écrire à M. F. Keppeler, Anvers, Belgique, 43 rue Léopold.

ADVERTISER; energetic and trustworthy; excellent Prescriber, and well fitted to increase returns; highest references; London or near preferred. "H. G.," 44 East Street, Epsom.

ASSISTANT, 8 years' experience in Cairo and Paris, good worker, accurate Dispenser, unqualified, seeks post in London; speaks English and French fluently. 230/9, Office of this Paper.

NEW PHARMACY ACT.—Chemist Companies without qualified Director should communicate at once with "Large Experience," 3 Barrow Road, Streatham, S.W.

JUNIOR or Improver; 4 years' experience; disengaged. E. Fisher, King Street, Cambridge.

JUNIOR; 21½; 7 years' experience; good references. Graham, 170 Freshfield Road, Brighton.

JUNIOR; 21; tall; good experience; disengaged April 6th. Eato, Central Pharmacy, Paignton.

DISENGAGED; Junior; 22; unqualified; 7 years' experience. Cox, 55 Clifton Street, Cardiff.

DISPENSER (lady); private and Institution experience. Finch, 61 St. Paul's Avenue, Cricklewood.

PART-TIME. Locum, evening; April 15th: 25. "Photo," 22 Paragon Grove, Surbiton, S.W.

IMPROVER; 21; tall; Photography; experience wanted. Address, "Improver," 25 Cardiff Street, Aberdeen.

QUALIFIED; 26; good all-round experience; excellent references; abstainer. "Good Class" (225/18), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; young; experienced; disengaged; excellent reference. Address, "Statim," 25 Mayflower Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 27; excellent reference; disengaged March 20. Innes, 10 Rosebank Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

JUNIOR; 19; 3 years' experience; knowledge of Photography; good references. "Cortex," 25 Southbourne Grove, Bournemouth.

LADY Dispenser (qualified) and Bookkeeper requires re-engagement; good references. Apply, "L. G.," 51 Sprules Road, Brockley.

LADY (L.P.S.I.), experienced, good testimonials, seeks post, Dispenser to Doctor or Institution; Ireland. Apply, 221/34, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, single, Extractor, London, Sheffield, or Nottingham preferred, requires situation. "Specs" (222/21), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (20), 5 ft. 9 in., seeks situation in good-class Dispensing business in London or suburbs; disengaged. E. Andrews, "Hawkstone," Rhyl.

MANAGER; qualified; married; 31; 5 ft. 10 in.; 15 years' experience; permanency. H. J. Parkinson, 37 Isabella Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

MANAGER, qualified, married, good all-round, up-to-date experience, permanency, to live on the premises; good references. "T. E. G.," 90 Fairholme Road, West Croydon.

PART-TIME, as Dispenser, required by young lady with Doctor, Chemist, or Institution; good experience and testimonials. "C. C.," 40 Mayflower Road, Clapham Road, S.W.

MANAGER or Senior Assistant; first-class Wholesale and Retail experience; qualified; married; disengaged April; North preferred. "Pharm." (225/2), Office of this Paper.

25; smart; 8 years' best varied experienced; unqualified; abstainer. Please state salary, indoors or outdoors, hours, etc. "Statim," c/o 79 St. Dunstan's Crescent, Worcester.

DOCTOR'S Dispenser, Bookkeeper; 34; married; permanency; 18 years' experience with same; provinces preferred; good references. "A. D.," 122a Copleston Road, East Dulwich, S.E.

ASSISTANT (now Medical Student), Irish Assistant's qualification, desires Locum for month of April: first-class references; 5 years' experience. Hepple, 13 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh.

ASSISTANT (23), unqualified, desires engagement in or near London; Photography and Dispensing, knowledge Homeopathy; free at month's notice; excellent references. 225/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager; capable and thoroughly reliable; good-class experience; Extract, Prescribe; married; 35; would occupy house; West or South of England preferred. 221/20, Office of this Paper.

OUTDOORS; thoroughly experienced, middle-aged Assistant, single, disengaged March 27th, open to engagement in good Mixed business with an elderly gentleman; 3 years' reference to present employer; abstainer; unqualified. "Energetic," 11 Sea View Terrace, Shorness-on-Sea.

AS Assistant or Dispenser; used to responsible post in good-class country businesses; active Counterman, good Prescriber; pushing, tactful, obliging, business ability, and not afraid of work; liberty any time; middle-aged; married; excellent references; qualification experience only. "Dispenser," 170 Queen's Road, Buckland, Portsmouth.

JUNIOR; 5 ft. 9½ in.; Dispenser, Counterman. 22. Lucas, Trensal House, Polesworth.

LOCUM, or for a term; qualified; disengaged. Hobson Key, Brook Estate, Marnmouth.

DENTAL Work. Wanted lessons in by qualified Chemist. State terms, 228/75, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; good Dispenser; 27; outdoors; disengaged. 225/7, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Cains," 21a Cucktown Road, West Kensington.

JUNIOR, Birmingham district; Photography, Dispensing; small salary. Clark, 6 Cherry Street, Birmingham.

PART-TIME by experienced Assistant; Liverpool preferred. "Manager," 221 West Derby Road, Liverpool.

JUNIOR; 26; outdoors; good Dispensing and Counter experience. Apply, "Junior," 59 Church Road, Norwood, S.E.

QUALIFIED; 35; Manager, Assistant; single; Extractor; disengaged after Easter. Thomas, Chemist, Mardy.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; good references; experienced (15 years). Fawcett, "Blencogo," Dnarth Road, Colwyn Bay.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; whole or part time; 33; competent. "Extractor," 145 Philip Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged for Easter Holidays; age 40; first-class experience and references. Jones, 50 Barking Road, E.

ASSISTANT; active; high-class Dispensing and Photographic experience. Evans, Carlton, Riffel Road, Cricklewood, N.W.

QUALIFIED; 26; 11 years' experience, West-end and country; good Dispenser; disengaged. "H. S.," Queensthorpe, Cosham, Hants.

MANAGER, qualified, married (30), seeks re-engagement; disengaged April 2nd. "T.," 31 High Street, Wealdstone, Middlesex.

JUNIOR (21) in good-class business; 4 years' experience in Dispensing and Photography. J. H. Nixon, c/o L. Rowland & Co., Whitechurch, Salop.

IMPROVER; 19; 3 years' experience; outdoors preferred; full-time, or evenings off for study. Apply, "Statim," North Hill Pharmacy, Plymouth.

QUALIFIED Chemist; Managership or would assist; temporary or permanent; experienced; London or near. "Q. C.," 19 Shrewsbury Road, W.

UNQUALIFIED, smart (30), seeks country situation; good Salesman, etc.; excellent references; disengaged shortly. "Energetic," 92 Courtenay Street, Kensington.

EXPERIENCED Assistant, with good references, seeks permanency; 3 years in present situation; disengaged shortly. Thomas, 560 Commercial Road, London, E.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, requires situation; outdoors; experience in good-class Mixed Country business. H. Walker, 65 Higham Hill Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.

ASSISTANT, excellent references, used to high-class Dispensing, requires situation in a good-class business only; West-end preferred. A. Ison, 16 Wedmore Gardens, Highgate, N.

QUALIFIED Dispenser, and one who acts as bookkeeper and secretary, disengaged March 31; lady; London preferred; 7 years' experience. "A.," 79 Ritherdon Road, Balham.

ASSISTANT, or Manage Drug-stores; 32; unqualified; married; highest references; Branch Manager 11 years; Photographic; permanency required. "Pyro," 17 Spring Street, Birmingham.

ELDERLY (56), qualified, also Dentist, seeks Managership; good Dispensing and Store experience; moderate salary; disengaged. "Forewell," 26 St. James' Street, Portsea, Portsmouth.

ASSISTANT; 31; excellent Counterman and Prescriber, knowledge of Photography, Extractor; excellent references; 3 years last berth; married. "Aspirin," 67 Fernhead Road, Paddington, W.

23.—I am ready to take up duties with a smart business Chemist in a pushing, up-to-date Retail; energetic, not afraid of work; good experience. Cook, Methuen House, East Kirby, Nottingham.

SCOTCHMAN; 22; energetic; good all-round experience, Retail, Wholesale, Photographic; outdoors; large town, with school; North or Midlands preferred. "Scotch" (225/37), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED *(continued).*

JUNIOR; 20; Photography; good references; country business preferred. 226/14, Office of this Paper.

ACTIVE Assistant requires berth immediately; good Window-dresser. "Bovril," 19 Cambray Road, Balham.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Senior; outdoors; experienced; active. "Salol," 32 Redburn Street, Chelsea.

MANAGER; similar position 3 years; qualified; 25; highly recommended. 224/14, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; 40; Mixed business; Prescriber; energetic; disengaged. Swift, 34 Rotherfield Street, N.

PART-TIME; all-round experience; sound references. "Rhei," c/o Bouilly & Co., 85 Bishop's Road, Bayswater, W.

QUALIFIED; 25; single; abstainer; London and country experience. "A. D.," 64 Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; energetic; tall; outdoors; all-round experience; sound references. 40 Lushington Road, N.W.

MANAGER, with view to early succession; capital £300; qualified; married; reference given and required. 225/30, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 29; varied experience; Manchester or Liverpool districts preferred. "Statim" (227/3), Office of this Paper.

EVENING berth; mutual arrangement by London experienced Assistant; West preferred; Minor student. 228/25, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Dispenser and Counterman; qualified; 32; married; good address and references. "Photographic" (229/26), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 25; height 5 ft. 8 in.; good-class Dispensing, Counter; excellent references; disengaged. 227/5, Office of this Paper.

MR. HALL, 55 Lady Margaret Road, N.W., Books, Stock, etc., Hall qualification, highly recommended by Messrs. Wallas & Co., New Cavendish Street.

SALARY Nominal.—Qualified; gentlemanly, tall, active; aged 55; married; good-class trade; well recommended; permanency desired. 225/19, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; thorough City and West-end experience; now controlling large business; excellent references. "Omega" (229/17), Office of this Paper.

BUYER and Manager for well-known Multiple-shop Company requires similar situation, or as Director; every information given in confidence. Write, 226/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Dentist and Chemist, experienced in both, seeks position of trust as Manager; Operating, Mechanical Dentist; Drug department. "Ethyl" (226/23), Office of this Paper.

FULLY qualified, energetic man desires position as Manager; wide experience; country business preferred; married; excellent testimonials. "C.," 55 Ferme Park Road, Stroud Green, N.

HANDY MAN; 24; Counter, Stock, Photography; intelligent; Window-dressing; good worker; excellent references; salary moderate. "Aspirin," 7 Clarence Street, Bethnal Green, London.

SCOTSMAN; 25; unqualified; first-class Dispensing and London Counter Store experience; Photography, Window-dressing; energetic; highest references. "A. T.," 27 Chelsham Road, Clapham, S.W.

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER; young; London and suburbs; Packed Goods; highest references. 229/29, Office of this Paper.

SITUATION required; 3 years' apprenticeship; over 10 years' Wholesale and Retail experience. 227/8, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, has been several years with Medical profession, desires post as Traveller amongst same. 223/50, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; qualified; experienced; Drug, Sundries, Instruments; good connection with Medical and Chemists. 225/27, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Assistant requires position; Wet or Dry; age 20; good experience; excellent references. H. Raine, 166 Alderney Street, Pimlico, S.W.

GENTLEMAN, with own trap, connection, wishes to Represent a good firm on a commission basis; Glass Bottles preferred. 230/1, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER seeks berth in Country Wholesale; energetic; healthy; good references; Notts or Derbys. preferred. "Cumbrian" (219/3), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with good connection amongst Chemists, Hair-dressers, etc., wishes to change; valid reasons; whole time. "Cato" (221/40), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, well known to Chemists, Drug-stores, Yorkshire towns, would accept 2 or 3 good commissions; Drugs, Sundries, or Photo. 226/36, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with connection Southern and Western Counties, wishes additional Line on part expenses and commission. "T.," "Glenroy," Cowper Road, Hanwell, London, W.

TRAVELLER, well introduced, with thorough knowledge of Drug and Allied trades, requires appointment with first-class house as Representative. Apply, 224/20, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (38), at present representing an old-established firm, with large connection, East, South, and West to Penzance, is open to re-engagement. "Salix" (223/25), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, good business experience, capable Accountant, requires engagement; Correspondence, Books, or general work; long references; salary moderate. Reply, "N. M." (118/20), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE seeks re-engagement; Midlands; sound connection awaiting good house; up-to-date; all branches known; Drugs, Pills, Specialities; must have scope for energy. "Tena-cious" (226/34), Office of this Paper.

PILL-MAKER; 9 years' experience in large London Wholesale firm; thoroughly competent in Mass-making, Pearl and Gelatine Coating; accustomed to all modern machinery; aged 24. Smart, 51 Borough High Street, S.E.

BELGIUM.—Representative for Pharmaceutical products, great success with propaganda of good Specialities, would like to Represent some more English firms; good references. Write, "E. J.," 11 Square Marie Louise, Brussels.

GENERAL Management, Manufacturing, Buying, Advertising.—Qualified Chemist, with wide experience in above, desires responsible position with good firm; efficient Organiser, Analyst. Particulars to W. Webster, 12 Dundonald Road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

CHEMIST'S Assistant (24) in London, energetic, good address, seeks position in good Wholesale firm with a view to Representing; 10 years' general experience of the trade in provinces and West-end; excellent references; small position with prospective promotion acceptable. 227/11, Office of this Paper.

PLEASE NOTE!—Young gentleman, possessing ability and tact, desires position with Wholesale house; good experience, thorough knowledge of the trade, and capable of calling on Pharmacists or Medical men; a sound opportunity to acquire energetic man with highest references for small salary. 225/40, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemist, F.C.S., 20 years' London experience, desires engagement as Chemist (with or without financial interest) in Wholesale Druggist's business; practical experience of general Manufacturing and Specialities, Drug Standardising, Analysis, etc., and of all trade departments. 230/6, Office of this Paper.

IRELAND.—Gentleman of experience and energy, having large connection with best buyers over North of Ireland (Grocers, Druggists, and Confectioners), desires to Represent first-class Manufacturers or Importers on commission; very highest references as to character and ability. Reply to "J. B.," c/o Arthur H. Muir, Chartered Accountant, 2 Wellington Place, Belfast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject). 25 C. Ash 5½ per cent. Preference, 25s. 6d.; 150 Evans Lescher Preference, 45 4s. 3d. c.d.; 400 Idris "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 8s. 300 "A" Ordinary, 5s. 9d., 4333 4 per cent. Debenture, £72 per £100 Stock, c.d.; 150 J. Knight, 25s. 7½d.; 50 National Drug of Canada 6 per cent. Preference, 5s. paid, bid wanted; 100 Parkes Drug Ordinary, 13s. 6d.; 100 6 per cent. Preference, 16s. 9d. c.d.; 100 Hford Ordinary, 9s. 9d., 100 6 per cent. Preference, 16s.; 200 Allen & Hanburys' 6 per cent. "A" Preference, 25s. 3d. c.d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

VERY HANDSOME MAHOGANY SHOP FITTINGS.—In excellent condition, as good as new.—2 mahogany Window Enclosures, glazed plate glass and fitted inside with plate-glass shelves, etc.; 10-ft. very fine Wall Case, in two heights; 16-ft. Drug Fitting, fitted with Poison Cupboard and mirror centre, carved brackets and span-rails; 12-ft. Counter, with drawers behind and plate-glass cases in front; exceptionally handsome Screen and Counter, with Sponge Case, etc.; £65 the lot; would be divided to suit customer; several other cheaper sets in stock. **PHILIP JOSEPH & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

DENTAL MECHANIC.—T. Barton, 194 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Telephone 3898. Best workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold, D.A., etc.; Crowns, Bridges, and Inlays a speciality; prompt despatch my fitting feature; repairs per return; every assistance and advice given to clients.

Business Building on New Methods.

If you wish to increase your receipts with very little expenditure, and build up your business at the same time, do not delay any longer, but send for the free booklet, "BUSINESS SUCCESS (A Word to Chemists)," to—
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POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

GADD'S CHART OF NEW CONDITIONS.
ALL THE INFORMATION ON ONE SIDE OF THE CARD.
Third Edition, 6d. post free.
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol and Exeter.

EXCHANGE COLUMN—BARGAINS.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

EMULSIFIER, 2 gals.; splendid machine; bargain; cost 90s.; what offers? **HARLEY**, Perth.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

CASSELL'S subscription edition "The Family Physician" (4 vols.); cost 2 guineas; complete; beautifully bound; perfectly clean; what offers? **GUYRIDGE**, Lilian Villas, Chesterfield Road, Mansfield.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale; boot-polishes; all kinds. **FRANCE**, 42 Vartry Road, London.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

BRUCE GREEN'S complete optical outfit (£6 10s.); what offers? **HARLEY**, Chemist, Perth.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

DR. MAGILL'S orange-blossom, 33 boxes; orange-blossom pills, 10 boxes; catarrh and hay-fever cure, 13 boxes; nerve-food powders, 14 boxes; pile-remedy, 10 boxes; clearing stock; giving up business; what offers? **R. EMBLETON**, 68 Sandringham Road, West Hartlepool.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See above.

SHOP FITTINGS.

FIVE plate-glass shelves (shaped), complete with standards and brackets, suitable 5 or 6 ft. windows; also 2 10-gal. pear-shaped carboys. Particulars, **BOND**, Newquay, Cornwall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ODEL typewriter; price £1 2s. 6d.; good as new. **EATEMAN**, Welshampton, Salop.

SMALL Chemist's soda-water plant, with gross syphons. Apply, **MERCHANT**, Southampton.

40 GROSS round tins, lever lids, 4½ in. deep by 3½ in. diameter; will divide; sample 2d. **ROBERT CUNDALL & Co.**, Chemists, Pocklington.

DESK and perfume-case (as Maw's 2725), smaller cashier's desk, metric weights (as Maw's 1909), cup weights (troy), 2-drachm pessary-mould, hand-truck, utensils, etc. Offers to "P," 1A Archer Street, W.

Dose Tables for Students of Pharmacy.

A TWENTY-FOUR page booklet showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, with metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements (O=16 and H=1). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. To be obtained from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for **THREE PENNY STAMPS PER COPY, POST FREE.**

TO Apprentices, Juniors, etc.—If you wish to pass the Preliminary quickly and with little trouble, write to Mr. Charles Barker, who will coach you by post; thorough systematic teaching; numerous successes in 3 and 6 months; special attention given to those of neglected education; 85 per cent. recent successes; terms very moderate. **Charles Barker**, 239 Chapter Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

POISONS SCHEDULE, according to the New Act, reprinted from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, with a supplementary list of admixtures, preparations, and other articles brought within the Schedule. On a card (Schedule in front, list at the back) to hang up; price 6d., post free, from the Office of the C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

FIVE GUINEAS will be paid to any Chemist who can introduce the advertiser (and is accepted by him) a District, preferably within 20 miles of London, suitable for opening up a good or middle class Practice for a Medical man. Apply, 223, 4, Office of this Paper.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS

by increasing the sale of your own Specialities which should be the mainstay of a Chemist's business. By advertising in a systematic way, having attractive Window Displays, Live Ideas, you can easily do this, and show the public that you are up-to-date in every respect. Booklet "How to Increase your Business," explaining my business-pulling system, sent post free on receipt of p.c. to Chemists only.

J. R. B. ALLISON, CHEMIST & BUSINESS SPECIALIST, RETFORD.

MORE TESTIMONIALS TO B.S. SYSTEM.

1. Very old client writes: "Send me 12 Booklets; will add a word or two and send them to my chemist friends." 2. "They seem to have an immediate effect. Man came in and said, 'I used to come here before the business went down; you seem to be pulling it up again,' etc., etc." 3. "I have never had such a sale of cough mixture before; 100 bottles sold this month." Note by B.S.: Reference given to all writers of any testimonials.
Write to-night for "THE DOOR TO SUCCESS" booklet, free.

BERNARD SLACK, Princes Chambers, Wolverhampton.

NATIONAL cash-register, £4 5s.; also Gledhill till (coin-exhibitor), three guineas; offers for Veedee vibrators, Ozonia, glycerin, 22s. 2, Office of this Paper.

SOME chemical, botanical, optical, and analytical books; microscope, lamp and mirror slides; cheap. List (for stamp) by post only, "CHEMIST," 88 North Road, Bishopston, Bristol.

SPONGES—140 pieces honeycomb small bath, shop soiled, cost 2s. 9d., sell 1s. 9d. each, sample six 10s. 6d.; 300 pieces small toilet, cost 10d., sell 5d. each, sample dozen 5s., postage; lot £15 15s. 22s. 28, Office of this Paper.

COMPLETE aerated-water machinery, whitening-mixer, gas-washer, 5-ft. gasometer, steam engine, pump, 12-gal. cylinder, cork-filler, patent bottling-machine, syruer, with all connections; £30 the lot, or sell separately. **MONMAY**, Chemist, Market Drayton.

WANTED.

THREE dozen unstamped Dutch drops, 68 Westminster Road, Liverpool.

VEEDEE vibrator; must be good condition and cheap. **TRIMMETT**, Chemist, Portsmouth.

SHOP-ROUNDS, ointment-jars, etc., wanted. Apply, "JAVOL," 68 London Road, Dover.

SODA-FOUNTAIN; good condition. State price and particulars, "CHEMIST," 57 Eastcheap, E.C.

STAND, union and 2 100-gal. cylinders for nitrous oxide. Lowest price, 22/29, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL trial-case, with mounted lenses. Description, condition, and lowest price, 220/35, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY speciality "established," wanted. Full particulars, **WALKER**, Advertising Agent, 31 High Street, Perth.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. **GOWER**, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

BENT-GLASS counter-cases; also plate-glass shelves with standards and brackets for window. **SHULTON**, Chemist, Long Eaton.

BOOK published by **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** called "Scientific Mysteries." Apply, **DAVIS**, Oakdene, Holmwood Road, Waltham Cross, N.

COMPLETE fixtures for Chemist; shop 19 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in.; good condition; cheap for cash. "RADIX," 6 Montgomerie Road, Southsea.

5-FT. dispensing-screen, shop-rounds, counter-cases, and wall-cases; also dental-chair. Descriptive particulars and lowest prices, **BEATTY**, Chemist, Clones.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

H. J. JEFFKINS, late proprietor of the "Nulli Secundus" Ointment & Co., of 119 Vauxhall Bridge Road, and 9 The Parade, Cambridge Road, Norbiton, S.W. 15/15, Office of this Paper.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, March 16.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Adjourned discussion on "Patent Medicines."

Wednesday, March 17.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 P.M. Evening meeting. Mr. J. Lothian, Ph.C., on "An Alkaloidal Colour Reaction with Aloes," and Mr. D. B. Dott, Ph.C., on "The Amount of Prussic Acid in Gas Meter Water," and "A Shorter Method of Preparing Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi."

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 P.M. Dr. J. W. Evans on "The Optical Examination of a Crystal Section in a Rock Slice."

British Optical Association, 66 Russell Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Discussion on "Optical Advertising." The meeting is an open one.

Western Chemists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Discussion on the "Pharmaceutical Defence Union," introduced by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, Grand Jury Room, Town Hall, at 3.15 P.M. "Ten Minutes' Review of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act," by Mr. T. Postlethwaite.

Thursday, March 18.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson on "Optical Illusions." Any chemist can obtain a ticket by applying to Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, Hon. Secretary, 25 Friern Barnet Road, London, N.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Among the papers to be communicated are: "Iodine Dioxide," by Mr. M. M. P. Muir; "The Constituents of the Rhizome of *Apocynum Androsaemifolium*," by Mr. C. W. Moore; "The Action of Phosphorus Pentachloride on the Methylene Derivatives of Catechol Derivatives.—Part IV.: Derivatives of Dihydroxyphenylacetic, Glycolic, and Glyoxylic Acids," by Messrs. G. Barger and A. J. Ewins.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. J. Cofman on "Pharmacy on the Continent."

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 51 West Regent Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. R. McKean Cant, F.I.C., on "Advertising: Some Notes on Matter and Method."

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Conversational evening.

Association of Women Pharmacists, 11 Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, London, W.C. (near Edgware Road Station), at 8 P.M. Miss A. Falconer on "Tuberculin," Miss M. Gibson on "Milk Analysis (Lefman-Beam Method)," Mr. E. K. Hughes "Dispensing Notes," and Miss C. K. Kibble on "An American Proprietary Medicine."

Friday, March 19.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall Restaurant, at 8.30 P.M. Dr. A. C. Coles on "The Blood."

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. Richard Threlfall, F.R.S., on "Experiments at High Temperatures and Pressures."

Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association, Junior Section, 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. H. H. Cannon on "Pharmaceutical Processes."

Inter-Pharmacy Football League Cup—A smoking-concert (organised by the South of England College of Pharmacy) will be held at the Surrey Hotel, near the Oval, Kennington, London, S.W., at 8 P.M. Tickets (1s. each) from the Secretary, 186 Clapham Road, S.W.

Saturday, March 20.

Square v. Old Boys, at Wormholt Farm, Shepherd's Bush, London, W. Kick-off, 3 P.M. The match will be followed by a tea and concert at the Kensington Hotel, Russell Gardens. All Old Square men wishing to play should apply to Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett, 35-42 Charlotte Street, E.C., who is getting up the team.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on May 18.

THE meeting of the Leeds Chemists' Association which was to have been held on March 10 is postponed to the 24th.

THE annual dinner of the 'Thames Valley Chemists' Association will be held in the Victoria Hall, Criterion Restaurant, London, on March 24. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones has promised to attend.

THE Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association will hold an "At Home" on March 24 in the Foresters' (Large) Hall. Tickets (gentleman's 4s., lady's 3s. 6d.) from Mr. F. A. Mackay, 177 Albert Street.

THE ST. VINCENT ASSOCIATION is holding a smoking-concert at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W.C., on March 26. Mr. Lionel Cooper will be in the chair. Tickets from the Secretary, 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

AT Bow Street Police Court on March 11, John Ernest Jewell, a chemist trading as Hoppel & Co., was summoned before Mr. Marsham for selling proprietary medicines liable to stamp-duty without being stamped. Mr. J. Shaw, who appeared on behalf of the Inland Revenue authorities, said that twelve summonses had been taken out in respect of the sale of various medicines on different dates at the defendant's shops in Chandos Street, the Haymarket, and Piccadilly. In December last an Inland Revenue officer went to the defendant's establishment in Chandos Street and asked for a box of Dr. —'s pastilles. The assistant showed him a stamped box, and asked him if he would take one of the pastilles then. The officer said that he would, and the assistant then took off the wrappings, including the stamp, and threw them on the floor. The box of pastilles was afterwards handed to the officer without the stamp. Shortly afterwards Mr. Cope, a supervisor of Inland Revenue, went into the shop and asked the assistant to show him his stock of stamps, and he produced seven, all of which had been previously used. Mr. Cope noticed that a large proportion of the medicines in the shop which ought to have been stamped were without stamps. Upon being spoken to about the stamp he had removed from the box of pastilles, the assistant said, "I must admit that I intended to use it again. I am always asking for stamps, and cannot get them." On December 22 the defendant called at Somerset House and saw Mr. Cope. He then said that the sale of unstamped proprietary medicines at his shops was against his orders, but he admitted that he derived the extra profit resulting from the omission. He said nothing when he was told that his assistant said he was always asking for new stamps and could not get them. Practically the same thing happened at the defendant's other shops, except that assistants, in producing some old stamps, said they had been taken from old stock.

Mr. Shaw said that nearly the same thing happened with regard to the other shops mentioned in the summonses, the only difference being that, in addition to stamps previously used, the assistants produced some new stamps. The explanation given by the defendant was that stamps were sometimes taken off wrappers that had become faded from age and other causes in order that they might be used on new wrappers. In 1903 the defendant was fined 11l. on six or seven informations.

Mr. Marsham: What is the maximum penalty?

Mr. Shaw: Ten pounds in respect of each information. On six or seven occasions it was brought to his notice that these medicines were coming from his shops unstamped. I put it before you as a serious case.

The defendant said that ever since he had been in business he had impressed on his assistants the necessity of stamping all medicines liable to stamp-duty. Since this complaint was made he had had a printed notice placed in his shops, with the object of avoiding any breach of the law. Until recently he thought that a chemist was at liberty to take a stamp from a soiled wrapper and use it on another one. He knew now that he ought to have old stamps exchanged for new ones at Somerset House. He had discharged one of his assistants in consequence of these proceedings. He (the defendant) had done nothing to avoid the payment of stamp-duty, and if any offence had been committed it was through inattention.

Mr. Marsham: All your assistants seem to have done the same thing.

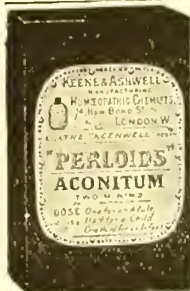
The defendant complained that owing to the lapse of time between the offence and the issue of the summonses he was unable to find the assistant who was primarily responsible, or to deduct anything from his salary for the expense to which he had put him.

Mr. Marsham said the defendant had rendered himself liable to a maximum penalty of 120l., but on this occasion he would only have to pay fines and costs amounting to 31l. 4s.

The articles in respect of which the defendant was summoned were Dr. Fauvel's voice-pastilles, Pâte Pectorale au Lactucarium, and bismuth-mixture.

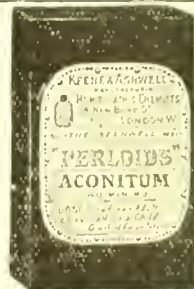
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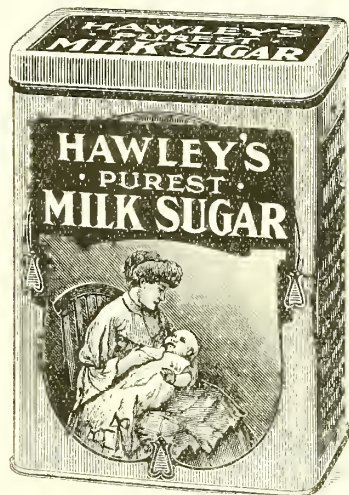
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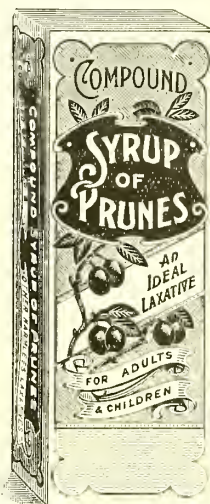
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| Alcin Comp. (Choc. or Sug. coated) | 1/3 | 2/9 | 3/6 | 2/9 |
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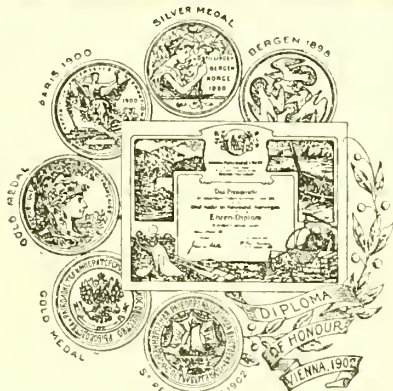
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45%

By selling 1 doz. 2/9, 13 to a doz.

The 2/9 Box contains three Boxes of the 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pills.

It will Pay to Push the Sale of the 2/9 Box.

KEARSLEY'S

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WIDOW WELCH'S ORIGINAL FEMALE PILLS.

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13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 9/6 per doz.

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Minimum Re-selling Prices.

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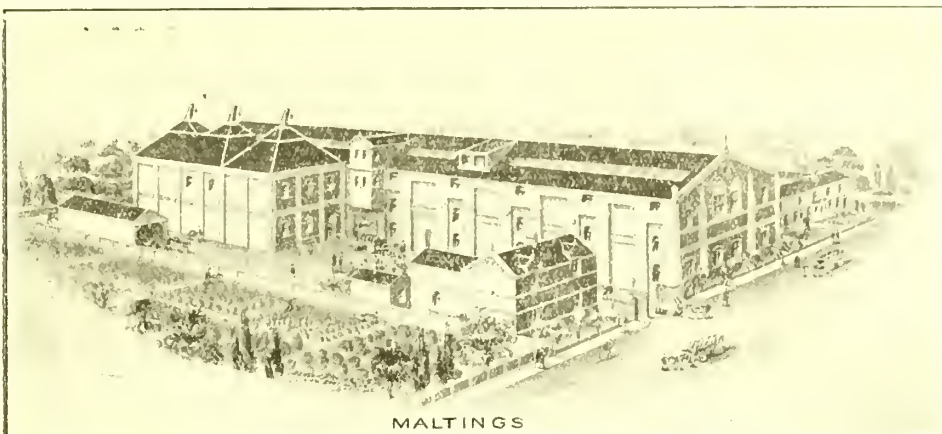
The Retailer knows that Kearsley's are "The Genuine," and we trust the trade will explain this to all customers who ask for cheaper imitations.

VERY SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS to Shippers for Bottles for Export 13 to doz., 2/9 size, and for 3 Gross of Boxes.

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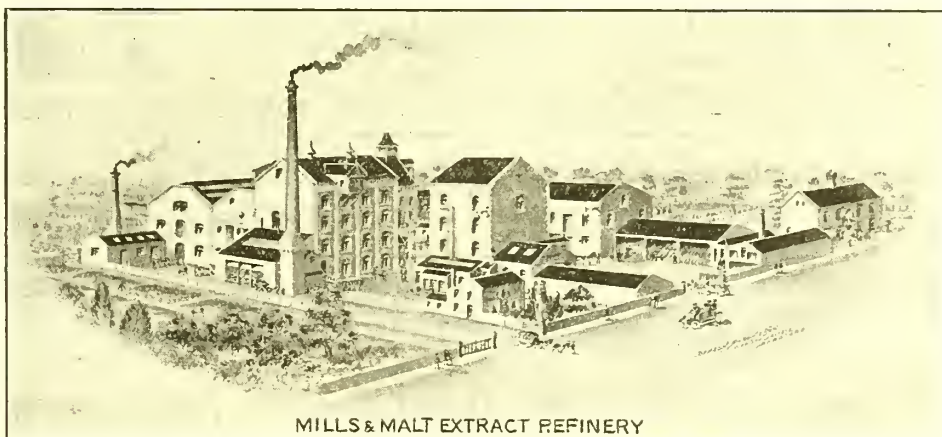
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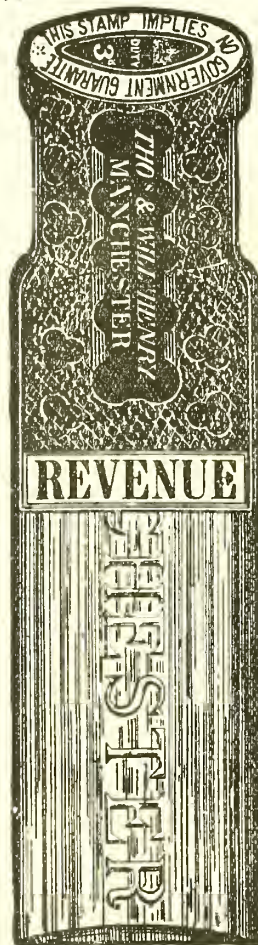
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For HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT,
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FREE FROM TASTE, SMELL OR
ROUGHNESS TO THE PALATE.

ADULTS.

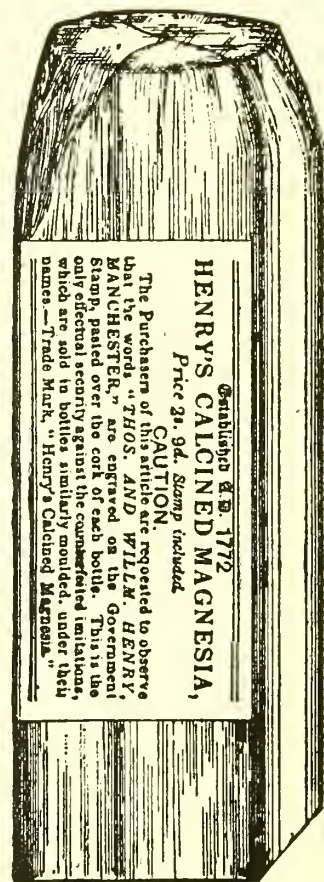
A Safe Aperient for the most delicate constitutions.

CHILDREN.

May be given to children in early infancy. The addition of a small quantity of the Magnesia prevents milk turning sour on the stomach.

MESSRS. THOMAS and WILLIAM HENRY, of Manchester, England, beg to inform the Trade generally that they continue to manufacture their old-established "CALCINED MAGNESIA" in the Greatest Chemical Purity, and also wish to warn Buyers against the numerous spurious and very inferior imitations offered in various foreign countries.

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THE LABELS CAN BE HAD IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, OR ITALIAN

Messrs HENRY will be pleased to hear from Merchants who are suspicious of any Stock in their possession.

THE MAGNESIA MAY BE HAD THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Registered Trade Mark:—"HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA."

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GOLD



STIRLING CHEMICAL
WORKS,



MEDAL



ESTABLISHED
1844.

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A B C Code Used, 5th Edition.

Telegrams: "TYRER, STRATFORD, LONDON."

WHOLESALE and EXPORT MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

EXCELLENCE

RELIABILITY

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PURE
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"Sterling"
IS A

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FRUIT
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MEDICINAL
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Chemical Preparations, Drugs, &c., of all Descriptions.

BUYERS will oblige by specifying **TYRER'S MANUFACTURE** when ordering from **WHOLESALE HOUSES.**

POTTER & CLARKE,

FOR

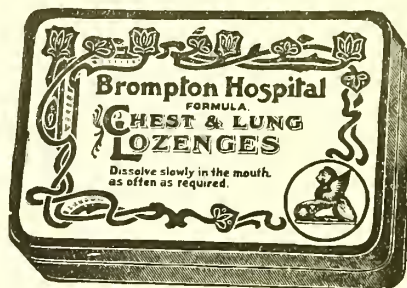
LOZENGES.



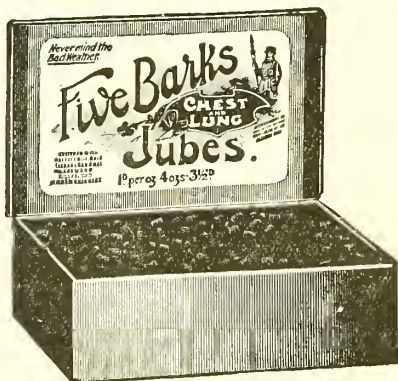
Pronounced by those who have tried them to be the best as yet on the market.

3d. Decorated Tins (1 doz. in box) ... 1/9 per doz.
 3 doz. lots ... 1/8 "
 1d. boxes (3 doz. in box) ... 7/- gross
 In bulk, 1/- per lb.; 14 lbs. 11d.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL LOZENGES



3d. Tins (1 oz. size), 1/9 per doz.; 3 doz. lots, 1/8.
 1d. boxes, in 3 doz. outers, 7/- per gross.
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FIVE BARKS

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Chest & Lung —JUBES.—

Prepared from Canadian Pine, Slippery Elm, Cherry & White Pine Barks & Liquorice Root

Retails at 1d. per oz., 4 ozs. 3 1/2d. Wholesale, per lb. 9d., 7 lbs. 8d. In 4 and 7 lb. tins (free).

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Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Adrenalin Capsules
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OUR MONTHLY PRICE LIST WILL HELP YOU.
 IT IS THE MOST COMPLETE THING OF ITS
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If not, write for it at once; it will bring business to you.

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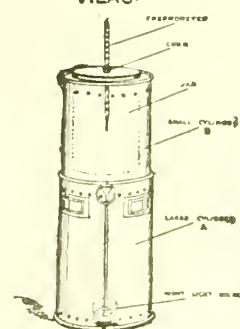
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All in considerable demand.

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10 NEW CAVENDISH ST., LONDON, W.

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(The New Complete Food)

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PRICES :

1/- size 9/6 per doz. net.

1/9 size 16/- per doz. net.

3 - size 28/- per doz. net.

Less 5 per cent. on 1 gross lots of 1/9 size or equivalent.

Carriage Paid on 3 dozen orders of 1/9 size or equivalent.

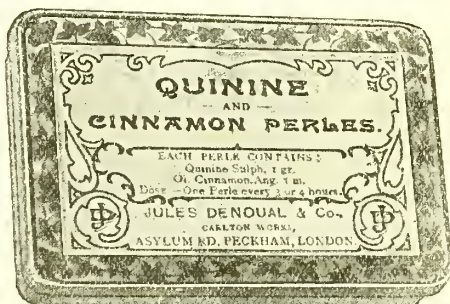
Minimum Retail Prices 1/-, 1/9 and 3 - per tin.

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A. WANDER, Ph.D., Manufacturing Chemist,

1-3 Leonard Street, City Road, London, E.C.

THE UP-TO-DATE COLD AND INFLUENZA CURE.



J.D. Quinine and Cinnamon Oil Perles

RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE.

PUT UP IN Fancy Decorated Tins to retail at 1/- each,

6/6 per doz. net.

Sole Manufacturers—

JULES DENOUEL & CO.,

Carlton Works, ASYLUM ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure

For **COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA** and all **CHEST AFFECTIONS.**

Retail Price 1/1½ and 2/9.

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YOUR ENQUIRIES
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WILL BE
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LONDON.

H. BROCKLESBY, Managing Director.

Ship to all Ports in India, Australia, New
Zealand, Africa, Canada, Burmah, Straits
Settlements, the Far East, &c

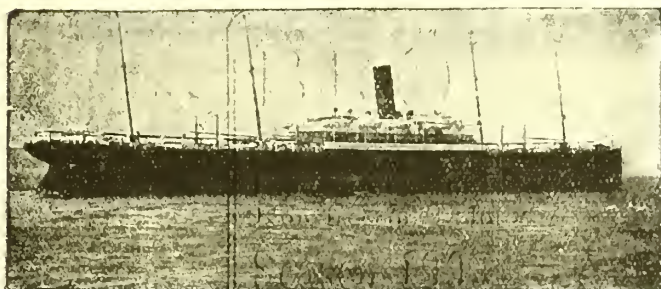
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Drugs, Chemicals .
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The active principle of
Kava-Kava dissolved in
Sandalwood Oil. Most
effective internal anti-
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Boxes of 32 Caps. ... 1/6
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The active principle of the
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Nervousness, &c.

Box of 25 pearls ... 1/4

SALIPYRIN

Established reputation over
18 years as a perfect remedy
for Influenza, Colds and
Rheumatic affections.

Boxes of 1 oz. powder... -/10
Tubes of 10 tabs. ... -/7

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An organic mercury com-
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treatment of Syphilis,
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"LIQ. SANTAL. FLAV. c. BUCHU ET CUBEBA"
(HEWLETT'S).

THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

Many pharmacists have assured us that even when the name "HEWLETT'S" is not appended to the above title they invariably dispense HEWLETT'S preparation, as they know from experience that it is the best, that it keeps indefinitely, and universally gives satisfaction, whilst imitation preparations vary so considerably, not only from the original but from each other, that patients notice the difference, and complain.

Price 10s. 6d. per lb., packed, for dispensing only, in 10, 22, 40, and 90 oz. Bottles.

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED ONLY BY

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, Ltd., Wholesale and Export Druggists
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HORSE BALLS

Gelatine or Transparent coated. Oval or Oblong.

Alterative, Cough, Cordial, Fever, Grease, Tonic and Diuretic. **1/6** per dozen net, in boxes of 3, 6, or 12.

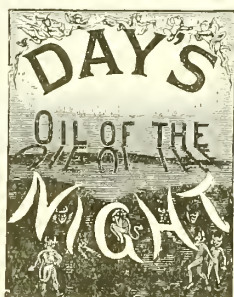
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THE WAND MANUFACTURING CO.
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DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT



The great household Remedy for Chest Colds, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sciatica, & all aches & pains.

"A positive pain killer."—Dr. GORDON STABLES, R.N.

Advertised Prices ... **1 1/2** and **2/9** per bottle.

Trade Prices ... **10/-** and **25/-** per dozen.

CARRIAGE PAID.

Proprietors:—**DAY & SONS, CREWE, LTD., CREWE.**

SYRUP. GLYCEROPHOSPH. CO.

(Prepared according to Dr. Robin's original formula).

Makes a better speciality and is of much greater value than the old-fashioned Chemical Food. Our name has been closely associated with this preparation since its introduction into this country, and the steadily increasing sale testifies to its popularity.

Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the Glycerophosphates of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, and Iron, combined with Kola, Pepsin, and Diastase. It does not contain any scheduled poison.

Price **1/10** lb. W. Qt., **1/6** lb. Labels and Showcards Free.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF GLYCEROPHOSPHATES WITH EXTRACT OF RED BONE MARROW.

The hæmatinic value of Red Extract of Bone Marrow as a blood restorer is now thoroughly established, and its combination with the Glycerophosphates affords a perfect chemical food in all cases of defective nutrition.

Price **2/2** lb. W. Qt., **1/8** lb. Labels Free.

JOHN BELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 HILLS PLACE, OXFORD STREET, W

ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

CHAMELEON OIL "NO NEED TO RUB!"

FOR HUMAN USE

Advertised Prices **1/12** & **2/9** per bottle

Wholesale Prices **10/-** & **24/-** per dozen

FOR VETERINARY USE

2/- & **4/3** per bottle

17/- & **35/-** per dozen

THE CHAMELEON OIL Co. LTD. 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, LONDON. W.

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THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY AGAINST

Sea-Sickness, Train-Sickness, &c.

HAS PROVED ITSELF

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ZOTOS is a Tasteless Capsule Remedy with no bad after-effects. It is being extensively advertised, and commands a ready sale.

ZOTOS is certified to contain no injurious drug by Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.; is an absolutely harmless and perfect remedy.

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SPECIAL BONUS TERMS FOR ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAYS.

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BALSAMIC

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In Use for 80 Years.

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THE OLDEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST REMEDY

FOR

CONSUMPTION,

ALSO FOR

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

1/1, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/- bottles.

Mr. Congreve's well-known new book on Consumption and other Diseases of the Lungs will be forwarded, post free, for Sixpence, on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, S.E.

COUNTER BILLS, with Chemist's name and address printed thereon, will be sent carriage paid on application to the Proprietor,

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"Cardinal" Radium Salve.

The CARDINAL Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Spencer House, ::
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That all their Radium Prepara-
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Accurate, Reliable, and made with pure Ingredients.
Packed in boxes of 12, 24, 30 and 36 with name and address on ANY Quantity.

| | Per doz. boxes | Per 100 | Per 1,000 |
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| Blaud's Capsules = 2 pil., 24 in box, | 3/6 | 1/- | 7/6 |
| Cascara 15m | 3/6 | 1/- | 7/- |
| Castor Oil 20m | 4/9 | 1/3 | 8/9 |
| Copaiba 10m | 4/3 | 1/6 | 9/9 |
| Copaiba Compound ... 10m | 5/6 | 1/6 | 11/6 |
| Creasote 2m | 3/6 | 1/- | 7/6 |
| Hæmoglobin 3 gr. | 5/- | 1/3 | 10/- |
| Ichthyol 3 gr. | 6/3 | 1/9 | 14/3 |
| Quin. Ammon. 1 dr. | 4/9 | 1/3 | 10/6 |
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| Santal Oil (Ang.) ... 10 iron | 8/- | 2/3 | 20/- |
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PERLES, VETERINARY CAPSULES, GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES, &c.
Special quotations for large quantities and private formulæ.
Complete List of about 300 various Capsules & samples on application.
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A handsome Profit assured.

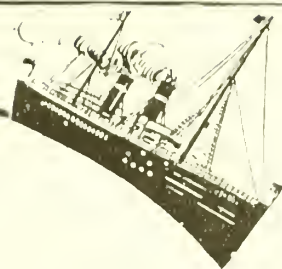
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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

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ANTI-KAMNIA
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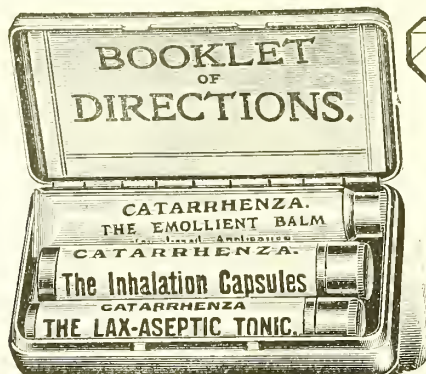
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CATARRHENZA

The Wascoat Pocket Defender of the Englishman and his Home from Germ Invasion.

The Prescription of a London M.D. with 30 years' - - Successful Experience in the Cure of the - -

COMMON COLD & INFLUENZA

PROMPT, PLEASANT, SAFE, AND SURE.

SOLD AT 2/9,
LEAVING A SPLENDID PROFIT.

APPLY FOR LITERATURE AND TERMS TO THE TRADE.

THE SHAW REMEDIES COMPANY, 89 Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.

You get **25%** Profit

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CURRY'S REMEDIES

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| CURRY'S Ointment. | } | Face Value. | Min. Retail Price. | Min Wholesale Price. |
| CURRY'S Herbal Pills. | | 1/- | 1/- | 9/- per doz. |
| CURRY'S Tonic Digestive Tablets. | | | | |

Above Prices are for orders, one Dozen and over. Odd lots under one Dozen at 10s. Dozen rate. All carriage paid. Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied free.

CASH WITH ORDER.

MIXED ORDERS SENT.

HENRY CURRY, 14 Scarborough St., WEST HARTLEPOOL.

THE "GIANT"
REMEDY.

Tel. Add.:
"Giant,
Plymouth."

BOX'S PILLS

WRITE FOR
TRADE TERMS.

Re-christened
by the Americans

"The Great English Remedy."

1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and £1 1s.

Prepared only by

W. H. BOX, 161 KING ST., PLYMOUTH.

ROBERT BLACKIE

SHEN WORKS,
Tower Bridge Rd.

SPECIALIST FOR

SPUN OINTMENTS

(Reg. Trade Mark.)

UNEQUALLED.

MAG. CIT. ... No. 1, 56/- cwt.; No. 2, 64/- cwt.; No. 3, 72/- cwt.

SALINE ... No. 1, 46/- cwt.; No. 2, 60/- cwt.; No. 3, 10d. lb.
Bulk and Packed.

LIME CREAMS in all sizes

With various labels and varied finish. A homogeneous Pure White Cream, which keeps indefinitely and will not go thick or separate.

PRICES.

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| 3 oz. | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | White French Limes. |
| 21/- to 24/- | 24/- to 30/- | 30/- to 36/- | 40/- to 48/- | per gross. |

KUTNOW'S POWDER

ON THE P.A.T.A.

PRESCRIBED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS

**WIDELY
ADVERTISED**

**IMMENSE
SALE**

**STOCKED
BY ALL
MEDICINE
HOUSES**

**ALL
CHEMISTS
SHOULD
KEEP IT**



PRESCRIBED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS

Write for Particulars to the Sole Proprietors:

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41 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.**

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this paper on Terms as below.

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|--|--|---|
| Hydrargyrum P.B., 75 lb. bottle @ 167/-; 10 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; Amou., 7 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; c. Oret, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; Iodid. Rub., 7 lbs. @ 8 8 lb.; Oxid. Rub., 7 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; Perchlor. 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; Subchlor., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb. 3-lb. quantities 1d. lb. extra, 1 lb. quantities 2d. lb. extra. | *Mist. Sennae Comp. B.P., 20 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 6d. lb. | Pepsin, P.B., 10 lbs. @ 9/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 9 6 lb. |
| Hydrokinone, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb. | Morphine Aect. Hydrochlor. or Salph., Pulv., B.P., 16 oz. @ 7/1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 7/4 oz.; 1 oz. @ 7/1 oz.; Tart. or Bicarbonate, 1 oz. @ 9/6 oz. | Phenacetin, P.B., pulv. 1 cwt. @ 2/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. |
| Ichthyol Ammon., 3 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/1 lb. | Naphthaline Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 12/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 14/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 15/6 cwt. | Phenazone, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb. |
| *Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb. | Nax Arec, 1 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; powder, English ground, @ 66/- cwt. | Phenolphthalein, 7 lbs. @ 9/3; 1 lb. @ 13/- lb. |
| *Inf. Anrant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb. | Ol. Amygdal. Am. B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/9 lb. | Pix. Burgund. Druggists' 1 1/2 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 34/4 lb. |
| " Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb. | Ol. Amygdal. Essent. Artificial, free from Chlorine, 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb. | Plumbi Acetas, Druggists', 1 cwt. @ 35/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 43/4 lb.; Powder, 1d. lb. extra. |
| " Calumbe Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb. | Ol. Anethi Ang. B.P., 1 lb. @ 13/- lb. | Polophylli Resina, P.B., 1 lb. @ 12/- lb. |
| *Inf. Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb. | Ol. Anisi, E.L., 66 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 16 2/3 lbs. @ 4/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/8 lb. | Potassi Caustica Sticks, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 6 1-lb. Bots. @ 11d. lb. |
| *Inf. Cascarella Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb. | Ol. Anisat., 12 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure | Potassi Acetas, Gran. P.B., 28 lb. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb. |
| " Cinchonae Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb. | Oil of Bays, genuine W.L., 9 lbs. @ 9/6 lb. | " Bicarb. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 32/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb. |
| *Inf. Gentiane Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb. | Ol. Cajuput, B.P., 16 oz. Bots., @ 2/9 lb. | Potassi Brom. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 11d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb. |
| " Quassiae Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb. | Ol. Camphor, Essent., White, 80 lbs. @ 40/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 44/- cwt.; brown, 80 lbs. @ 85/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 90/- cwt. | " Chlor. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb. |
| " Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb. | Ol. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 4 1/2 lbs. @ 3/5 lb. | Potassi Cit., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb. |
| " Rosae Acid. Conc. 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/9 lb. | Ol. Cassia, 16 2/3 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 6 lbs. @ 5/1 lb. | " Cyanidum 38 %, 1 cwt. @ 11 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb. |
| " Senegae Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb. | Ol. Cinnamon, B.P., 1 lb. @ 30/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz. | Potassi Iod. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 7/9 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 7/11 lb. |
| *Inf. Valeriana Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb. | Ol. Citronelle, 40 lbs. @ 1/3 lb. | " Metabisulph., 1 cwt. @ 42/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb. |
| Insect Powder, Opt. English grd., closed flowers, 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/5 1/2 lb. Foreign grd., 1 cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb. | Ol. Cocoa Nuclei, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 45/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 54d. lb. | " Permang., Cryst., 1 cwt. @ 38/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; large cryst., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb. |
| Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 12 7/8 lb. | Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb. | " Prussias Flav., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb. |
| Iodum resub. B.P., 7 lb. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb. | Ol. Gerani Gall. Opt., 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.; 8 1-oz. bots. @ 1/11 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/1 oz.; Turc., 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.; 4 oz. @ 12/6 lb. | Pulv. Caryoph., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb. |
| Isinglass, Brazil, fine cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb. Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. | Ol. Gynocardia, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb. | " Oret Arom. P.B., 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; c. Opio B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb. |
| Lapis Pumicis, fine powder, 2 cwt. @ 8/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1 1/2 lb. | Ol. Juniperi Baec., B.P., 4 1/2 lb. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Ligne Exot., 1 cwt. @ 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 9 lb. @ 1/5 lb. | Pulv. Glycyrrh. Oo. B.P. (Green), English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 31/- cwt. |
| Licorice Juice, 4 and 2 oz. Sticks, 5 cwt. @ 57/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/4 lb. | Ol. Lavand. ab Flor., 5 lbs. @ 8/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb. | " Ipecac. Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. |
| *Lin. Aconiti Metb., 5 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb. | Ol. Mentb. Pip. English 5 lbs. @ 30/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 31/- lb.; Hotchkiss original bots. 21 oz. each @ 9/7 lb.; 6 bots. @ 9 4 lb.; 18 bots. @ 8/11 lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 6/6 lb. 1 1/2 lb @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/4 lb.; Japanese 60 lbs. @ 4 8 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 5/- lb. | " Jalap Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb. |
| *Lin. Bellad. Metb., 5 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/8 lb. @ 1 1/4 lb. | Ol. Morrhuae Nov. 1908, unest non-freezing Norwegian 25 gall. tin lined barrels; 1 barrel @ 64/- barrel; 2 gal. tins @ 3/6 per gal. | " Iliet Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb. |
| LIn. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 11d. lb. | Ol. Myrtane, 1 cwt. @ 48/- cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 6 1/2 lb. | Quassia Chips, 1 cwt. @ 13/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2d. lb. |
| Lin. Sapo Metb., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb. | Ol. Nucis, 2 gall. tins @ 4/6 gall. | Quinine Bisulph., 100 oz. @ 8d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 9d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 10d. oz. |
| Lin. Tereb. Aect., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb. | Ol. Olive, P.B., good yellow, 2 galls. @ 5 9 ea/. | Quinine Ethyl Carb. (Tasteless), 100 oz. @ 2/5 oz.; 10 oz. @ 2/3 oz. |
| Linseed o. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt. | Ol. Orange Sweet, not guaranteed absolutely pure; 1 lb. @ 16/6 lb. | Quinine Hydrobromas or Hydrochlor. B.P., 100 oz. @ 1 1/4 oz.; 25 oz. @ 1/4 oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/2 oz. |
| Lintum, 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb. | Ol. Origan Rub., Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/6 lb. | Quinina Sulph., P.B., 1,200 oz. @ 6 1/2 oz.; 100 oz. @ 6 1/2 oz.; 25 oz. @ 7 d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 8d. oz. |
| *Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Cone. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 10 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10 1/4 lb. | Ol. Peach Kernel (so-called) 1 cwt. @ 10d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 10 1/2 lb.; 9 lb. @ 1/- lb. | Rad. Gent., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 32/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb. |
| " Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb. | Ol. Rhei Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 176 lb. @ 33/6 cwt.; 88 lb. @ 36/6 cwt.; 44 lb. @ 38/- cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 54d. lb. | Rad. Glycyrrh., English ground, 1 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb. |
| " Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6 1/4 lb. | Ol. Rosmarini Coml., 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; B.P., 28 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. | Rad. Jalap., English ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb. |
| " Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb. | Ol. Santali Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 10/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb. | Rad. Rhei, E. L., English ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/- lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/1 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb. |
| " Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb. | Ol. Sassapar., 28 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb. | Rad. Rhei E. L., Trimmed, 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb. |
| " Bismuthi P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10 1/4 lb. | " Sinapis Express., 1 gall. tins @ 4/6 each. | Resorcin, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb. |
| " Copaiba Bucha et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb. | " Subisagria, Ang., 9 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb. | Subanilla Seeds, 28 lbs. @ 8d.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. |
| " Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. | " Succi. Rect., 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 4 1/2 lbs. @ 1/3 lb. | Powder, 3d. lb. extra. |
| " Ferri Dialisat., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb. | " Theobromae B.P., 8-oz. tabs, 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 1/2 lb. | Saccharum 550 or 500, 7 lbs. @ 34/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 35/6 lb.; 330, 7 lbs. @ 27/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 28/6 lb. For Export only, 1 cwt. lots @ 4/- lb. for 550. |
| " Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb. | " Wintergreen Artificial, 56 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/10 lb. | Sacchar. Ust., 1 cwt. @ 25/6 cwt.; 10 lbs. @ 4d. lb. |
| " Ferri Perchlor. Fort. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb. | Opium Turc. B.P., 3 lbs. @ 14/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.; powder, 6d. lb. extra. | Saffron, Valencia, B.P., 1 lb. @ 33/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz. |
| " Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s. 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb. | Orris, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb. | Sal. Acetos, 1 cwt. @ 6d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 6 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb. |
| " Hypophosph. Co. p.s. B.P.O., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb. | Oss. Sepiae Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lb. @ 7 1/4 lb. | Salicinum, B.P., 1 lb. @ 16/6 lb. |
| " Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb. | Otto Rose, finest, 1 oz. @ 20/6 oz.; No. 2, 1 oz. @ 15/6 oz. | Salol, B.P., 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb. |
| " Morphine Aect. or Hydrochlor. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/4 lb. | Oxymel Scilla, B.P. 5 cwt. @ 27/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 30/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb. | Sanig. Draconis pulv., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb. |
| " Opi Sed., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb. | Papain 1-80, 1 lb. @ 16/6 lb.; 1 oz. @ 1/5 oz. | Santonium, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb. |
| " Plumbi Subacet., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2 1/4 lb. | Paraffinum Durum B.P. 2 cwt. @ 3 1/4 lb.; 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 4 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb. | Sapo Cast. Alb. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 58/6 cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 62/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/4 lb. |
| " Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb. | Molle Flav. B.P., 3 1/2 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3 1/4 lb.; Alb. B.P. 3 1/2 cwt. @ 55/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb. | Sapo Saliel. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; pbsy. pur., 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb. |
| " Rboades pro syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb. | Paraldehyde, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb. | |
| " Rhei p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb. | | |
| " Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb. | | |
| " Sennae Dulc., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb. | | |
| " Sennae pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/11 lb. | | |
| " Strychninae, Hyd. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/5 lb. | | |
| " Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb. | | |
| " Trinitrini B.P., 1 lb. @ 5/4 lb. | | |
| Lithii Carb., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 2/4 lb. [2/9 lb.] | | |
| " Oitras, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/6 lb. | | |
| Lycopodium, 22 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb. | | |
| Mag. Calc. Levis, 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 5 lbs. @ 16d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb. | | |
| Mag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb. | | |
| Mag. Carb. Pond., 56 lbs. @ 6 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/2 lb. [4d. lb.] | | |
| Mag. Carb. Levis, 70 lbs. @ 3d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9 1/4 lb. | | |
| Mag. Cit. Gran., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 9 1/4 lb. | | |
| Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt. | | |
| Menthol, drv white cryst., 60 lbs. @ 7/6 lb. @ 7/6 lb. | | |

* Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assort.

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Dear Sirs,

Feb. 2nd, 1909.

I am very pleased with the Drugs sent me, and can promise you further orders.

Dear Sirs,

Feb. 10th, 1909.

Goods arrived Friday last and were very satisfactory. Hope to order again soon.

Dear Sirs,

Feb. 26th, 1909.

Received Drugs safely. I am very pleased with them.

Gentlemen,

Jan. 14th, 1909.

I am really astounded at your low prices and no charge for packages. It works out 33% to nearly 60% below ———'s prices.

Gentlemen.

Jan. 16th, 1909.

For some time past I have been studying your weekly price list published in "The Chemist and Druggist," always consumed with wonder as to how you quote such abnormally low prices in comparison with those of the usual wholesale houses, and if you can assure me that you fully guarantee your Drugs, Chemicals and Galenicals you may expect to receive some of my orders.

Dear Sirs,

March 5th, 1909.

Kindly send your full list of Drugs. Comparing an invoice to-day of a London House I find I could have saved about 25/- on an £8 order

P.S.—We DO fully guarantee our Drugs, Chemicals and Galenicals.

Pro forma invoice will be sent on receipt of specification.

36 CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[See opposite page.]

THE CHEMIST'S CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

| | | | | |
|---|---------|------|---------|--|
| Acetanilide B.P. | 7 lbs. | lb. | s. d. | 1 lb. 1 1/2 |
| Acetone, Pure | 6 lbs. | " | 1 1 | 1 lb. 2 3 |
| Acetum Canthar. F.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 1 1 | 1 " 1 4 |
| Ipecac. B.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 1 1 | 1 " 1 4 |
| Scilla B.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 3 | |
| Acid | | | | |
| Acetic Glacial B.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 7 1/2 | 12 Wrs. 6 1/2 d. |
| Aceto-Salicylic | 7 lbs. | " | 2 2 | 1 lb. 2 3 |
| Arsenious, Pure (Lump) | 7 lbs. | " | 8 | 1 " 10d. |
| (Powder) | 7 lbs. | " | 10 | 1 " 1- |
| Benzoic B.P. | 7 lbs. | " | 1 6 | 1 " 1 8 |
| Boric Pulv. (Carriage Paid) | 1 cwt. | cwt. | 29 6 | 28 " 33 - |
| Carbolic 40 C. Cryst. B.P. | 1 cwt. | lb. | 5 | 10 " 7d. |
| 1 lb. bots. 6 lb. | | " | 10 | 1 " 11d. |
| Chrysophanic | 1 lb. | " | 15 6 | |
| Galic B.P. | 7 lbs. | " | 1 10 | 1 " 2- |
| Glycerophosph. | 1 lb. | " | 9 0 | |
| Hydrobrom. Conc. 1'260 | 6 lbs. | " | 1 2 | 1 " 1 5 |
| " 1'375 | 6 lbs. | " | 1 6 | 1 " 1 9 |
| " 1'500 | 7 lbs. | " | 2 2 | 1 " 2 5 |
| Dil. B.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 6 1/2 | 1 " 10d. |
| Hydrocyan Dil. B.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 11 | 1 " 1 2 |
| 12 x 1 oz. s. bots. | doz. | | 3 0 | |
| Scheele's | 6 lbs. | lb. | 1 3 | 1 " 1 6 |
| 12 x 1 oz. s. bots. | doz. | | 3 6 | |
| Hypophosph. 1'136 | 6 lbs. | lb. | 2 7 | 1 " 2 10 |
| Lactic, Syrupy 1'210 | 6 lbs. | " | 2 1 | 1 " 2 4 |
| Dil. B.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 11 | 1 " 1 2 |
| Oleic, Pale | 5 lbs. | " | 7 | |
| Oxalic ... 5 cwt. @ 33d. lb. 1 cwt. | 1 cwt. | " | 3 | 14 " 4 1/2 d. |
| Phosphoric Conc. B.P. 1'500 | 8 lbs. | " | 1 0 | 1 " 1 3 |
| " 1'750 | 8 lbs. | " | 1 2 | 1 " 1 5 |
| Dil. B.P. | 8 lbs. | " | 4 | 1 " 7d. |
| Pyrogallie Resub. ... 12 x 1 oz. bots. | doz. | | 8 0 | Heavy Cryst. 6 9 |
| " " " 1 lb. tins | lb. | | 7 6 | Heavy Cryst. 6 3 |
| Salicylic Powder, 1 cwt./@ 1 lb. 28lbs. | | " | 1 0 1/2 | 7 lb. 1 2 Cryst. 2 1/2 d. extra. |
| Sulph. Aromat. B.P. | 6 lbs. | " | 2 8 | 1 lb. 2 11 |
| Tannic B.P. | 28 lbs. | " | 2 0 | 1 " 2 2 |
| Tartaric Pulv. or Parv. | 14 lbs. | " | 11 7 | 1 " 11 d. |
| Adeps Præp. B.P. | 28 lbs. | " | 7 7 | 7 " 8d. |
| " Benz. B.P. | 28 lbs. | " | 7 1/2 | 7 " 8 d. |
| " Lanæ B.P. Hydrosus | 28 lbs. | " | 6 7 | 7 " 7d. |
| loes Barb. Fine Liver | 1 cwt. | cwt. | 60 0 | 7 " 8d. |
| " Good | 1 cwt. | " | 41 0 | 7 " 6d. |
| " Pulv. | 1 cwt. | " | 41 0 | 7 " 8d. |
| " Cape | 1 cwt. | " | 35 0 | 7 " 5d. |
| " Pulv. | 1 cwt. | " | 35 0 | 7 " 8d. |
| " Socotrina (True Zanzibar) | 1 cwt. | " | 100 0 | 7 " 1- |
| Pulv. | 1 cwt. | " | 150 0 | 7 " 1 6 |
| Almond Meal, White Sweet | 7 lbs. | " | 1 9 | |
| Aloin B.P. | 7 lbs. | " | 3 4 | 1 " 3 6 |
| Alum Chrome | 7 lbs. | " | 6 | |
| " Rupel | 7 lbs. | " | 4 | |
| " Ustum | 7 lbs. | " | 6 | |
| Ammonium. | | | | |
| Benzoate B.P. | 7 lbs. | " | 2 6 | 1 " 2 8 |
| Bromide B.P. | 28 lbs. | " | 1 1 1/2 | 7 " 1 2 1/2 |
| Carb. Lump (Powder) d. lb. extra | 28 lbs. | " | 5 7 | 7 " 6d. |
| Chlor. Pulv. 99% ... 1 cwt. 30- | 28 lbs. | " | 33 0 | 7 " 4 1/2 d. |
| Sulphocyanide | 7 lbs. | lb. | 1 3 | |
| Amylum, Pulv. B.P. 2 1/2 cwt. 12 9 | 1 cwt. | cwt. | 13 6 | 28 " 16 - |
| Antimony. | | | | |
| Crocus Pulv. | 1 cwt. | " | 34 0 | 28 " 36 6 |
| Nigram Pulv. | 1 cwt. | " | 25 6 | 28 " 28 - |
| Apomorphinae Hydroch. Cryst. | 1 oz. | oz. | 26 6 | |
| Aqua. | | | | |
| Anethi, Conc. 1-40 | 5 lbs. | lb. | 1 10 | 1 " 2 1 |
| Anisi | 5 lbs. | " | 1 10 | 1 " 2 1 |
| Aurant. | 5 lbs. | " | 4 9 | 1 " 5 - |
| Trip. ... 53 lbs. for 17 6 | 5 lbs. | " | 6 | |
| Camph. Conc. 1-40 | 5 lbs. | " | 1 10 | 1 " 2 1 |
| Carui | 5 lbs. | " | 1 10 | 1 " 2 1 1/2 |
| Cinnamomi | 5 lbs. | " | 2 3 | 1 " 2 6 |
| Laurocerasi B.P. | 5 lbs. | " | 6 | |
| Mentha Pip. Conc. 1-40 | 5 lbs. | " | 1 10 | 1 " 2 1 |
| " | | | | |

36 CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

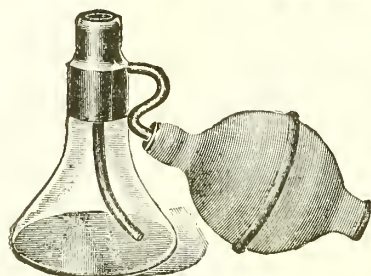
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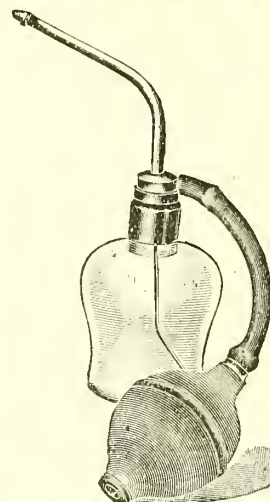
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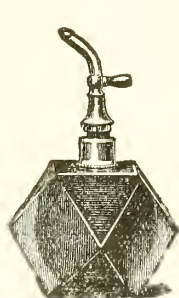


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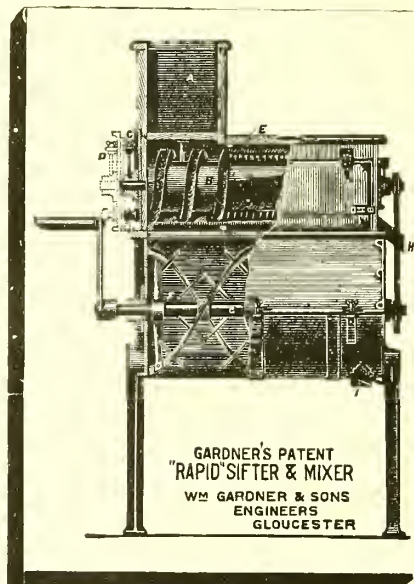
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Soap Powders
Starch Powders
Blue, Manures
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Self-Raising Flour
Icing Sugar
Cake Flour
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Fancy Flours
Confectionery
Perfumes
Plate Powders
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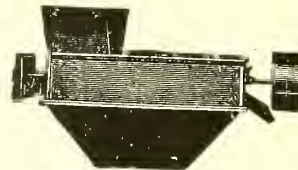
1. Will break down and sift lumps formed in powders, and are practically dustless and noiseless in working.
2. Ingredients can be placed indiscriminately into the hopper without previous mixing.
3. Foreign and other matter too large to pass through the sieve is automatically removed from sifting chamber by our patent overtail process, without injury to brush or sieve.
4. Brush is fitted in slide bearings, so can be accurately regulated; and being interchangeable, Machines may be fitted with two classes: one to break down lumps to powder and sift, the other to sift only and pass lumps with foreign matter through patent overtail spout; only one of these, however, is supplied unless specially ordered and charged extra. *The latter has the gentlest possible action, and removes foreign matter, insects, lumps, &c., from flour, powders, &c., without injury to same.*
5. A door being fitted over mixing chamber, the combined Machine, as illustrated above, can be used as a mixer only, if desired, without sifting, and essences or liquids can be added without injuring or choking brush or sieve.
6. Sieve being instantly removable, any meshes can be used and extra sieves supplied if desired at an extra cost.
7. Smallest possible wear and tear, and bearings, being outside, are lubricated with ease and without fear of lubricant coming in contact with the powders, as is the case with other mixing machines.
8. Quickly taken apart for cleaning, most sizes have bottom of mixing chamber hinged, so every part can be got at; then when using a Machine for a variety of powders there is no fear of one mixture contaminating that which follows.

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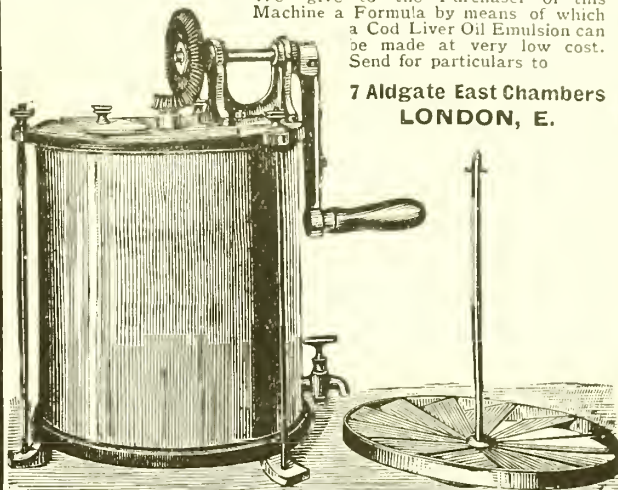
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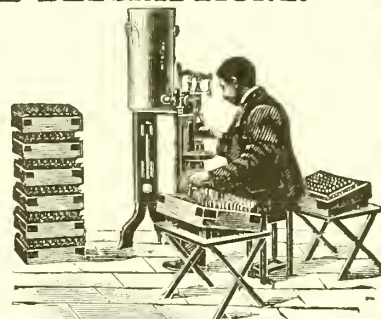
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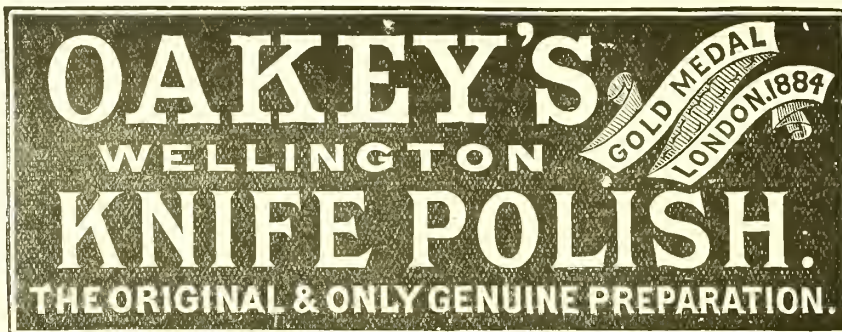
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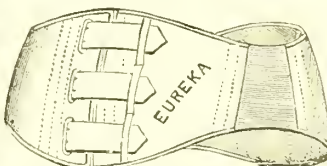
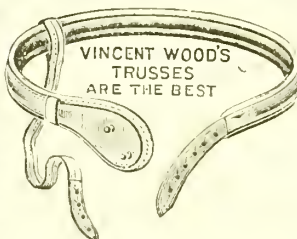
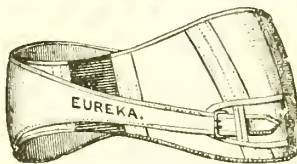
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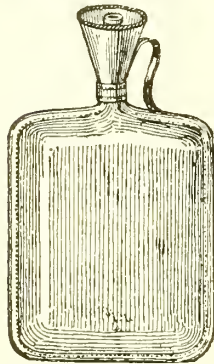
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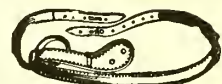
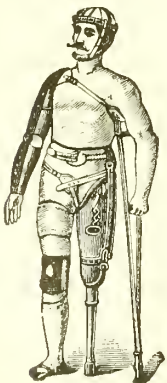
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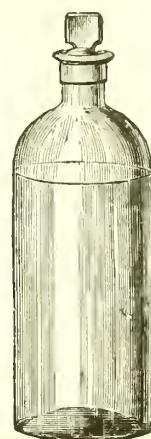
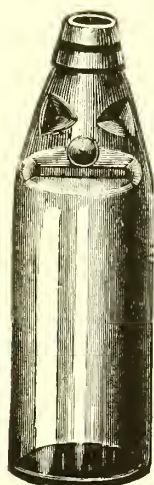
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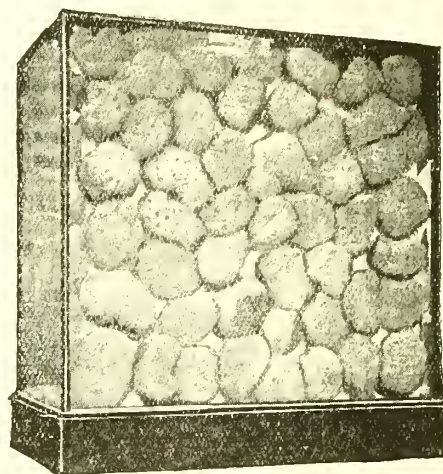
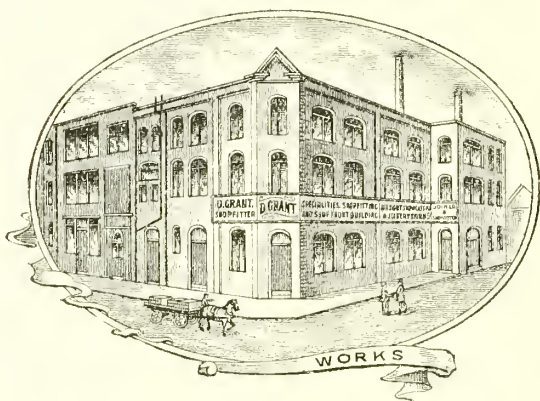
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Fig. 30.



Fig. 12.

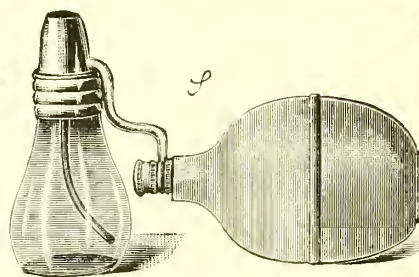


Fig. 31.

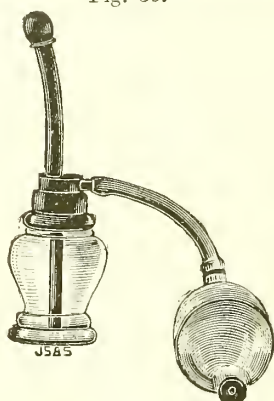


Fig. 27.

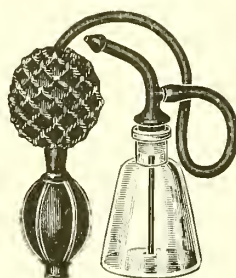


Fig. 1.

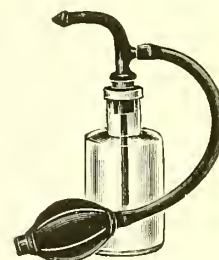


Fig. 35.

Fig. 30.—A PERFECT OIL VAPORISER, for diseases of nose, throat and lungs. The thickest oils are reduced to a cloudy vapour. Vulcanite Mounts. Each **3/9** nett.

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Fig. 35.—THE "REGNAS" UNIVERSAL THROAT SPRAY, complete in box, Vulcanite Mount and Red Single Bellows, per doz. **8/1** nett.

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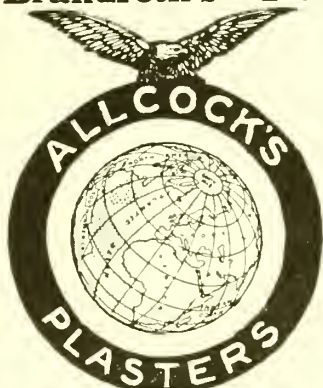
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 and Valves.**

PRICES ARE:

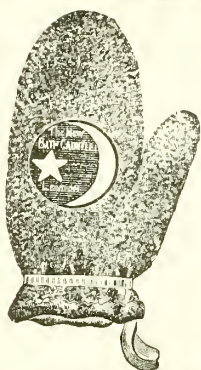
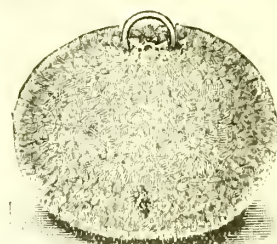
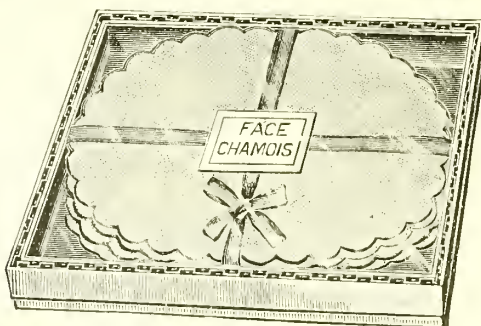
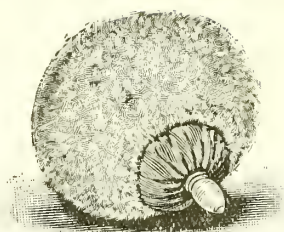
Each in highly decorated SLIDE
 BOX as illustrated 5/9 doz.
 Ditto in ordinary lift off Box, 5/- doz.

The same fitted with **Black I.R. Teats and Valves** are now reduced as follows:

In SLIDE BOX as above, 5/6 and 4/6 per dozen. In Lift-off Box at 4/-, 3/9 and 3/6 per dozen.

**WE are the cheapest House for
 FEEDING BOTTLES, FEEDING BOTTLE FITTINGS and BABY COMFORTERS !**

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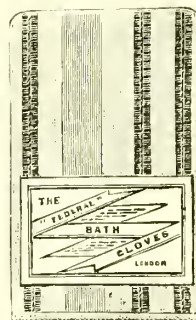
FROM THE

Fully Illustrated Price List of our Manufactures.

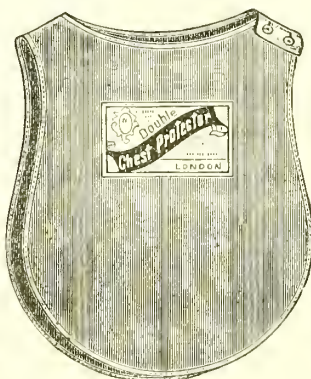
Dealers and Shippers should write us for a copy, as we make many articles in Druggists Sundries that are not shown here.



Facsimile of box of 1 dozen.



1d. Case, actual size.



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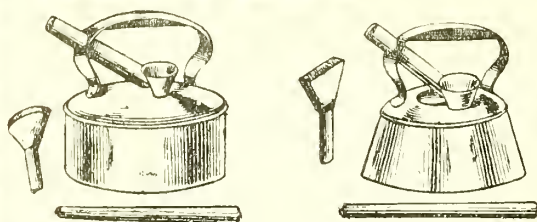
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Manor Mills, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM.

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TOOGOOD'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES



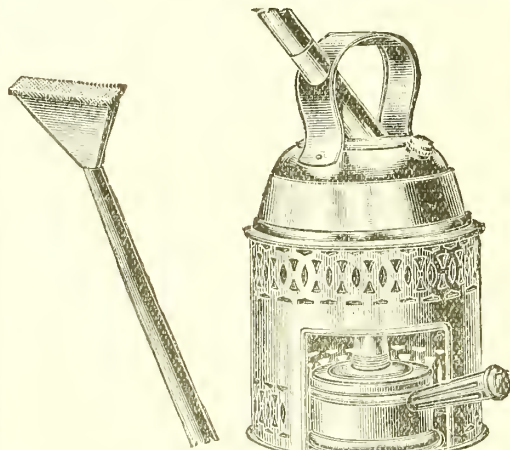
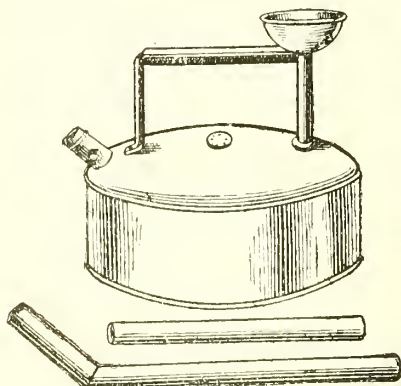
246 2½ 3½ 5 7 pint
10/6 13/- 16/- 20/- doz.

250 Oval 3 pint 2/6 each
,, 4 ,, 3/- ,,

FIG. 247

Toogood's
Patent

3/3 each



1750

With Stand and Spirit Lamp, 5 pint, 5 3 each.

Subject to usual Terms.

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SOLE AGENTS,
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LINIMENT.
PREPARED BY HIS SON.



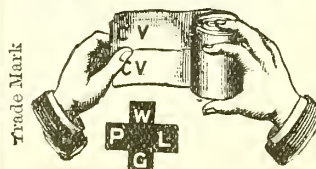
SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the genuine Liniment having been offered for sale, the Proprietor, in order to protect the public from, and to facilitate proceedings against, such frauds, registered the Trade Mark here shown as a further security, the name "DR. BOW'S LINIMENT" also a Trade Mark appears in the Government Stamp.

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AN ELASTIC BANDAGE.
Containing no India-rubber.
Superseding Elastic Stockings,
Wraps, Bandages, and at half the
cost. Three sizes—about 2, 2½,
and 3½ inches wide.

CREPE VELPEAU ABDOMINAL BINDERS.

Useful after many Abdominal Operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes—8 and 11 in. wide.

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EXCELLENT COTTON
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FIBRE

1 oz.

2 oz.

PERFECT



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2 oz.

4 oz.

QUICK



ABSORBENCY

4 oz.

8 oz.

MEDICATION
EVENLY
DISTRIBUTED
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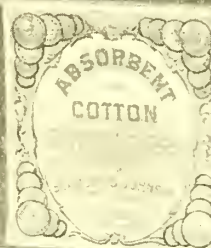


BASED ON
THE WEIGHT
OF THE FINISHED
PRODUCT

8 oz.

16 oz

FULL WEIGHT
16 OZ. TO
THE POUND



EXCLUSIVE
OF CARTON
AND TISSUE

16 oz.

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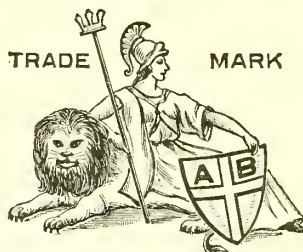
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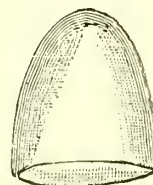
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Registered
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without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

W. J. Rendell
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Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

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ARE THE BEST FOR SHAPE AND QUALITY. FIRST PRIZE, 1879.

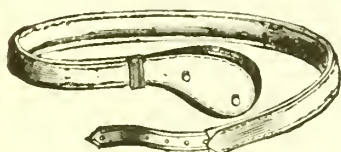


FIG. 31.

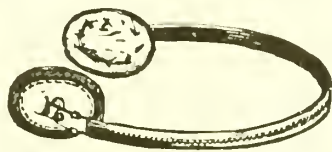


FIG. 40.

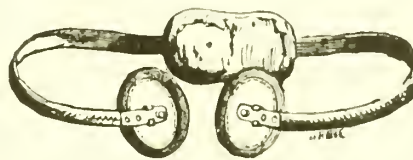


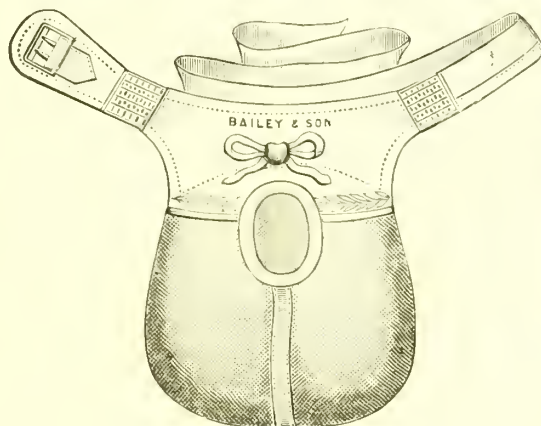
FIG. 41.

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Try a SAMPLE CABINET (Most Saleable Assortment).

| | Per doz. | | Per doz. |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| 6 No. 1 Cotton, with tape, under- straps, Fig. 1 | @ 8 9 | 3 No. 6 Silk, Superior Quality, with drawing- strings, Fig. 2 | @ 26 6 |
| 6 No. 2 Cotton, with drawing-strings, Fig. 2... | @ 11 - | 3 No. 8 Silk, with bags to button on, Fig. 3... | @ 26 6 |
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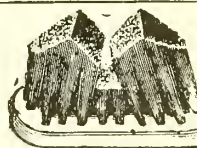
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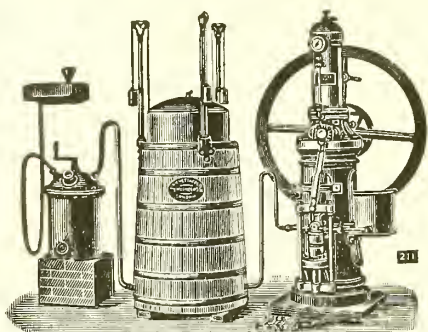
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| T | 600 | £270 |
| S | 1,200 | £285 |
| R | 2,500 | £185 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|-----|---|---|
| No. 1.—Capacity 1,200 dozen per day, including Filling Machines for Bottles and Syphons | .. | .. | £60 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 2.—Capacity 600 dozen per day, including Filling Machines for Bottles and Syphons | .. | .. | £48 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 3.—Capacity 300 dozen per day, including Filling Machines for Bottles or Syphons | .. | .. | £33 | 0 | 0 |

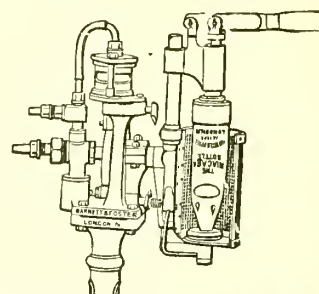
THE "CYLINDER" SODA WATER PLANT.

This is a Cheap Apparatus, designed for use with Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas, for serving Soda Water on the counter by means of a silver-plated counter stand.

PRICES FROM £15.

Specially suitable for Hotels, Chemists, Confectioners, Pastrycooks, &c.

THE "IDEAL."



With Syrup Pump .. £9 9 0
Without Syrup Pump £7 7 0

FILLING MACHINE, for "Codd's Niagara" and all kinds of Internal Stoppered Bottles.

The Quickest and most reliable Filling Machine on the market. SYRUPS AND FILLS AT ONE OPERATION. No Waste.

THE "GALWAY."

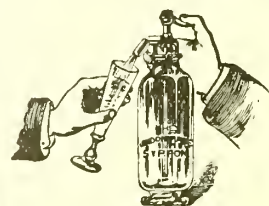


With Syrup Pump .. £10 10 0
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FILLING MACHINE FOR SYPHONS.

THE SIMPLEST OF ANY SYPHON FILLER YET INTRODUCED.

BALL-STOPPERED BOTTLES, SYPHONS,



AND CORK BOTTLES AT LOWEST RATES.

Prices upon application.

SPECIALITY: "RED CLUB BRAND" SOLUBLE ESSENCES.

Shipped in Bond. . . . Prices and Samples on application.

BARNETT & FOSTER, "Niagara Works," 26th Eagle Wharf Road, London, N.

Branch House: Johannesburg, P.O. Box 1316; Manager, Mr. CARL ALBERT.

Cape Town, P.O. Box 1391; Manager, Mr. F. G. INGRAM. } Stocks held.

Indian Agents: S. FITZE & CO., Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi.

[See opposite page.

BARNETT & FOSTER,

Essence Distillers and Manufacturing
Chemists to the

Aerated Water, Brewing, and Confectionery Trades.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RED CLUB BRAND | CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE ESSENCES | RED CLUB BRAND |
| | CONCENTRATED FRUIT ESSENCES | |
| | CORDIAL & LIQUEUR ESSENCES | |
| | PURE ESSENTIAL OILS | |

HARMLESS LIQUID COLOURINGS FOR AERATED BEVERAGES.

HARMLESS COLOURS IN POWDER FOR CONFECTIONERY.

"NIAGARA" SOLUBLE HEADING POWDER.

"NIAGARA FOAM."

A Highly Concentrated Heading Liquid for imparting a rich, close, creamy, and lasting head to Beverages of all kinds.

LIQUID AND SOLID PRESERVATIVES.

PURE SALTS FOR MINERAL WATERS.

"NIAGARA" SPRING WATER CRYSTALS.

For greatly increasing the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas absorbed, thus rendering Aerated Water brisker and more sparkling.

EXTRACTS FOR BREWING NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

FININGS FOR SYRUPS, BEERS, WINES, AND CORDIALS.

CONCENTRATED VINEGAR ESSENCE.

All Herbs, Drugs, Chemicals and Materials employed by

**MINERAL WATER MAKERS, BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS,
LIQUEUR AND CORDIAL BLENDEES.**

MONTHLY LIST ON APPLICATION.

Orders for Two Gallons and upwards of Essences can be shipped in bond. This quantity may be made up of different Essences, and the Bottles may be of different sizes.

Indentors when ordering should specify **"RED CLUB BRAND."**

Telegraphic Address—"DRINKS, LONDON."

Office and Laboratories:

NIAGARA WORKS, 26TH EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.



THE NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF

VICHY

(STATE SPRINGS)

CÉLESTINS For Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel,
Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, &c.

GRANDE-GRILLE For Diseases of the Liver and
Biliary Organs, &c.

HOPITAL For Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, &c.

VICHY-ÉTAT PASTILLES Two or three Pastilles after each
meal facilitate digestion.

VICHY-ÉTAT COMPRIMÉS For instantaneously producing an
effervescing alkaline water.

Price Lists, Show Cards, Dummy Bottles, Pamphlets, &c.

CAUTION.—Each Bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the
word "VICHY-ÉTAT" and the name of the SOLE AGENTS:—

INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD., 26 UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C. And at LIVERPOOL and
BRISTOL.

THE "CONSOL" SYPHON FILLER

enjoys great popularity among chemists. With it they can assume the aggressive against active house-to-house dealers, who have been playing havoc with their trade of late. The reason is simple: The best of Soda Water can be made at threepence per dozen with the "Consol" machine. The best machine is always the simplest. There is no work with the "Consol." The Aeration is automatic. There is no slop nor spatter.

CASH OR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BRITISH AUTOMATIC AERATORS, LTD.

Telegrams: CONSOLARIS LONDON.

Telephone: 6329 CENTRAL.

22, 24 & 26 PAUL STREET,
FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

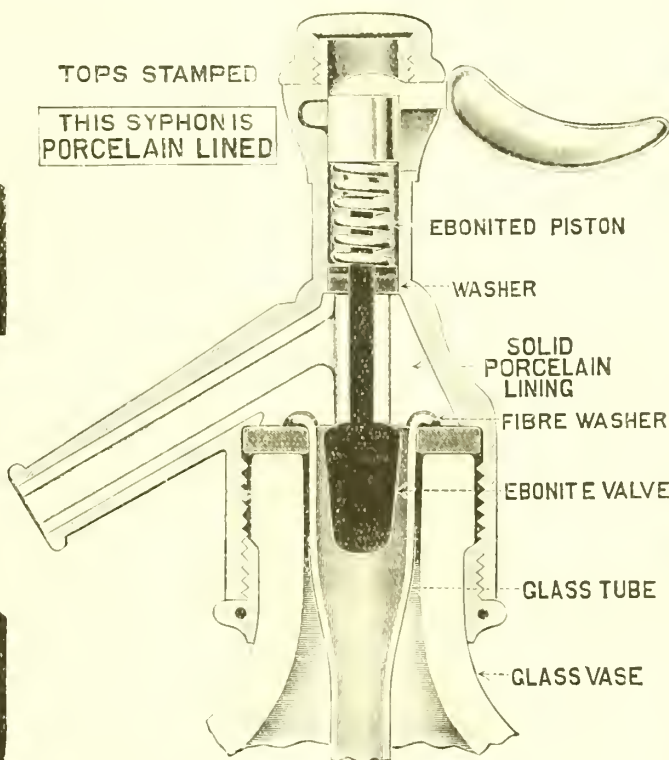
SOUND SYPHONS

**Porcelain
Lined . .
Syphons.**

**THESE SYPHONS CAN
ALSO BE
BEAUTIFULLY PLATED.**

Enquire for
our
Silver-Lined
Syphons.

**YOUR NAME ENGRAVED
FREE OF CHARGE
UPON ALL SYPHONS.**



THESE Hygienic Syphons are lined throughout the water passage with solid Porcelain, the spout and body lining being in one piece, extending well down to the end of the spout and very strong; the Piston and Valve are covered with Ebonite; The Tube is formed of one piece of Glass. **THESE ARE THE FINEST PORCELAIN-LINED SYPHONS IN THE MARKET.** Write for sample before buying elsewhere. Our Syphons pour well.

We supply Porcelain-Lined Syphons with either plain metal, silver, or nickel-plated tops.

Genuine Bohemian Clear Crystal Glass Vases, renowned for their great strength and brilliance, are exclusively used for all our Syphons; beautifully engraved either by our special etching process or sand blast.

We hold in stock, ready for marking and fitting, more Bohemian Vases than any other house in Great Britain.

IDRIS & Co. LTD. *Syphon Manufacturers,*
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Telegrams:—"IDRIS LONDON."

Phone:—1277 NORTH.

The Largest Syphon Manufacturers in Great Britain.

"BERKEFELD" FILTERS



SIMPLE
IN
CONSTRUCTION.

MOST
EASILY CLEANED.

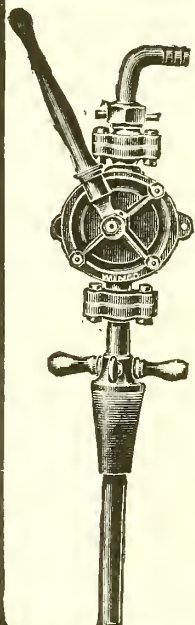
Made in a variety of patterns
suitable for all purposes.

A VERY
PROFITABLE LINE
FOR CHEMISTS.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

THE
BERKEFELD FILTER
CO., Ltd.,
121 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

"WINCO" OIL & SPIRIT BARREL PUMP



IN VARIOUS SIZES.

SIMPLE. RELIABLE.
DURABLE. CHEAP.

Best Workmanship.

In IRON or BRASS.

Can be used for any liquid,

WINE, SPIRITS,

:: :: OIL, :: ::

PETROLEUM, &c.

Ask for Illustrated Price List "C."

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The
Leading

In great demand
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Sold by
Chemists
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Wine
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Recommended
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Send for
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CHEMISTS MAY
SELL "WINCARNIS
WITH QUININE"
WITHOUT A WINE
LICENCE.

WINCARNIS
IS WELL
ADVERTISED
TO THE
PUBLIC.

Coleman
& Co., Ltd.,



WINCARNIS
WORKS,
NORWICH.

NOTICE. MILK EMULSION.

THE name "Milk Emulsion" is our Trade Mark for an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and designates specifically that it is our preparation. Our Emulsion is known in commerce as "Milk Emulsion," and when "Milk Emulsion" is ordered people expect to receive FAULDING'S MILK EMULSION. We hereby give notice that no other persons can use the same name on their labels, wrappers or advertisements without infringing our legal rights.

"Milk Emulsion" is sold in Bottles only, Wholesale, by—

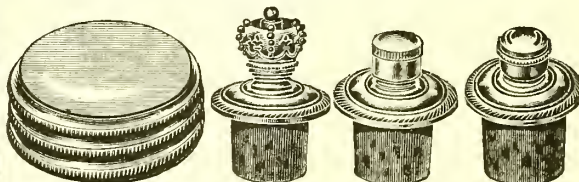
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54 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

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BROOKS, PEEL & CO.,

Makers of Collapsible Tubes and Filling Machines for same. Patentees of Sprinkler and other Stoppers for Perfumes, Washes, &c. Screw Caps.

109 BARTHOLOMEW ROAD, LONDON, N.W.



Established 1855.

B. ROBINSON & CO.

LTD.

PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

1 to 40

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)
 " Anethi, Concent.
 " Anisi
 " Camphoræ "
 " Carui
 " Cinnam. Ver. Conc.
 " Cassiæ Conc.
 " Flor. Aurant.
 " " Sambuci Conc.
 " Fœniculi Conc.
 " Menth. Pip. Conc.
 " " Ang. Conc.
 " " Virid. Conc.
 " Pimentæ Conc.
 " Pulegii
 " Rosmarini "
 " Rosæ "
 " " Virgin Conc.

To be obtained from ALL
WHOLESALE HOUSES

At Home and Abroad.

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 Samples FREE to the Trade.

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 Customs Drawback allowed
 on Export Orders.

STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

IT IS A FACT—That ROBINSON'S **ORIGINAL** Concentrated Waters are
 "An Easy First" and **CHEAPEST** in the long run.

QUININE WINE (VIN. QUININAE, B.P., 1898.)

Note Price



In 3 doz. lots, **8 6** per doz.)
 " 1 gross " **8 -** "
 " 5 " " **7 6** "

**CARRIAGE
 PAID.**

(Customers' own names printed on labels for 1 gross orders.)

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.)

*Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and is specially manufactured for the preparation
 of Vinum Quininæ, B.P. 1898.*

B. ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., Distillers and Brewers of British Wines, **PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.**

TELEPHONE: 138 PENDLETON.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DELICIOUS AERATED BEVERAGES

ARE MADE FROM

HAY'S



Cream Soda Essence,

Cream Lemon Essence,

Cream Raspberry Essence

(MADE FROM THE FRUIT),

Cream Strawberry Essence

(MADE FROM THE FRUIT),

Claret and Lemon Essence,

Cherry Cider Essence,

Lemon Squash Essence

(BRIGHT OR CLOUDY),

Lime Juice and Soda Essence,

Kola Champagne Essence,

Orange Champagne Essence,

AND

'Pale Dry,' Ginger Ale Essence.

SAMPLES AND FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE FREE ON APPLICATION.

ATTRACTIVE LABELS AND SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED.

Orders for Two Gallons and upwards of Essence may be shipped under Bond.

Indentors when ordering should specify HAY'S Manufacture.

WILLIAM HAY, LTD., Manufacturing Chemists, HULL & LONDON.

Head Office and Laboratories—HULL, ENG. London Depot—3 YORK STREET, WALWORTH, S.E.
All inquiries to be addressed to Head Office.



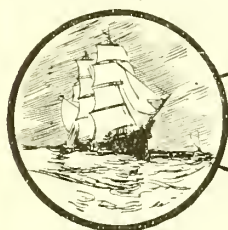
| Nos. | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Price | 11 6 | 15 6 | 18 6 | 26 6 | 36 6 |
| Gallons | 3 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 5 |
| Recharges | 2 | 3 | 3 6 | 4 6 | 5 6 |

CHEAVIN'S WORLD RENOWNED FILTERS

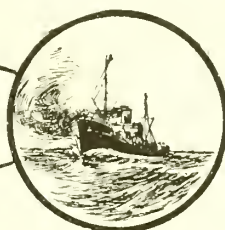
SPECIAL TERMS TO
MERCHANT SHIPPERS.



| Nos. | R | S | T | U |
|-----------|-----|------|------|------|
| Price | 8 6 | 12 6 | 16 6 | 21 6 |
| Gallons | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Recharges | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

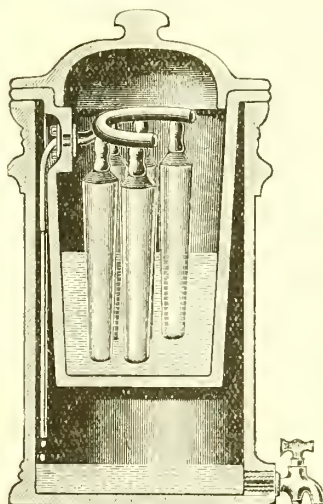


FOR EXPORT



CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS (Pasteur System).

| No. | Capacity | Filtering Tubes | Price |
|-----|------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | 1 1/2 gal. | 4 | 16 6 |
| 2 | 3 1/2 " | 5 | 21 6 |
| 3 | 5 " | 6 | 28 6 |
| 4 | 7 1/2 " | 8 | 40 6 |
| 5 | 10 " | 12 | 56 6 |
| 6 | 10 " | 16 | 78 6 |



THE NEW 'ADAPTABLE' HOT WATER BOTTLE.



(REGISTERED DESIGN)

Suitable for many purposes for which the old-fashioned shape is useless.

For BED WARMERS.
For CARRIAGES.
For MOTOR CARS.
For INVALIDS, &c.

Customers can have their names, &c., printed on reverse side.

LOW PRICES. BIG DISCOUNT.

Sole Manufacturers:
The Fulham Pottery & Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.
FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.

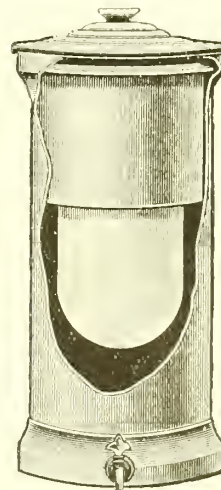
Write for Full Catalogues.

MALLIE FILTER

(Theories Pasteur).

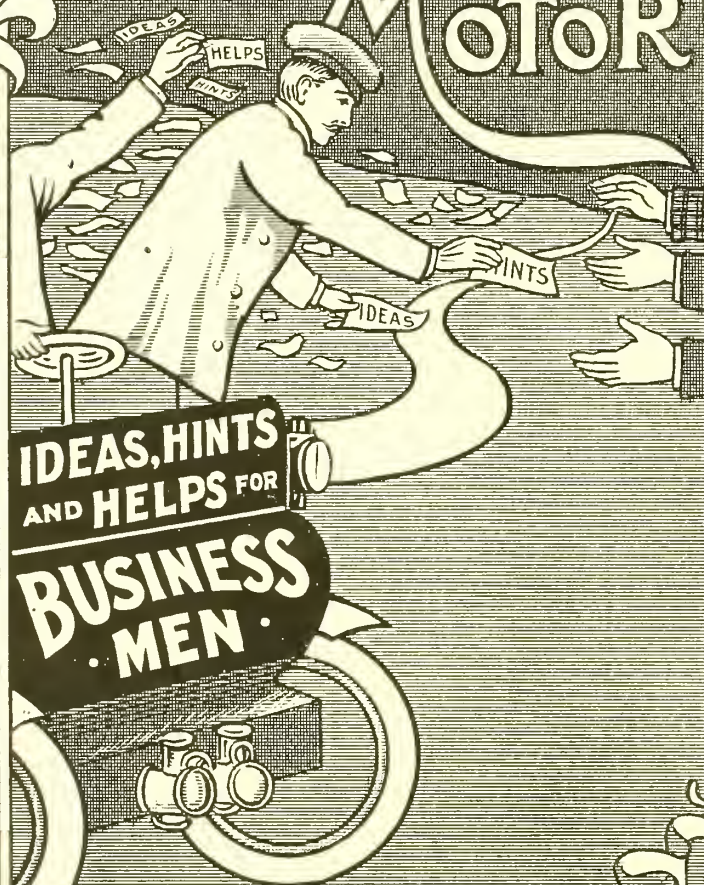
ADOPTED BY INDIAN GOVT.

| No. | Capacity, about | £ | s. | d. |
|-----|-----------------|---|----|----|
| 23 | 1 1/2 gallons | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| 24 | 2 " | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 25 | 4 " | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 26 | 6 " | 1 | 19 | 6 |



SMART HINTS

THE BUSINESS MOTOR



IDEAS, HINTS
AND HELPS FOR
**BUSINESS
MEN**

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FROM NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
PROPRIETORS OF MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS, &c.

A
COPY OF THIS
USEFUL
**BUSINESS
HELP**
WILL BE SENT
POST FREE
ON RECEIPT
OF
TRADE CARD

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

BLOCK LIQUORICE JUICE

(Guaranteed absolutely pure.)

BRANDS
"YB" **"BX"** **"E"**

("E" brand entirely soluble in cold water).

These juices, being **PURE**, bear the highest possible percentage of glycyrrhizin, and are consequently the most economical for all purposes.
EVANS, GRAY & HOOD, 5 GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.) prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)
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"SOLAZZI" LIQUORICE JUICE

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND.

'The Lancet' says: 'Of Standard Purity.'

Recommended also by 'The British Medical Journal,' 'Health,' 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 'Food and Sanitation.'

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS. To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses.

E. ERNEST JACKSON,

Crediton, Devon.

MANUFACTURER OF

MEDICINAL LOZENGES AND JIJUBES, . . .

COMPRESSED TABLETS, REFINED LICORICE,

FLOWER FLAVOURED CACHOUS, &c., &c.

Sole Proprietor of "Réale" Brand of Pure Licorice.

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Registered Telegraphic Address: "Jackson Crediton."

SYPHON FILLING MACHINE.



**AERATED WATER
 BOTTLING (JACKSON'S
 PATENT.)**

Great advance on existing methods. Cost of manufacture reduced one half.

Vastly improved quality.
 No waste in filling.
 Every Bottle or Syphon Uniform.
 No skill required.

J. P. JACKSON & CO.
 Pownall Sq., LIVERPOOL. Ltd.,

SAL HEPATICA

EFFERVESCENT SALINE LAXATIVE.
 URIC ACID SOLVENT.

A combination of the Tonic, Alternative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

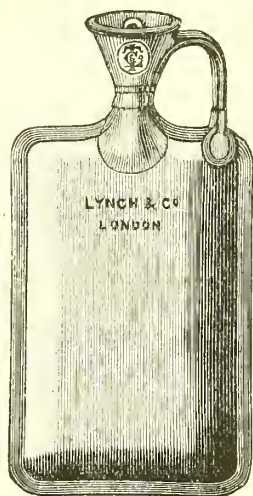
WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.,

Brooklyn-New York, U.S.A.

On sale by Jobbers and
 Thomas Christy & Co., London, Eng.





TWO TONS

— (NEW STOCK) —

Lynch's "L" Rubber Hot-water Bottles.

To be sold at the following REDUCED PRICES. BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

☛ QUALITY AND WEIGHT GUARANTEED. ☛

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|
| 6 × 8 in. each | 2 6 | 8 × 10 in. each | 3 6 | 10 × 12 in. each | 4 10 |
| 6 × 10 in. „ | 2 11 | 8 × 12 in. „ | 3 9 | 10 × 14 in. „ | 5 3 |
| 6 × 12 in. „ | 3 3 | 8 × 14 in. „ | 4 2 | 10 × 16 in. „ | 5 10 |
| | | 12 × 14 in. each | 6/- | | |

Subject to 5% Discount, and £2 worth Carriage Paid.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., London & Dublin.

PRICE LIST for 1909

of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
&c., is now ready.

Sent on Receipt of Business Card. . . .

. . . Ask for Terms and Save Money.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 7, 9, 11 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.
16 Westmoreland Street, DUBLIN.

REASON AND RESULTS.

If an article of toilet becomes in great demand, there must be a reason for it. It is either the sterling properties of the article in question, conscientious recommendations, or else it is caused by extensive advertising. Harlene, for "Hair Drill," is in that pleasing position owing to its popular and scientific method, its sterling properties, and successful and convincing publicity.

THAT IS THE REASON—AND THE RESULT

arising from this is an increasing demand for "Harlene Hair Drill" preparations which every chemist should be prepared to meet. If you do not notice any alterations in your sales, it is evident that the public are not aware that our goods are obtainable at your premises! May we send you some showcards and dummies to remind your customers? We shall be pleased to do so upon receipt of postcard.

If you have never stocked our preparations,
may we draw your attention to our offer given
below.

| "HARLENE." <i>For the Hair.</i> | | | "UZON." <i>Brilliantine.</i> | | | "CREMEX." <i>Shampoo Powders.</i> | | |
|---|-----------|------------|--|-----|------------|---|-----|------------|
| Retail. | | Wholesale. | Retail. | | Wholesale. | Retail. | | Wholesale. |
| No. 1 | size, 1 - | 11 - doz. | 1 - | ... | 11 - doz. | 1 - | ... | 11 - doz. |
| " 2 | " 2 6 | 27 3 " | 2 6 | ... | 27 3 " | per box of 8 powders. | | |
| " 3 | " 4 6 | 47 - " | | | | | | |

Subject to full trade discount of 20 per cent.

We are now prepared to supply goods to the value of £2 net (cash with order) as a trial stock, and will include costly advertising matter to assist the sales. This parcel may be made up to customer's requirements and is subject to full trade discount of 20 per cent.

Fully Illustrated Price List and further particulars sent post free from

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.

ELLIMAN. Offers. ELLIMAN.

- NUMBER 1.** *ONE INSIDE SHOWCARD* to any of the enclosed patterns. The dimensions and a reference letter are marked upon the back to avoid the return of the one selected.
- NUMBER 2.** Three dummies ROYAL Embrocation 2/- size.
Six " " 1/- size.
Six " UNIVERSAL " 1/1½ size.
- NUMBER 3.** 250 Counter Bills, 50 R.E.P. Booklets as patterns enclosed with your name and address printed on them. (Carriage paid by Passenger Train.)

Please return this Sheet, CROSSING OUT the offer you do not accept, affixing below one of your labels and MARKING AT THE SIDE of it the reference LETTER OF THE SHOWCARD SELECTED.

By using this form, we can pass it immediately into the department that will attend to it.

Space for Business Label.

If any communication of the nature of a letter be added, then this may not be sent in an open envelope with a half-penny stamp upon it.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

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and

PATTERNS

sent upon receipt of

POSTCARD

request for same;
also one each free
copies (for office
use), of the

R.E.P.

and

E.F.A.

Books.

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CADBURY'S COCOA

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE AND AN INVALUABLE FOOD.

